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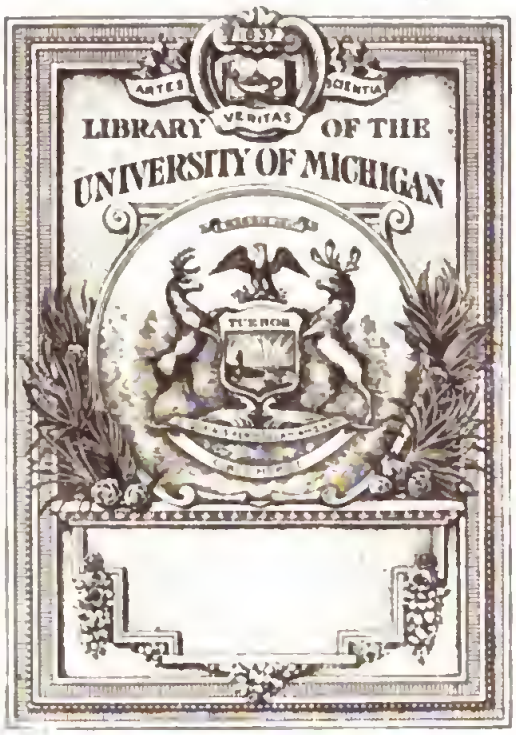

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VOL. L

No. 1

DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY, 1917

PAGE.

Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General N. S. D. A. R. ..... *Frontispiece*
Christmas Greeting from the President General 3
The Carlyle House, Alexandria, Va. *S. C. Stuntz* 4
Our National Songs. *James J. McCabe* 10
Historic Canonsburg. *Julia H. Fee* 12
State Arms of Maine. *Jessica J. Haskell* 14
STATE CONFERENCES: Indiana, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin ... 17
Important Notice from Chairman Magazine Committee 23
Philippine Scholarship Committee 24
A Plea for Dignified Publicity. *Fanny Harnit, Chairman* 27
Parliamentary Puzzles Solved. *Cora Welles Trow* 28
State Capitol of North Carolina. *Marshall DeLancey Haywood* 29
Recollections of a Revolutionary Soldier. *Isaac Ackley* 30
Autiobiography of a Real Daughter. *Lydia A. Cline Simmans* 31
Michigan Coat of Arms Restored 33
Work of the Chapters 34
Book Reviews: *Mount Vernon, Peterborough, N. H.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Ayres, Cochran, Hawes, Hubbell, Mitchell, Robeson, Staats, Van Culemborg, Vanderpoel, and Wilson-Thampson Families* 48
Marriage Record Exchange: Alexandria, Va. 55
Genealogical Department 57
Marriage Record Exchange: Pennsylvania 72
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:
Official List of 73

ISSUED MONTHLY.

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Mrs. William Cumming Story
President General

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DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Vol. L. No. 1 JANUARY, 1917 Whole No. 294

Christmas Greeting from the President General

My Dear Fellow Members:

May the peace that passeth understanding be yours at the blessed Christmas time. May the year unfold in beauty and strength, developing and increasing all of the best that is in you and may you thus become a blessing to all you touch. Perhaps no joy is so great as that of service and value to others and this joy I wish you.

The greatest asset of any nation is its people. You particularly, as the descendants of the founders of our country, have a special responsibility—and it is with pride and thankfulness I realize that you are equal to your obligations, your responsibilities and your privileges. So, with all my heart, my beloved Daughters, my loving thought goes out to you and a greeting is on my lips and a prayer in my heart for your welfare at this sacred time of the anniversary of the birth of Christ.

Faithfully yours,

DAISY ALLEN STORY,

(Mrs. William Cumming Story) President General.

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The Carlyle House, Alexandria, Virginia

By S. C. STUNTZ, Secretary Fairfax Historical Society.

On a side street in the little city of Alexandria, Virginia, surrounded by buildings which almost hide it, stands an old structure, probably the oldest in that city and certainly the one most full of suggestion to a student of the Colonial period of America. Having fallen into bad repair during its long existence, it has only recently been restored and today the Carlyle House, or as it has been known for years, Braddock's Headquarters, is used as an antique shop and tea house, and it is through the courtesy of the proprietor that we are able to use the illustrations we present herewith. Long may the house yet stand and may this little sketch help to direct attention to its interest in the history of the development of the United States.

Born in 1720 at Carlisle, England, John Carlyle early settled at Dumfries in lower Prince William county, but at the age of twenty-four he was established at the little settlement at the mouth of Hunting Creek called Belhaven. Here he and the other settlers prospered and under an act of the House of Burgesses passed in 1748, they organized in July, 1749, the present city of Alexandria, named for the Alexander family upon whose land most of the town was laid out, and then located in Fairfax county, Virginia. Among the founders and trustees appear the names of Carlyle, Thomas, Lord Fairfax, William and George Fairfax, Lawrence Washington, half-brother of George Washington, and two of the Alexander family.

Shortly before the organization of the town, Carlyle had married Sarah Fairfax, daughter of William Fairfax, who was a grandson of Lord Culpeper, Governor of Virginia, from whom his cousin Thomas, Lord Fairfax, had inherited the vast tract of land known as the Northern Neck of Virginia, and comprising the eleven counties lying between the Rappahannock and the Potomac, and running to the Blue Ridge Mountains. Of this great grant, William Fairfax was agent, living at Belvoir (the present home of his descendant, Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway) and administering the affairs of his district in viceregal fashion.

By this time the young merchant was recognized by his associates as a man of unusual ability, and his alliance with the powerful house of Fairfax in no wise injured his prospects. In 1752, about the time at which he joined with John Dalton to form the firm of Carlyle & Dalton which carried on an extensive business till 1777, when Dalton died, Carlyle built the home which is the subject of our sketch.

Within three years it was the scene of one of the most momentous meetings of our Colonial period, when Major Carlyle (who had a year earlier been appointed Major and Commissary of the militia of Virginia) entertained during the months of March and April, 1755, Gen. Edward Braddock and his aide de camp, Capt. Robert Orme, and also for several days the five governors of Virginia, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, who gathered in council to agree upon a policy for waging a campaign against the French at Fort Duquesne and elsewhere in what was considered British territory in the northwest. Besides Lieutenant Governor Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia, Governor Horatio Sharpe of Maryland, Governor William Shirley of Massachusetts, and Lieutenant Governors James De Lancey of New York and Robert Hunter Morris of Pennsylvania, there were present Col. William Johnson of New York, Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia, postmaster general for the colonies and interested in postroad extension, the Hon.

The Carlyle House, Alexandria, Virginia

This building was erected in 1752 by John Carlyle on an old foundation said to have been built by settlers as a fortification during the preceding century. There are still to be seen the cells where Indians were said to have been kept as prisoners. At this house, on invitation of the owner, Maj. John Carlyle, Commissary of the Virginia militia, Gen. Edward Braddock made his headquarters preceding his disastrous campaign, and here he met the five governors in council. This and succeeding photographs published by the courtesy of the present owner, Mr. E. E. Wagar, 123 N. Fairfax St., Alexandria, who has restored the house and is now giving the public access to it as an antique shop and tea-house.

Augustus Keppel, Esq., commander in chief of the British ships in North America, and George Washington, then colonel of militia.

The meeting lasted for three days, from April 14 to April 16, 1755, and one can imagine the brilliancy of the gathering that seated themselves around the council room or gathered at dinner around the mahogany: the hostess, a typical Colonial dame of high degree, daughter of a former chief justice of the Bahama Islands and President of the Council of Virginia, and great-granddaughter of a former governor of Virginia, Lord Culpeper, described by a contemporary as "a lady of a most amiable character, endowed with excellent qualities;" the Hon. Augustus Keppel, brother of Lady Caroline Keppel, who wrote "Robin Adair," and son of the Earl of Albemarle; "General and Commander of all & singular our Troops & Forces Edward Braddock;" the staid and troubled governors, who could not raise funds to fight and could not fight without funds; the gay young aides and naval officers, and the galaxy of girls of old Belhaven and lower Fairfax county that must have gathered for social relaxation after the strain of the council was over.

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The So-called "Council Chamber"

In this room was held the Conference of the Governors of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, in 1755, as a result of which taxation of the colonies was recommended, and from this resulted the Revolution. Here Washington is said to have received his commission as a Major in the Colonial Army. Probably many of the meetings of the Fairfax County Committee of Safety were held here also, and an important conference in 1785 which eventually led to the framing of the Federal Constitution.

Little came from this council directly except the suggestion made by Gen. Braddock in his report: "I cannot but take the liberty to represent to you the necessity of laying a tax upon all his Majesty's dominions in America, agreeably to the result of Council, for reimbursing the great sums that must be advanced for the service and interest of the colonies in this important crisis." The Stamp Tax followed this suggestion ten years later and the Revolution came to a head in less than a decade more.

The next two decades brought great changes in the house as they passed. The gracious Mrs. Sarah Fairfax Carlyle died in 1761 at the birth of her second daughter, and Major Carlyle married in a few years Miss Sybil West, who gave a son, George William Carlyle, born in 1765, to the cause of liberty, for at the battle of Eutaw Springs in September, 1781, the lad of 16 lost his life together with half of the corps to which he belonged, Light Horse Harry Lee's Legion. Carlyle himself kept up his interest in local affairs and when the contractor for the construction of Christ Church defaulted, he took up the work and carried it to a successful conclusion.

In 1774 when affairs began to come to boiling point in America, the Fairfax County Committee of Safety was organized with both Carlyle and Dalton as members.[1] It is safe to assume that the same room used for the British war

[1] See article in October number of this magazine.

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The Dining-Room

Around the mahogany in this room gathered governors, generals, admirals, colonels, majors, ministers, and laymen, Virginia beauties of the olden days, and Maryland belles come across the river for Birth Night balls, and around the table here has been discussed the growth of this great nation of ours, with its tremendous and absolutely unlooked for development, through a hundred and sixty-five years, and here now one may drop in for a cup of tea, and a chance to think over the changes these old walls have seen.

council in 1755 in planning war on the French was now used in 1774 and 1775 in planning war on the British.

And so the old house has passed through the decades, contributing as war after war came upon the nation to the cause of liberty, but more especially through all the happy years free from alarms, giving just as freely to the citizenship of the at first thriving city, later to a city that seemed "to have lost its grip," and now as a teahouse after 165 years still contributing to the social life of the community.

From the builder the house went on his death to his sole surviving daughter, Mrs. Sarah Carlyle Herbert, wife of William Herbert of Alexandria, whose descendants have intermarried with their cousins the Fairfaxes, with the Bryants, the Hunters, the Snowdens, the Carys and many other families of northern Virginia. It has passed through many hands and many stages, and has furnished copy for wandering magazine writers, and inspiration for at least one of the descendants of the Carlyle family, who has become a well-known novelist, and who has undoubtedly drawn many of her most charming stories from the associations with this old house.

In the introduction to one of her earlier books, "Belhaven Tales," Mrs. Constance Cary Harrison (whose mother was Monimia Fairfax, grandmother Margaret Herbert, great-grandmother,

The Old Stairway and the Hall

Down this stair have passed as guests as great a number of notables, political, military, and social, as down any stair in America. At the foot Gen. and President Washington awaited his wife when they rode up from Mount Vernon "to dine and lie" at Alexandria. Here the young aides of Braddock's armies awaited the young ladies of Belhaven ere they marched away to their defeat in the western wilderness.

Sarah Carlyle, and great-great-grandfather, Maj. John Carlyle), writes, "Another landmark of old Alexandria is the house on Fairfax street, occupied for a time, through the courtesy of its owner, Major John Carlyle, by the British general Braddock, and since popularly known as 'Braddock's Headquarters.' This square and substantial stone abode, where the chief scene of the 'Belhaven Tales' is placed, once surrounded by a lawn stretching to the river-bank, is full of associations with colonial days. . . . A pleasant picture has been drawn of sundry occasions when Major and Mrs. Carlyle received here their good friends General and Mrs. Washington who drove up from Mount Vernon to 'dine and lie' at Alexandria. The writer retains, together with a bit of puce brocade flowered in crimson, green and tarnished silver, representing the glories of Mrs. Carlyle's gown assumed for a birthnight ball, a vivid impression of a scene preserved in family chronicle. The group of ladies in the paneled parlor gather, splendid in trains carried over the arm, lappets and pinners of antique mechlin, powdered locks and superincumbent feathers. They laugh and chatter, rally the general as to who shall first claim him as her partner in the dance, and sip their coffee from cups of jasper spode. The general declares that his dancing days are over, but that he must have one minuet with little Sally Fairfax of Towlston, who is to go to her first ball under her Aunt Carlyle's wing that

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night. Sally pirouettes, laughs, warns her beloved general that her comrade must be light of foot and tireless, then ends by challenging him to a trial of skill. Somebody sits down to the spinet, and straightway the quaint measure of the oldtime dance is heard. The general lays his hand upon his heart and bows. Sally curtsies demurely her eyes full of merriment. They dance, the others applaud. Suddenly Major Carlyle looks in to tell them that the hour has passed when everybody was expecting the guest of the ocasion to make his entry into the ballroom, and the party scatters hurriedly."

Regrettably enough, while the picture painted by Mrs. Harrison is a vivid one, its traditional character makes it a subject of suspicion, and like most of our family traditions, it fails to stand the acid test of historical comparison. It could hardly have been a Birth Night ball to which Mrs. Carlyle wore the brocade, since at the time they were inaugurated after the close of the Revolution, Major Carlyle had been dead for several years (since 1780) and it was more likely the prosperous business man, William Herbert, Esq., who called the General's attention to the lateness of the hour.

Another picture has been left to us showing the old house as it was nearly forty years ago.

In 1879, F. H. Lungren[1] wrote "We went back to our room, and as we sat by the open window, we looked out across the courtyard at an old mansion (the Carlyle House), which forms one wing of the hotel. With the broad Potomac back of it and the rich Maryland hills, covered by forest and fertile fields beyond, it stands silent and gray. Huge, heavy-shouldered chimneys with scaling yellow-white stucco, lift themselves above the moss-grown roof, from which queer dormer-windows jut out. Through a half-open sash of many little panes a glimpse is caught of the attic to which they give light. A warped and rotting balustrade of fat stanchions runs along two sides of the roof. On the side next the river a double row of porches, covered with wisteria vines now in bloom, breaks the line of the old wall. The morning sun makes the chimneys blink, and falling upon the balustrade, sends long lines of ungainly shadow striding up the hipped roof. Standing here, so age-worn, it is a gray old monument to an episode of its youth. In a blue-paneled room which is still preserved, where the Potomac washes almost beneath the windows, which admitted the sun then as they do now—Braddock's expedition was arranged between him and the five governors of the colonies. Here they completed the plans and decided upon the campaign which was to carry His Majesty's arms to Fort Duquesne in the far West. The old house is silent, but had its venerable walls tongues, what tales could they tell of heated discussion as to route and plan—of bumpers drank to what they considered a foregone conclusion."

It is not necessary to speak further here of the descendants of this family, the male line of which was sacrificed in securing our liberty, for anyone may read the whole story of the house and the family in the little publication issued by Mr. Richard Henry Spencer in 1910, (The Carlyle Family and Descendants of John and Sarah (Fairfax) Carlyle, The Carlyle House and its Associations, reprinted from vol. 18 of the William and Mary Quarterly), but it is a pleasure to give these little glimpses of one of the most historic of the colonial houses now left us, a home from which have gone out soldiers, many ministers, not a few, physicians, some, but of men and women, who have helped to carry on the world's work, regardless of what their professions were, generation after generation.

[1] An old Virginia Town, Scribner's Monthly (predecessor of the Century Magazine), vol. 21, p. 493 et seq., with delightful sketches of old homes by Robert Blum, and illustrations of old customs and manners by Lungren.

Our National Songs

by James J. McCabe, District Superintendent Public Schools, New York City.

Of our important national songs those best known to all the people are Hail Columbia (1798), The Star Spangled Banner (1814) and America (1832). Yankee Doodle (1755) is rarely heard as a song, being used almost entirely for the effect of the tune. It is, therefore, nearly one hundred years since we have produced a national song or hymn that has taken a firm hold upon the people; and as musical composers were not numerous in this country in those earlier days, and it was the custom to set new words to tunes that the people knew, all of these old songs are sung to tunes that were not written for them. With the exception of America, however, the songs have monopolized the old tunes to which they were set, and no other important songs are now sung to them.

Yankee Doodle was written by a British army surgeon named Schuckburg, who saw the American colonial recruits in camp near Albany, N. Y., about 1755, and wrote the words as a satire, setting them to a tune long known in European countries, and which bears a strong resemblance to some of the old tunes of England and Ireland. The sense of humor of our forefathers is well illustrated in their treatment of this song. They paid little attention to the joke upon them, but they liked the tune so well that they appropriated it and sang it to other words, returning the joke upon the British. One version which rehearsed events of the time, has these lines:

"We kept the tune, but not the tea,
Yankee Doodle Dandy."

Hail Columbia was written by Joseph Hopkinson in 1798 to provide an actor named Fox with a new patriotic song to sing at his benefit in Philadelphia, and the words were set to the tune of the President's March, written at the time of Washington's inauguration in 1789 by a musician whose name is given as Phyla. Little is known about the composer, who was probably a bandmaster.

The Star Spangled Banner, written September 14, 1814, by Francis Scott Key, of Baltimore, while he was detained on board a British war vessel during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, was an inspiration, and attracted immediate attention. It was set to an old tune that had been sung in this country to "Adams and Liberty," but had been composed about 1770 for the Anacreontic Society in London, the membership of which was made up of musicians and literary men. It was used as a drinking song, and the music was by John Stafford Smith. When, however, the tune is sung to the stirring verses of our song, it is so vigorous and thrilling notwithstanding its awkward range, that it gives no suggestion of its origin, and passes easily as an anthem tune. The Star Spangled Banner and America are unquestionably the most popular of our national songs.

The words of America were written in February, 1832, by Samuel Francis Smith, then a student for the ministry at Andover, Mass. Written at a time when no great problem disturbed the country, this song reflects the everyday feeling of the people, and its simple expressions of loyalty and love of country find a response in every patriotic heart. Unlike the other songs, it can never monopolize the tune to which it was set, which is that of the British national anthem, God Save the King, believed to have been written by Henry Carey in London in 1740. Several countries in Europe have also borrowed this tune, but outside of our own country it is not recognized as the air of an American song, and there is a strong feeling that our America should have a tune of its own, written for it by an American.

New National Air

America

S. F. Smith — James J. McCabe

Maestoso. (*MM.* ♩ = 88)

f

1 My coun - try! 'tis of thee, Sweet land of lib - er - ty,
2. My na tive coun - try, thee,— Land of the no - ble free—
3. Let mu - sic swell the breeze, And ring from all the trees
p 4. Our fa - thers' God! to Thee, Au - thor of lib - er - ty,

*Caution—Note the time

Of thee I sing; Land where my fa - thers died! Land of the
Thy name I love; I love thy rocks and rills, Thy woods and
Sweet free-dom's song: Let mor - tal tongues a - wake; Let all that
To Thee we sing: *f* Long may our land be bright With free-dom's

f — *ff*

ad lib.

Pil-grims' pride! From ev - 'ry moun-tain side Let free - dom ring!
tem - pled hills, My heart with rap-ture thrills Like that a - bove.
breathe partake; Let rocks their si-lence break,—The sound pro - long.
ho - ly light; Pro - tect us by Thy might, Great God, our King!

Copyright, 1915, 1916, by James J. McCabe. All Rights Reserved

The above air was sung by the delegates to the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress, and is being well received throughout the country. Copies of this song may be obtained without charge upon application to the composer, Mr. James J. McCabe, at 183 South Third street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Over 10,000 copies have already been sent, by request, to different chapters throughout the country.

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Historic Canonsburg

Canonsburg, Washington County, Pennsylvania, the home of the Canonsburg Chapter, D. A. R., is a patriotic and historic town. It was laid out in 1788 by Colonel John Canon and is the oldest borough in the county, having been incorporated by an act of Legislature, February 22, 1802.

Log College built by Rev. John McMillan, D.D., in 1787. First classical school west of the Alleghany Mountains

Here was founded Jefferson College, "the oldest from the Alleghenies west." In College Chapel, where commencement exercises were held, Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, Bayard Taylor, James Whitcomb Riley and other famous men have spoken.

Other historic places in the town and its vicinity are the house in which President Monroe was entertained, the General George Morgan house, where Aaron Burr visited in 1806 and the old Associate Church Theological Seminary, now the United Presbyterian Seminary at Xenia, Ohio.

Another flour mill stands on the site of the mill built by Colonel Canon. The houses where Phi Gamma Delta and Phi Kappa Psi fraternities were organized are still standing.

Woodrow Wilson's father once was pastor of the Chartiers (Hill) Presbyterian Church, founded by Dr. John McMillan in 1775. What is now the Chartiers United Presbyterian Church was organized the same year by the Reverend Matthew Henderson.

The First Presbyterian Church marks the site of Olone Institute, a famous school for young women during the first half of the last century.

The Black Horse Tavern, rallying point for Whiskey Insurrectionists, formerly stood on ground now used as a public playground.

When George Washington visited this community to look after his lands, he stayed at the home of Col. Canon, described in the General's diary as a "kind, hospitable man and sensible."

General Grant, who visited the town while President, was another distinguished guest.

On the Honor Roll of Canonsburg Chapter are found the names of *John Bebout,* and *John Bebout,* Jr., both of whom served in the Somerset Co., N. J., Militia, moving to Penna. after the Revolution; *John Berry* (Ireland, 1753-Penna.

Old Morgan home where Aaron Burr visited in 1806

1809), who emigrated to this country in 1775, and immediately enlisted for five years, serving under Washington. In 1780 he married Elizabeth Gilmore, who came over on the same ship with him, and in 1796 bought of George Wash-

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House occupied by Rev. Joseph Wilson while pastor of old Hill Church, 1847-1850

ington 251 acres in Washington Co., part of which, as well as the original deed, signed by Washington, is still owned by his descendant; *Benjamin Coe* (1748-1833), who served as a private under his brother, Capt. Moses Coe, in the Frontier Rangers of Pennsylvania. He was born in Morristown, N. J., and died in Alleghany County; *Robert George* (Ireland, 1744-Penna., 1819), who served in the Penna. Continental Line, and married Christiana Plance; *David Hamilton* (1750-1840), a native of Penna., who served as a private; *Robert Humphrey* (Ireland, 1751-Penna., 1854), who enlisted in the Second Battalion while in Cumberland Co., Penna., was in the battles of White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown, married Martha Alexander, and while a resident of Ohio Co., Va., obtained a pension, later moving to Penna., where he died; *John Kelso* (1755-1813), who was Sergeant of the First Penna. regiment, and married Mary McCormick; *Caleb Lindley*, born 1759, in New Jersey, where he enlisted in the Morris Co. Militia, moved to Penna. in 1778, married Mary White; was a pensioner and died after 1832; *James Linn* or *Lynn* (1759-1838), who was a private in the Penna. service, married Elizabeth Young, and in 1832 obtained a pension for his services; *Capt. Thomas McNary* (1744-1820), who married Jennet Robinson and was Captain of the Fourth Battalion of the Flying Camp, which marched to New Jersey, taking part in the battle of Trenton. (*David McKinley*, grandfather of President William McKinley, was one of the privates in his company); *Samuel Pollock*, native of Scotland, who enlisted in the Lancaster Co. Militia, married Jean and died in 1812; *James Potts* (1752-1822), Second Lieutenant in the Flying Camp, who married Sarah Wissell and rose to the rank of Major after the Revolution; *Timothy Swan*, who was born in Ireland in 1723, married Jane Watson, and was pensioned for his Revolutionary services; *Daniel Weller* (1754-1824), who married Elizabeth Mechie, and served in the Lancaster Co. Militia; *Aaron*, son of Josiah and Phebe (Rogers) *Williams*, born in New Jersey in 1753, who married Elizabeth Coe and served as a private in the Westmoreland Co. Militia; and many others.

Old Hill Church near Canonsburg, Penna.

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State Arms of Maine

by Jessica J. Haskell, Regent Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter, Hallowell, Maine

For the earliest use of crest and motto to mark identity, we must go beyond colony days, back to the Middle Ages, to the days of chivalry, when knight fought knight on the tented field and the victor claimed the shield of the vanquished. The earliest state shields were often simply the personal crest of king or emperor, knight or earl. Such were some of the first arms to which Maine can lay claim, the early seals of her parent state of Massachusetts. Chief among these colonial seals was that of the well-hated governor, Sir Edmund Andros. Under the Georges a separate seal was provided for colony business. In Revolutionary days a soldier, sword in right hand and Magna Charta in left, with the motto, "ENSE PETIT PLACIDAM SUB LIBERTATE QUIETAM," replaced the crest of the Georges. Then followed the earliest Massachusetts State Seal, the Indian grasping bow and arrow, and bearing the identical warning motto of Revolutionary days. Perhaps some of you may be cherishing that very seal, imprinted on the buttons of some soldier of Maine who fought before 1820. Prof. Putnam of the Peabody Museum of Harvard used to display one such button among his treasures. Doubtless it is still in the museum collection.

Such was our state seal until our formal separation from Massachusetts. But the new state must have arms worthy of its coming greatness, so early in the

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first legislative session, June 2, 1820, to be exact, the matter came up for consideration. The laconic statement of the House Journal under that date reads: "A joint committee was appointed to prepare a suitable seal and device." No mention is made of the men who composed that committee, but search of the files of the Secretary of State reveals their identity. From the Senate, William Moody of York, first President of that body; and William D. Williamson of Penobscot, who succeeded him in that honorable office; from the House, John F. Scammon of Saco, representative of a fine old Maine family; Silas Estes of Westbrook and Stephen Purrington of Harpswell, men no less well known; Isaac G. Reed of Waldoboro, a veteran of 1812; and Alfred Johnson of Belfast, lawyer and statesman. One needs only to run through the list to realize that here were men of education and ability, in whose hands so important a work might safely be left. Account of their deliberations is lacking, but prompt they certainly were, for June 9, 1820, just one week after the naming of the committee, Colonel Reed presented its report. That report is printed in full in the "Resolves of Maine," 1820-1828, and consists of a description in exact heraldic nomenclature of the device proposed, followed by a rather full and ornate explanation of its terms.

The description reads as follows:

"A shield, argent charged with a Pine Tree, a Moose Deer at the foot of it, recumbent. Supporters, on the dexter side, an Husbandman, resting on a scythe; on the sinister side, a Seaman resting on an anchor.

"In the foreground, representing sea and land, and under the Shield, the name of the State in large Roman Capitals, to wit:—MAINE.

"The whole surmounted by a crest, the North Star. The Motto, in small Roman Capitals, in a label interposed between the Shield and Crest, viz: DIRIGO."

This somewhat technical description of the device is, as we have said, followed by a rather full explanation of the appropriateness of the various symbols suggested, and is concluded by certain final recommendations, which are, as follows:

"1. *Resolved,* That the Secretary of State be directed to prepare a suitable seal, conforming to the sketch aforesaid, and that he cause the device aforesaid to be engraven thereon, and that the said seal, when completed, be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and that the same shall become and be the seal of this State.

"2. *Resolved,* That the Secretary of State cause the sketch, description and explanation aforesaid, to be fairly copied on parchment and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State."

The report of the committe was evidently pleasing to the legislature, and was accepted, for three days later, June 12, 1820, the following record appears upon the Journal:

"*Resolved,* That the Governor be authorized to procure for the use of the State, a suitable press to accompany the seal of State, and that the same be deposited in the Secretary's office for the use thereof."

Thus ends the record, so far as any is available, of the adoption of the seal of our great Commonwealth. Behind these terse statements lies a wealth of personal history, much of which is lost to us, but some of which tradition has preserved.

Just whose is the credit of the idea for this beautiful seal has been a matter of dispute. An item from the "Portland Gazette" for June, 1820 throws some light upon this problem:

"We understand that the emblems for the seal of the State were proposed by Benjamin Vaughan, Esquire, of Hallowell, that the sketch was executed by a young lady in this town, and that the motto, description, and explanation are from the pen of Col. Isaac G. Reed, a member of the House of Representatives from Waldoboro."

There is no doubt that the emblems were suggested, as the "Gazette" says, by Mr. Benjamin Vaughan. Of a fine old family, educated, cultured, with the tradition of noble descent, he was well fitted for such an undertaking. His daughter Elizabeth, who later married Samuel Grant, made the first tentative

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sketch of the arms. *Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter* feels a particular pride in Hallowell's share in this patriotic work. The actual drawing up of the report was the work of Col. Isaac G. Reed, who presented the result of the committee's deliberations to the legislature. The motto, DIRIGO, I lead or I direct, might well have been the motto of the Colonel's own life. Certainly he was as much in the forefront of every struggle, military or civil, as is the more famous "Colonel" of our own day. It is said that the final sketch presented with the report, a parchment copy of which is in the office of the Secretary of State, was the work of Miss Bertha Smouse, a stepdaughter of the doughty colonel. We can imagine with what pride and with what anxiety that sketch was made. And, even in 1820, a woman's work was found of use to the state!

Mr. Vaughan's choice of emblems for the arms was certainly a most happy one; the moose, the noblest animal of our woods; the pine, our finest tree; the farmer and the sailor, then as now, the industrial backbone of the state. In the words of Col. Reed: "The stately pine, with its straight body, erect head and evergreen foliage, whose beauty is exceeded only by its usefulness, while it represents the state, will excite the constant prayer of its citizens, *semper viridis.*" "The Moose Deer, a native animal of the state, which retires before the approaching steps of human habitancy, in his recumbent position and undisturbed situation, denotes the extent of unsettled lands, which future years may see the abode of successive generations of men, whose liberty shall be as unrestricted as the range of the Moose Deer."

It is certainly interesting, and perhaps fortunate, that we have thus preserved the original record of the intent and purpose of our forefathers in choosing these emblems to stand as the state arms, an inspiration to countless generations to come after them. Surely, wisely did they choose, wisely interpret!

His choice of farmer and sailor, Col. Reed defends thus: "A husbandman with a scythe represents agriculture generally, and more particularly that of a grazing country; while a seaman, resting on an anchor, represents commerce and fisheries; and both indicate that the state is supported by these primary vocations of its inhabitants."

To the solitary star in the arms, the crest, as it is technically called, he gives a most happy significance: "As in the arms of the United States, a cluster of stars represents the states composing the nation, the North Star may be considered particularly applicable to the most northern member of the Confederacy, or as indicating the local situation of the most northern state of the Union."

Of the motto he say: "As the polar star has been considered the mariner's guide and director in conducting the ship over the pathless ocean to the desired haven, and as the center of magnetic attraction, and as it has been figuratively used to denote the point to which all affections turn, and as it is here intended to represent the state, it may be considered the citizens' guide, and the object to which the patriot's best exertions should be directed." A splendidly patriotic conception of the relation of the citizen to the state. Would that of modern politicians were as high!

Such briefly is the history of the arms of the Pine Tree State. The flag which bears those arms today is of much more recent date, its final form established by the legislature of 1909. This deep blue flag, with its straight and stately pine is to us everywhere the symbol of our beloved home state.

NOTE.—In the Committee Room on the third floor of Memorial Continental Hall, known as the Maine Room, is hung a picture of the Coat of Arms of Maine, presented by the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter of Portland. On the floor is spread a rug in green and brown tones, of pine cone design, made in the Cranberry Islands, off the coast of Maine. In one corner, on a mahogany pedestal, is the ceiling electric lamp taken from the U. S. Battleship *Maine* when it was raised in Havana Harbor.

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State Conferences

INDIANA

The Sixteenth Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Indiana was held in Richmond, October 24, 25 and 26., the State Regent, Mrs. Henry A. Beck, presiding. Among the guests present were the President General who received a regular ovation as, preceded by ten Daughters dressed in Colonial costume, she entered the hall October 25, the Vice President General Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddle, the Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. John Newman Carey, and the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Miss Florence G. Finch. Mrs. Beck and Miss Emma A. Donnell were unanimously re-elected for the offices of State Regent and State Vice Regent; and Mrs. William W. Gaar was nominated for the office of Treasurer General. It was decided to buy the William Henry Harrison home in Vincennes, for $2,000, and give it into the care of the Francis Vigo Chapter. Americanism, Pioneer Women, the preservation of the sand dunes and the establishment of public parks in the State were among the subjects of especial interest discussed during the session.

MISSOURI

The Seventeenth Annual State Conference held at Louisiana, October 26, 27 and 28 under the gracious leadership of Mrs. William R. Painter, State Regent, was one of the most enjoyable and largest attended in the history of the State. Our President General, Mrs. Story, and Miss Finch were honored guests.

Receptions were given by the Colonel Jonathan Pettibone, Bowling Green and Pike County chapters; also splendid addresses by Hon. E. W. Stephens, of the Capitol Commission, and Hon. Floyd Shoemaker, Secretary of the State Historical Society. This was followed by an illustrated lecture by our own State Historian on Pioneering in Missouri.

The closing exercises were held at old Buffalo cemetery, where the graves of James Mackey and David Watson, Revolutionary soldiers, were marked and appropriately dedicated.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Fifteenth Annual Conference met in Rochester October 26 and 27, being guests of the Mary Torr Chapter, the chapter to which our State Regent, Miss Annie Wallace, belongs. Never did the skies seem more blue, the sun brighter, nor the air more balmy in October than at this time. A cordial welcome was extended the visitors by Mrs. Emily Looney, regent of the hostess chapter, which was responded to by Mrs. Will B. Howe, State Vice Regent. Gov. R. H. Spaulding brought greetings from the State, thus placing the official seal of welcome on our conference, and Mrs. C. C. Abbott, Ex-Vice President General, was heartily welcomed. Mrs. Wm. H. Schofield gave the principal address on "Patriotism in Practice," and greetings were received from the President General who was unable to accept our invitation.

Twenty-five dollars was voted toward the liquidation of the debt; Mrs. Will B. Howe of Concord, was elected State Regent, and Mrs. Anna Lovering Barrett, of Claremont, State Vice Regent, both to be confirmed by the Twenty-Sixth Continental Congress. The Conference was most harmonious, and everything was arranged so perfectly that the whole session moved like clock-work.

NORTH CAROLINA

The Sixteenth Annual Conference met at Raleigh, November 1 and 2, as guests of the Caswell-Nash Chapter. Miss Lida Tunstall Rodman, State Regent, presided throughout the sessions with tact and ability. All the State officers and one hundred delegates and members were present. It was agreed to send a token of love and good cheer to the North Carolina soldiers now on duty on the Mexican border, and money therefor was quickly subscribed.

Notable among many social functions was the reception given by the Sons of the Revolution and the Musicale at the Governor's Mansion. Much regret was expressed that the State Regent declined re-election. Mrs. Theodore S. Morrison, of Asheville, was elected to succeed her in April, 1917, and Mrs. W. P. Mercer was elected State Vice Regent. Patriotic fervor and perfect harmony pervaded the entire meeting.

OHIO

On November first and second the Daughters of the American Revolution in Ohio met in Cincinnati for their annual State Conference. The welcoming address was given by Mrs. Charles A. Pauly, Regent of the Cincinnati chapter; and it was responded to by the Vice President General, Mrs. Kent Hamilton, and the State Regent, Mrs. Austin C. Brant. An earnest plea for Preparedness was given by the President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, and a tribute to George Washington by Dr. William F. Price, President of Kenyon College, who laid especial stress upon the fact that no fear of unpopularity, poverty or opposition ever deterred Washington from the performance of his duty. He closed his address with an appeal to the citizens of the Republic of the present day, declaring that service, property, life itself should be freely given as the public weal demands.

A resolution was passed urging upon the State Legislature the purchase of the two old block-houses in Marietta. A monument to the pioneers is to be built on this site, as on this land stands the only Campus Martius house in existence. The Conference also endorsed efforts looking forward to the purchase of Jamestown Island by the United States. In that event the Daughters would help toward its maintenance.

After electing Mrs. Edward L. Harris State Regent, and Mrs. John T. Mack State Vice Regent, and nominating Mrs. Brant, the retiring State Regent, for Vice President General, the Conference adjourned to meet next year for a three-day session in Dayton.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Twentieth Conference of the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution met in Philadelphia October 18, 19 and 20, and proved to be most interesting. The opening session was held in Independence Hall. Meeting in that historic shrine where our forefathers planned the future of a great nation, gave inspiration to the succeeding meetings held in the Bellevue Stratford Hotel. The attendance was the largest in the history of the State Organization.

A resolution was adopted recommending to the National Society the printing of a greater number of Lineage Books each year; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook was elected State Regent, and Mrs. H. Grant Dreisbach, State Vice Regent for the coming year; and Miss Emma L. Crowell, retiring State Regent, was unanimously endorsed for the office of Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

At the close of the Conference an interesting pilgrimage was made to Valley

Mrs. William R. Painter
State Regent for Missouri

Miss Lida Tunstall Rodman
State Regent for North Carolina

Miss Emma L. Crowell
State Regent for Pennsylvania

Mrs. Austin C. Brant
State Regent for Ohio

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Forge, where the Philadelphia Chapter dedicated a "sedilia" or ecclesiastical chair in memory of Rev. Thomas Davison. The inscription on it is as follows: To the Glory of God and in Memory of the Rev. Thomas Davis, Soldier in the Continental Army, 1775-1778, under General George Washington; Rector of Christ Church Alexandria, Va., 1792-1806; Officiated at the Funeral of George Washington.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The Twentieth Annual Conference was held in Johnston, November 14-17, with the Emily Geiger Chapter as hostess. A uniform medal was adopted to be given by the chapters for prize essays among the school children. The design has the rim of the D. A. R. pin with the Betsey Ross flag and the S. C. flag crossed within. It was voted to ask the legislature to give the Historical Commission an appropriation for the publication of the Revolutionary Rolls of the S. C. Soldiers. The State Historian has already compiled several thousand names for this roll. The Industrial School for mountain girls which the Conference voted to establish two years ago was definitely located in Oconee County, ten miles from Walhalla. One hundred and ten acres were given for this site which is part of the land grant given by the Government to Gen. Andrew Pickens for Revolutionary service. He retired to this beautiful mountain home and named it Tomassee. The school will bear that name. A fund of $2,500 is in hand for the first building, and $2,000 pledged toward a $10,000 endowment fund. It is expected that the first building will be erected this summer and school opened by next fall. We hope that the Daughters of other states who are interested in mountain school work will remember the Tomassee school in South Carolina.

Mrs. E. W. Duvall of Cheraw was elected State Regent and Mrs. H. L. McColl of Bennetsville, State Vice Regent for the coming year; and the retiring State Regent, Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, was nominated for Vice President General.

TEXAS

The Seventeenth Annual D. A. R. Conference, which convened in Fort Worth, Texas, November 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1916, with the "Mary Isham Keith" Chapter, Mrs. C. W. Connery, Regent, and the "Fort Worth" Chapter, Mrs. T. W. Slack, Regent, as hostesses, was epoch making in that the D. A. R. University Scholarship of $5,000 was reported completed by the Chairman, Mrs. Neil Carothers; the completion of the marking of the King's Highway was reported assured by the Chairman, Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, as the Governor recommends the State to assume the placing of the markers all of which are now ready. Conference also endorsed the plan of the State Regent, Mrs. James Lowry Smith, to establish a normal scholarship in one of the State Normal Colleges, and $430 was immediately pledged by Chapters and individuals for this work, many voicing the wish of Mrs. Smith to see the educational campaign continued till a D. A. R. Scholarship is given to each of the four State Normal Colleges. The Delegates then pledged themselves as favoring the purchase by the U. S. Government of "Monticello" as recommended by our President General Mrs. Wm. Cumming Story.

This conference not only proved a great success and uplift from the standpoint of accomplishment of large things and projecting others, but also from the social standpoint, for the Fort Worth Chapters provided most delightful and lavish entertainments in the way of receptions, musicales and luncheons.

Mrs. Andrew Rose, Ex-State Regent,

Miss Alethea Serpell
State Regent for Virginia

Mrs. John P. Hume
State Regent for Wisconsin

Mrs. Parks Fisher
State Regent for West Virginia

Mrs. James Lowry Smith
State Regent for Texas

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presided at all the sessions, as the Regent was in deep sorrow on account of the recent loss of her mother, Mrs. Katherine Walker Bynum, who was one of the Charter Members of the Esther McCrory Chapter of Amarillo.

VIRGINIA

The State Conference met at Danville, October 4 and 5. The business meetings were preceded by a most brilliant reception given the evening of the third by Mrs. James G. Penn, Regent of the Dorothea Henry Chapter. The President General, Mrs. Story, the State Regent, Miss Serpell, the Vice Presidents General from Tenn. and Washington, Mrs. W. G. Spencer of Nashville, and Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary of Seattle, as well as the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Miss Finch, were among the guests of honor.

In her address the President General made an earnest plea to the Daughters to influence Congress to pass the pending bill for the purchase and preservation of Monticello. She also urged the rearing of more memorials in bronze and marble to Revolutionary patriots, with the object of inspiring and stimulating patriotism. The State Regent, Miss Alethea Serpell, and the State Vice Regent, Mrs. John A. Alexander, were unanimously re-elected. It was decided to hold the Conference at Richmond next October, when a statue in memory of the Virginia Signers of the Declaration of Independence will be unveiled.

WEST VIRGINIA

The Eleventh Conference of the West Virginia Daughters met with the Pack Horse Ford Chapter at Shepherdstown November 1 and 2. The weather was delightful, the Conference was most handsomely entertained at the homes of the chapter members, and the attendance was large. The delegates were driven to all the historic spots, including Antietam Battle Field, and to the Harpers Ferry Heights. The sessions were held in the Auditorium of the Shepherd College and were presided over by the Vice Regent, Mrs. Linn Brannon, the State Regent being unavoidably detained. The term of the State Regent having expired by limitation, Mrs. Linn Brannon was elected State Regent, and Mrs. James S. Phillips, State Vice Regent. Mrs. Parks Fisher, Retiring State Regent, was made Honorary State Regent for life.

WISCONSIN

The Twentieth Annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Wisconsin was held at Milwaukee, October 11 and 12, the Milwaukee Chapter being hostess. The State Regent, Mrs. John D. Hume, presided, and each session was largely attended. Many pleasant social affairs were enjoyed and served to unite in closer ties the Daughters from all over the State. The reports of the Chairmen of the various committees showed that a large amount of work, patriotic, civic, and charitable had been accomplished during the year. The State Regent was re-elected for the coming year; and Mrs. R. B. Hartman, Regent of the Milwaukee Chapter, was elected State Vice Regent, subject to the confirmation of the Twenty-Sixth Continental Congress.

An examination of the magazines for the past four years shows that while seven states have had reports of their Conferences printed every year, fifteen have never had a report. The Editor has, therefore, written each State Regent, requesting a report and picture (except in the cases of Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, South Carolina and Washington, pictures of whose State Regents have already been published). We regret that no picture of the State Regent of New Hampshire was available. Others will appear as they are received.

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IMPORTANT

Every member please read and respond to the appeal, for whether the advertisers continue to take space depends almost wholly upon your appreciation and support.

THREE issues of the magazine have now reached the members of the National Society, and from the comments which have reached my desk I am able to judge that the individuals are pleased over its appearance and the contents. There is, however, one viewpoint which has not been mentioned in any of the letters which I have received up to this time. It is a viewpoint which is of very great importance and one that I feel should be placed before each member in a very forceful manner at the present time. The expense of publishing our magazine is a large one, and Congress was prompted in voting to have the magazine sent to each member by the possible showing in the way of receipts which might be secured in opening our pages to advertisers.

So every reader has a vital and individual interest in looking to the largest possible income from this source, and in considering this viewpoint we should also take into consideration *the obligation which each reader should assume* in supporting the method adopted as an aid in making the publication a financial success. The advertisements as they appear in every issue have been, and will be in the future, those of reputable merchants throughout the country who are looking to the readers of the National Society as becoming possible purchasers of the goods which they are advertising in the pages of the magazine. The appeal they make is a truthful one as it portrays the individual characteristics of the article to be purchased, but in most cases this appeal must of necessity be limited in the amount of space used, owing to the cost. These advertisers have adopted a plan of asking the reader *to apply directly* to them for fuller information as well as making the purchase direct. They are perfectly right in so doing, as they are fully equipped to answer every possible question which may arise concerning their goods, and they prefer that these inquiries shall come to them direct rather than through a retailer who may be interested in making a sale of some other similar article, which might or might not answer fully the requirements of the would-be purchaser. On the other hand, many of our readers are loyal to the merchants of the locality in which they reside and wish to have the benefit of the purchase by them of an advertised article accrue to the benefit of the local merchant. To meet this condition the large general advertisers, after receiving an inquiry from a reader, almost invariably pass the request over to the local merchant from the town wherein the inquiry emanated, asking the dealer to fill the order from their stock; so at once you perceive that the local dealer does receive the benefit of your purchase.

It becomes necessary, therefore, for each reader in answering an advertisement to send the inquiry *to the advertiser*, being sure to use the address as furnished in the advertisement and not to change it in any form. This is essential so that full credit may be given our magazine, and where full credit is given then the magazine becomes, in the eyes of the advertiser, a publication to be used regularly with ever increasing amount of space, because of the returns he is sure to receive in any appeal he makes in the pages thereof.

Hence the money aspect becomes a certainty to those in executive position, and from being a direct weight upon our Society it will become in the course of time an income bearing property. I know that this is your desire. It has been freely expressed in so many ways. To secure this result you must be willing *to do your share in answering the advertisements as they appear*, first, to the *advertiser* and secondly, if you so desire, to the local dealer, but in every instance making sure that an inquiry is sent to the advertiser direct.

It is my earnest desire and my appeal to you as Daughters that we shall together, you in your individual capacity and I as Chairman of the Magazine Committee, make of our magazine the greatest possible success, one that shall be heralded and named as a success produced by women, for women and in the interest of women. I will look with hopeful and pleasant anticipation on the reports which shall be handed me by our Advertising Department as showing the results of this appeal, in this issue and every succeeding issue.

Faithfully yours,

FLORENCE G. FINCH,

Chairman of Magazine Committee.

Philippine Scholarship Committee

From Mrs. T. H. Boorman, Chairman for the state of New York of the Philippine Scholarship Committee, a copy of the Manila Daily Bulletin of August 14, 1916, *has been received, containing the following notice:*

"Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Holt, of Iloilo, are in Manila. Mrs. Holt is giving much of her time while in the city to the interests of the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which National Committee she is chairman.

Mrs. Holt has been very successful in her efforts to interest the people of Iloilo and not only Americans and Filipinos, but the British and Spanish residents as well, have manifested great interest in the work.

While Mrs. Holt was in Negros, she met a young native doctor whose duties extended over a district with a population of 49,000. His only assistance was one nurse, and such help as his wife, a graduate pharmacist, could give him. In fact, everywhere the needful cry was for nurses. Mrs. Holt hopes that it will not be long before the Daughters of the American Revolution may be instrumental in establishing a training school for nurses in this particular vicinity. In her opinion there is nothing so much needed in the provinces as native visiting nurses, not only to care for the sick and dying, but to teach young mothers how to take proper care of their infants."

In this connection a true story of how the Americans are looked upon by the natives may not be without interest.

True Story of the Occupation of a Town in Luzon

as told by the Presidente, published in World Outlook, August, 1916

"We had heard much of the Americanos; they were a cruel people, we were told, who put the men to the sword and the women and children to slavery. The Spaniards were our oppressors, but they were allied to us by ties of blood, and in the centuries we had come to accept them as part of our lives. We had never worn the yoke lightly; often we had risen against them, but now they stirred us with fear by their stories of a people who were stronger than they." . . .

"We looked back from the point where on the first foothill and saw the Americanos enter the city. Fear swept us like a storm and we fled higher, higher up into the mountain. I cannot tell you of those days in the hills. We found a Negrito hut—you know what they are—one must crawl on hands and knees to enter, and only in the center can a child stand erect. It was cold, and we had never been cold before in our lives! The children cried—not loud, as children should cry, but low moaning that wrung my heart (Carmencita was six and Marie was eight). We built fires in holes in the ground to cook our scant portion of food, but we dared not make a big fire to make ourselves warm lest it be a beacon to our enemies. There were others in the woods about us living in huts or in holes in the ground, as animals live. The little girls soon became ill with the cold and the rough fare, and mi senora—I thought she would die up there in the hills! Our rice did not last long, and every day old Felipe had to search longer to find the stringy camotes which did not still the pangs of hunger. One day I stole far down the mountain to the ledge there on the foothill where we had looked back and watched the Americanos coming into the city. The town had not been burned! That night mi senora moaned all night, and I said: "I

am going down! To stay here is to die like dogs—to go down is at least to die like men." In the morning I told Felipe, but he said: "You cannot go down, senor, not for one hour can you leave la senora now. But I will go. And you can write a note to the white men, and perhaps they will give me food to bring back."

I wrote the note with a charred stick, promising the commandante of the Americanos that if he would give us food, and would let me bring my wife and little ones back to the home again and would protect them, he might do with me what he would. Felipe carried it down that night.

I cannot tell you of that night. In the morning I crept out of the hut and sat down in the dim light, again holding Marie in my arms. How long I sat there I do not know—an hour—perhaps two. Carmencita stirred and sprang to her feet, staring like a wild thing into the trees. There was no trail—always we had been careful never to come and go by the same path. Yet coming straight toward us from the jungle were strange, white men in khaki! The Americanos were coming! I turned but for a moment to lay the child in the door of the hut, and catching my bolo, which lay always near, I turned to face them.

But when I turned again Carmencita was running toward the soldiers who had stopped, and Felipe, coming alone to the hut, caught the little girl in his arms.

How can I tell the rest! My throat chokes and my eyes fill when I think of it. There was food in the baskets which the soldiers brought—cooked food, that we need not wait, and one of the soldiers took Carmencita on his knees and fed her, slowly.

But the sergeant in command—he understood. He spoke a few words to me in Spanish—for I did not speak the English then, and put the question softly: "La Senora?" I pointed to the hut. "Go in and tell her."

Ah, how gently they lifted her—porbrecita! They had brought a stretcher, and warm blankets which they wrapped close about her. She too, was given some of the hot milk, and a little food, and I saw her smile as she laid on the stretcher.

And so we came back to the house from which we had fled. The house was as I had left it. * * * when I came back an officer in white stood within the sala—it was as if he had been watching for us, so quickly had he come. It was the American doctor, said the sergeant, come to care for la senora. That night they fought death—the doctor and the sergeant from the hospital—Ah, Senor, I have never seen anything like it! She would have died, but they would not let her die! We do not care for our women like that—in their hour of trial! We do not know how, nor did the Spaniard! When it was said that a child was to be born the priest would come and bless the bit of ribbon which was to lay across the mother's body, and the medico would stand beside the bed to wait—sometimes he would sit on the foot of the bed and smoke a cigarette if the time was long * * * but these two American doctors, they worked! When the morning came they were both white as the clothes which they wore—*but she lived!*

At noon the commandante sent for me, and I went without fear.

The town was not burned. Not a man or a woman or a child was hurt. We went about our ways in peace. No hostages were demanded, and no tribute paid. The soldiers in the quartel were Americanos, instead of Spaniards, but the difference was greater than that. Justice was found among us. Our daughters were safe, and our sons could hold up their heads as men.

Then came the teachers—and the children—all of the children, the child of the fisherman as well as of the illustrado—were taught to read and to write the English.

We had no language which they could teach—a people must be united to have a language, and we had never been a united people—so they must teach the English. Now it is so that when we go from one

place to another, though one village speak Bicol and another Tagalog and another Iliacano—the *children* speak *English,* so they can understand each other, and we are friends.

Bye and bye, when our children's children shall be grown—why should we be impatient—it is but the lifetime of one man—we shall be a united people, understanding each other, thinking for each other as well as for ourselves. Our race must grow, as little children grow, into unity and wisdom and understanding of freedom."

Since the article given above was in print there has been received from the Chairman, Mrs. Caroline E. McWilliams Holt, of Iloilo, P. I., the Revised Edition of "Following Our Flag," which was originally published in the magazine for April, 1914.

One notes with interest that it is printed by the Philippine Baptist Mission Press of Iloilo, and in its daintiness and accurate workmanship compares favorably with any American production. On the title page is the quotation from Ray Stanard Baker: *The one essential purpose of education is to get an individual going from within, so that he will run himself.*

The following extracts did not appear in the original article, and give an up-to-date idea of the work of this most energetic and enthusiastic chairman:

"Since the inception of the movement contributions have been received from seventy-seven chapters, eighty members at large, and over fifty interested individuals outside of the society, both men and women, including some Filipinos."

"The Philippines chapter has to its credit on the books of the Treasurer General seven hundred dollars; and has determined to increase this in the near future. The members of the chapter feel that this National D. A. R. Scholarship Endowment Fund will serve as a fitting testimonial to those American women—many of them descendants of Revolutionary patriots—who in the cause of humanity and responding to their country's call in the same spirit of loyalty and patriotism as the soldiers of our army and the sailors of our navy, pioneered the educational work of the Islands from the unique city of Manila to the remotest *barrio* of the provinces.

"There is another young Filipina, a graduate from the Normal School of Manila, who has recently been authorized by the Commissioner of Public Instruction to assist me in interesting her countrymen in the D. A. R. Scholarship movement. She represented the Insular Bureau of Education at the Pan-American Exposition at San Francisco last year, and is now a High School teacher and a leader among her people. She told me there had been nothing in her life thus far so fruitful of results, so conducive to awakening her latent power for high attainment, as those months she spent in America, living in an American family and mingling with American people."

It is upon future generations the Islands must depend for the success of the ultimate independence of the Filipino people. Judge Lobingier in his article, "America's Torch Bearing in Asia," states: *No nation can contribute to the uplifting of another without feeling the reacting impulse of lofty endeavor.* May not this truth be applied to our society individually and collectively?

"It is said that no race of people can be better than its women, and that to participate in the uplifting of the women of any nation certainly ought to be considered a privilege. The women of the Islands are the workers; they frequently do the things men are supposed to do and perform their own duties besides. As some historian has said: *They are the fiber of the race and it is they who carry the torch of civilization.* Ought not we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, to do our part to keep this torch so brilliantly lighted that its rays shall penetrate into the deepest jungle and to the remotest mountainside of those far-away islands?

"For eighteen years our beautiful flag has floated over the Philippine Islands giving protection to the people regardless of nationality, but not until the organization of the Manila Chapter in 1913 did the name and objects of our society become known. Now, however, our insignia commands recognition and respect and our prestige will increase as the work is extended. Wherever our flag has been unfurled should not our influence be felt? *'Patriotism knows neither latitude nor longitude. It is not climatic.'*"

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A Plea for Dignified Publicity

by Fanny Harnit, Chairman Publicity Committee.

Our Organization of 95,000 representative American women banded together for patriotic purposes, cannot, if it would, modestly hide its light under a bushel. The press and the reading public are interested in us.

During a recent interview, an editor of a newspaper of large circulation and influence, said to your chairman: "You have a great organization of fine women doing big things. Tell us what you are doing. The press and the public wish to know. They are not interested in corpses; they do not want to know what you did last year or even last month; they want news, fresh news; they want to know what you are doing today, what you are ready and are actually going to do tomorrow for "Preparedness," for the Americanization of the alien, and the many patriotic activities in which you are engaged!"

This is an age of newspaper reading and publicity bureaus. A convention of even the conservative Episcopal Church recently endorsed a resolution favoring the establishing of a Church Publicity Bureau, thus recognizing that the Church has grown more and more dependent upon the influence of the press. If we need publicity in our religion, we certainly cannot afford to ignore it in our patriotism.

Every eligible woman of good character should be identified with some Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution or at least be a member-at-large, and to this end we need the co-operation of the press.

It is the privilege of each local chapter to secure this co-operation; but if Mrs. James Jones, regent of —— Chapter, sends to a newspaper a written account of a meeting, mentioning her own name frequently, always with complimentary adjectives, and emphasizing the "delicious refreshments and delightful social hour that followed," the editor who receives the report and the woman who reads it are furnished a premise on which to base the deduction that a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is an assemblage of women for the promotion of "pink teas" of which patriotic activities may or not be a by-product!

If we do not give to the press the facts about our manifold interests and look after our own publicity, we must expect more or less unpleasant notoriety to be given us by publicity agents of individuals, both inside and outside of the organization, who may seek to exploit their own ambitions and projects at the expense of the dignity and best interests of our Society.

Almost every chapter counts in its membership some woman who is in active newspaper work or who has a talent in that direction. By enlisting the interest and the services of such a woman, each chapter may do its part towards securing dignified publicity which will best promote the constructive patriotism of the Society.

ANNOUNCEMENT

So many complimentary letters have been received in regard to the account of the Continental Congress which appeared in the June issue of the Magazine—within one month after the closing of the Congress—that the Editor takes great pleasure in anouncing that Miss Harnit has consented to repeat her kind deed, and to write an account of the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress for the June, 1917, issue.

Parliamentary Puzzles Solved

Cora Welles Trow

Many questions have been received during the last month for which a private answer was required. In such cases a charge of one dollar will be made.

Questions printed in this magazine are answered free of charge.

C. M. Question I. Who should answer the question as to whether the By-Laws of a Chapter agree with those of the National Society?

Answer. The National Board of Management.

II. If a State Regent ignores the By-Laws of a State, what redress has the State?

Answer. The matter must be laid before the National Board of Management but it is essential that care should be taken to ascertain that the State By-Laws agree with the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society.

III. Is a written set of By-Laws effective?

Answer. Yes, By-Laws are effective as soon as adopted. Many By-Laws are not printed.

IV. Does the provision of the National Constitution limiting the term of office to three years for a National Officer without re-election affect the State officers?

Answer. No. This provision is for National Officers only.

A question has come to me from many sources which I will answer blending all points involved.

Question. What is the proper procedure to pursue when adopting the report of a committee which contains one or more resolutions?

Answer. When a committee is appointed a time is always set at which it is to render a report. When this time arrives the report of the committee becomes the orders of the day, that is to say, it is a matter which the society has previously agreed to consider and act upon. If the report contains a recommendation, which is also called a resolution, and the report is adopted by vote, this recommendation or resolution becomes the will of the assembly. As the report is part of the orders of the day it cannot be laid on the table, as Roberts in his Rules of Orders tell us that "it is not in order to lay on the table reports of committees," page 106. If, however, it is desired a motion may be introduced to adopt the report without the resolution and if this is carried, the resolution or recommendation may then be discussed and a motion is in order to lay it on the table, because it has been detached from the report.—Roberts' Rules of Order, page 71.

The only exception to the above is when a Convention or Congress is in session, in such an event it is customary to appoint a committee to which all resolutions are referred. This is stated on the program and a time is set on the program when the committee will bring these resolutions before the house. This course of procedure makes the consideration and action on these resolutions part of the orders of the day, as the motion to accept the report without the resolutions is not in order. When this is the case, the proper procedure is to act on each resolution separately before voting on the report as a whole; if any resolution is displeasing to the assembly it should be voted against, but if the assembly feels it unwise to take definite action through lack of information, it is proper to refer the recommendation or resolution to some superior body like the Board of Management, giving it power to take final action. In this way Parliamentary Law is observed.

F. Question. Can a Life member take active work or hold office in a local chapter or is she a member at large by paying no dues to the chapter?

Answer. A Life member of the

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D. A. R. who belongs to a chapter has the standing given her by the By-Laws of the chapter. She is not a member at large. In the national Society she has the standing given her by the provisions of the By-Laws of the chapter.

The National Constitution in Article IX, provides for Life members of the National Society. Chapters must regulate their own membership. A Chapter has a right to remit dues but unless such a provision is made a Life member of the National Society should pay chapter dues. When dues for any class of members are remitted some equivalent should be stated.

State Capitol of North Carolina

On November 1st and 2nd the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution held their sixteenth annual Conference in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Raleigh. The building in which this hall is situated, the State Capitol, with its classic proportions and massive granite columns, formed a fit setting for so notable an event. Competent judges of architecture have often expressed the opinion that for pure architectural beauty this building has few equals in America though hundreds may surpass it in size.

After a former Capitol, on the present site, was destroyed by fire on June 21, 1831 (and with it a magnificent marble statue of Washington by the world-renowned Canova), the present structure was commenced. The corner stone was laid with elaborate ceremonial by the Grand Lodge of Masons on July 4, 1833, and nearly ten years were consumed in its completion — skilled stone masons being brought from Scotland for the express purpose of making a building worthy of the State. Within its legislative halls have sat such men as William Gaston, George C. Badger, John Branch, William A. Graham, Thomas Ruffin, James C. Dobbin, and countless other notables who have borne a part in shaping the destinies of North Carolina and the nation; and within its walls have been welcomed such distinguished men as Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, James K. Polk, Andrew Johnson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson.

Marshall DeLancey Haywood.

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Recollections of a Revolutionary Soldier

By his grandson, Isaac Ackley

When I was a boy my grandfather lived with us, and he took quite a fancy to me. He had served in the Revolutionary War with Washington at Valley Forge. There he contracted rheumatism, and was so crippled from it that he had to walk with a cane always, and sometimes when the weather was bad he had to use a crutch, too.

It was my duty to wait on him whenever he needed my assistance, and I did many things for him during the time he was with us. To be convenient for him, he occupied the small bedroom right off from the dining-room. Among other things in his room was an old chest, and in this he kept his money. Being a Revolutionary soldier and disabled, he drew a pension, and was almost always paid in silver.

A new boat, called the "Island Belle," was built the summer of which I speak. As it was finished it was to make its first trip on the Fourth of July, going from Hartford down the river, and crossing the Sound to Sag Harbor. Everybody was going. It was to be a great event, and was talked of for days before. Boat excursions were not as common then as now. I had asked father if I might go, but he kept telling me each time that he would see about it. He was a stern man of the old Puritan type. Boys were not supposed to need recreation, too much indulgence was not good for them, besides, it was haying time. Everyone was busy, and even a boy could be of help.

The Fourth was drawing nearer and nearer, and still I did not know whether I was to be allowed to go, but I kept thinking about it. Finally the morning of the Fourth came, clear and bright. You may be sure I was a good boy that morning. I was up early, finished all my chores, and hoed a while in the garden before breakfast, being very careful to put the hoe in its proper place before I went in to breakfast. I ate my breakfast in silence. Nothing was said of the boat trip, and I did not dare to ask again. I felt pretty blue, feeling sure I was not going to get to go. After all had finished the meal and grandfather had gone to his room, he called me to come to him. As I was in the habit of waiting on him, and thinking he needed me for something, I went in to see what he wanted. "Isaac," said he, "come here." He went to his great chest, opened it, and drew out a long stocking filled with silver pieces. He took out two half-dollars, and placing one of them in my hand, he said:

"Now, Isaac, this half-dollar is to pay your fare on the boat," and putting the second one in my hand, he said:

"And this half-dollar is for you to spend. *No boy can work on the Fourth of July on this farm while I am on it.*"

Oh! I have never had so much money in all my life as I had then. I can never be so rich again as I was on that day.

It did not take me long to get off. Somehow the boys all found out I had a half-dollar spending money, and you may be sure they stayed with me. I had friends that day. Boys then never had more than a six-pence or fip-and-bit. There was nothing to buy but popcorn, ginger bread and, maybe, cider, but I spent it all, and it was, indeed, a day full of joy, a truly glorious Fourth of July. I shall never forget grandfather, nor that Fourth as long as I live, and I am an old man now, and that happened a long while ago.

(Mr. Ackley is the father of Mrs. Emma Barton Clark of Cozaddale, Ohio, R. F. D. No. 2, who is a member of the Cincinnati Chapter, D. A. R. Isaac Chalker Ackley (or Chalker as he was then called) of East Haddam, was one of the soldiers at White Plains, October, 1776. See Conn. Men in the Revolution, p. 630.)

Real Daughters

Mrs. Lydia Ann Cline Simmons, Mississinewa chapter, D. A. R., Portland, Indiana

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A REAL DAUGHTER

My venerable father, William Cline, Sr., was a native of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. His education was German. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, enlisting in Taneytown, Md., in Capt. Key's Co. and served to the end of the war. He died in Jay County, Indiana, August 23, 1853, aged 106 years and two months. He was twice married. He chose for his first wife Miss Susannah Lance. To this union was born eight children, all now deceased. Their names are as follows: Anna Mary Cline Wigner, deceased, aged 100 years; William Cline, deceased (met an untimely death while diving; his body was never found; he left a wife and three children); Elizabeth Wigner deceased, aged 87 years; Abraham Cline, deceased, aged 96 Years; Mary Ross, deceased, aged 102 years; Sarah Warnock, deceased, aged 89 years; Margaret Cunningham, deceased, aged 96 years; Conrad Cline, deceased, aged 17 years.

Four years after the death of his wife, when all of his children were in homes of their own, he chose for his second wife Miss Jane Woten. To this union were born three sons and four daughters. Their names are as fol-

lows: Susannah Bird, deceased, aged 73 years; Cynthia Rice, deceased, aged 81 years; Alexander H. Cline, deceased, aged 53 years, a Civil War soldier; Jerusha A. Mongar, deceased, aged 72 years; Jacob Cline, deceased, aged 5 years; Charles W. Kline, enlisted at the age of 20 years in Civil War in 110th O. V. I. at Piqua, O.; was home on furlough spring of 1862, then returned to his regiment; his last service was in the Battle of the Wilderness; was reported among the missing; heard that he was taken prisoner, but never got any information concerning him. Lydia Cline Simmons. I am now nearing my 80th birthday, which will be August 24, 1916. I was born August 24, 1836, in Perry Township, Gallia County, Ohio, near the town of Patriot.

My earliest recollection was when I was about three years and six months old, when we moved from our home farm to another farm joining the home place which father had recently bought. Some time after this father built a new house, I believe in the year 1840. The people made most of their own clothing from wool and flax and also made the larger portion of their sugar from the sap of the sugar trees. They also dried their fruit, which we always had in abundance. In the spring of 1843 my little brother was killed by falling backward off of a rail fence and a rail falling on his breast. The cherry trees were white with bloom at the time—was a bright, clear day, and in a moment all was in mourning. We felt that we did not want to live there so moved back to the home place the same year.

The next year I commenced going to school. The first Sunday School that I remember attending was at a Baptist Church; Sunday Schools those days were not conducted as they are at the present time.

Now I will leave the hilly country of Gallia County, Ohio, and travel towards the State of Indiana, this being the last week in September, 1847. We bade good-bye to my native home and started on our journey to the wilderness of Indiana. First day we ate our dinner at Point Pleasant, second day by the roadside, where there was a large chestnut tree. Sister and I did not rest much as we were busy gathering chestnuts. I had never seen such large chestnut trees and I thought it was grand. We moved in covered wagons in those days as there were no railroads. We had plank roads to travel on part of our journey, and part of it was very rough and very dangerous. The weather being fine we had a very pleasant journey. It rained one night, and that was the only night we failed to have a comfortable house to stay in. It was close to where a German family lived, and when they learned that father was German, and being so old, they begged of him to stay in their house. He told them that he was no better than his family and would not go. He was then 100 years old. We were two weeks on the road and arrived at Fort Recovery, Ohio, early in October, stopping there to visit with mother's sister and family; leaving there we soon crossed the state line and were in Indiana, and traveled south six miles to where my grand-parents, and also an uncle lived, in Madison Township, Jay County, Indiana. Here we made our home until father within a few days bought 160 acres of choice land for $450. It was heavy timber land, with no improvements. Then they began work and built two cabins right in the woods, and they soon had them finished, cleared away timber and brush, and built a fence inclosing those cabins. We moved in and called it home. This was my first experience in living in the wild woods. The deer and wild turkeys would come quite close; our nearest Post Office was six miles away, in Randolph County, Indiana, and no church house nearer than Ft. Recovery, Ohio. Meetings were held in the dwelling houses. In the Autumn of 1849 my father and brother

made a trip back to Gallia County, Ohio, and were gone about three weeks; came home feeling well, and enjoyed their visit.

Soon after his return from Ohio, father bought 80 acres of land joining our home, which he gave to his son, A. H. Cline. The home place is now owned by his grandson, Wm. H. Cline, and is a valuable farm. I enjoy very much visiting the old (once cabin) home.

December 28, 1856, I was married to Thomas W. Simmons, who was then engaged in teaching school. At the expiration of the school, we then commenced keeping house April 8, 1857, about half a mile from mother's, and the same distance from his parents. Here we lived until the Civil War, when we moved in the house with Father Simmons, their two sons being in the Army; this was in the fall of 1861. As Father and Mother Simmons were left alone they thought it best that we should move in part of their house, to take care of them as they were not able to for themselves. My own mother died Jan. 27, 1862, aged 65 years and 16 days. Father Simmons died March 16, 1872. Before his death he divided his land, giving each child 40 acres. Mother Simmons remained with us until her death, July 21, 1889, aged 92 years.

My husband, Thomas W. Simmons, a Civil War veteran, died September 20, 1889, aged 57 years, 8 months. I, being left alone, rented my place, reserving a part of the house and barn so I could keep a horse and buggy. I owned 30 acres of land which was a part of the land my father bought when he first came to Indiana. I gave this to my only child, Mrs. Jane Roush. Some time after this I also gave her the 40 acres, the home place, after I had bought property in the Village of Salem, three miles from our old home, still remaining on the farm where we first commenced keeping house, and never out of sight of where we settled in the woods, after coming to Indiana in the year 1847. March 5, 1898, I moved to the Village of Salem and lived there until November 15, 1903, when I moved to Portland, Jay County, Indiana, to make my home with my daughter, Mrs. Jane R. Roush, my only child.

I have eight grandchildren and fourteen great-grandchildren.

Michigan Coat of Arms Restored

Through the instrumentality of a Michigan Daughter, Mrs. James H. Campbell, of Grand Rapids, the copper tablet presented by the State of Michigan in 1855 to the Government to be inserted in the Washington Monument has been thoroughly restored. This tablet, consisting of a block of native copper taken from the Lake Superior mines, weighs 2,100 pounds. On its surface was the Michigan coat of arms with this inscription: *Michigan—An Emblem of Her Trust in the Union.* Unfortunately the coat of arms and the lettering, all of silver, were insecurely screwed on, and the tablet has been the especial mark of vandalism—the object of the unpatriotic zeal of visitors to obtain relics, regardless of the sacred purposes represented or the the patriotism that inspired the memorial.

When, a little over two years ago, Mrs. Campbell took her first trip up the Monument, she was shocked and grieved over the disgraceful condition of the tablet and at once determined to restore this symbol of Michigan to its former glory. Estimates were obtained; the State legislature was appealed to, and the aid of Col. W. W. Harts, superintendent of public buildings was invoked. The result is that more silver has been donated, the tablet is completed and placed in its original place of distinction in the monument. Instead of being raised the letters and emblems are now embedded in the copper plate so that they are secure from the ravages of relic hunters. And visitors who see it may glory in the tribute of Michigan's trust in the Union, glory in the spirit which devised it, and glory in the patriotic zeal of the Daughter of the American Revolution which brought about its restoration.

Work of the Chapters

"If ever the time comes when women shall come together simply and purely for the benefit of mankind it will be a power such as the world has never before known."—*Matthew Arnold.*

(Owing to the number of chapter reports awaiting publication the Editor has been obliged to omit a great many interesting descriptions of social affairs, or matters of local interest. The desire of the individual chapter or its members has to be sacrificed for the good of the whole. If the chapter historian will remember that there are over fifteen hundred chapters in existence; that this Department is not established for the purpose of publishing an annual report—that should be sent to the State Regent—but to record work which may be of value for other chapters; and that all reports should be written on only one side of the paper, and if possible be typewritten, it will greatly facilitate matters. The reports are arranged alphabetically according to states and alphabetically according to chapters in the states.)

Mrs. G. L. Schuyler, State Regent of Colorado, beside tablet to Antoine Janis, erected by Cache la Poudre Chapter.

Cache La Poudre Chapter (Fort Collins, Colorado) dedicated and unveiled October 17, 1916, two beautiful bronze tablets. The first tablet was inlaid upon a large, handsome marker bearing the following inscription:

Dedicated To
The Memory of
Antoine Janis
First Settler
In Larimer County
Colorado

This Tablet is Placed By
Cache la Poudre Chapter
Daughters of the
American Revolution.

The exercises were opened with singing, and stirring addresses were given by the State Regent, Mrs. J. L. Schuyler, the Chapter Regent, Mrs. P. J. McHugh, and Judge L. R. Rhodes. The tablet was then unveiled and after singing America, the audience repaired to the old Overland Stage Building at La Porte,

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Marker dedicated by Idaho Pocahontas Chapter

where was unveiled another tablet, placed to locate that landmark, and an interesting address on the work of the S. A. R. was given by the local Secretary.

Aside from the fact that the land deeded to Antoine Janis was the first in Larimer Co. ever deeded to a white man, the spot is interesting because it was here that the soldiers were sent in the fall of 1863 to protect from the Indians, the Overland Stage Line and guard the coaches and emigrant trains. Here log cabins were erected for the officers and men, and stables for the great number of cavalry horses. Subsequently the soldiers were transferred to Camp Collins, the present site of Fort Collins.

On this interesting occasion Nature surely seemed to be in sympathy. The Colorado sunshine never shone brighter —the brilliant foliage upon the autumn tinted trees, the orchards bedecked with fruit, the fertile plains and valleys, the little babbling brook flowing at our feet, the dear faces of pioneer friends—and above us the grand old Rockies looming up as a background—all lent their enchantment to the occasion. One could hardly deem it possible that all this was transpiring upon the soil known only a few decades ago as The Great American Desert.

EMELINE E. POST, *Historian.*

Idaho Pocahontas Chapter (Caldwell, Idaho) dedicated an Oregon Trial marker on April 28, 1916. Several thousand people gathered to witness the grand historic pageant by the children of the Caldwell Schools, an event which preceded the unveiling of a marker of the Oregon Trail. From 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 5 the business houses of the city closed their doors for the festival.

The day's program was divided into two parts, the pageant on the Court House lawn and the services at the Caldwell cemetery, where the D. A. R. monument to early pioneers was uncovered.

The unveiling ceremonies started with ten small girls and boys, children of D. A. R. members, carrying arm loads of apple blossoms to lay beside the huge granite seat which has been placed in the park of the cemetery as a trail marker. A company of Boy Scouts stood at attention, a stiff soldier removed his cap, and the flag that covered the seat was pulled away. The seat was presented to the City of Caldwell by the Chapter Regent and was accepted, in behalf of the city, by the Mayor. A splendid address on the Oregon Trail was made at unveiling ceremonies by a son of an Idaho Pioneer.

The Pageant was a typification of the history of Idaho, with the more intimate and wonderful epochs of the State's past

woven into song and story, and had its origin in the mind of our State Vice Regent, Mrs. H. W. Stone.

The entire day's program was under the auspices of the D. A. R. whose efforts had made possible the marking of the Trail at a spot where its course is still plainly visible. It is said to be the only trail marker in the U. S. to be placed in a cemetery. Inscription on front of seat marker, "Oregon Trail 1844-1865." On end of seat, Erected by D. A. R. 1916. A beautiful wool bunting flag was given the Chapter for the unveiling ceremonies by Senator Borah.

In connection with our Oregon Trail Year, a one year scholarship was given in College of Idaho for the best essay on Oregon Trail. The Chapter was also instrumental in having a map made of Oregon Trail through this County.

LUE ADAMS, *Regent.*

Christiana Musser Chapter (Chanute, Kansas) on the evening of October 5, 1916, presented the city schools with six large bunting flags, continuing the work commenced last year. It is the intention of the chapter to present six flags a year until every room has one. The presentation was made by Miss Katherine Campbell of Ottawa, State Treasurer, on the evening of the track meet, held at Fair Grounds, when all the pupils were there. The establishment of a Court of Chivalry was a new feature and added a touch of pageantry to the meet. The flags were received by the maids of honor, representing the various schools, and the Queen responded in a few gracious words. The High School Chorus was seated near the throne and led the audience in singing Star Spangled Banner, and America; and a company of children gave a flag drill following the presentation ceremony.

MRS. B. B. BLACKBURN, *Historian.*

Cornelia Cole Fairbanks Chapter (Indianapolis, Ind.) unveiled June 21, 1916, a marker on the corner of Washington St. and Southeastern Ave. As a local newspaper wrote: With kitchen aprons caught over their arms and sunbonnets hastily snatched from a hook and pulled over their hair, the women of the neighborhood mingled with the Indianapolis society folk who came in their automobiles for the dedicatory exercises and unveiling of the marker erected by the D. A. R. Little Mary Stewart Haines, whose paternal grandfather was one of the early settlers of Indianapolis, and maternal grand-mother was Mrs. John N. Carey, Honorary Vice-President General N. S. D. A. R., was the center of interest to the little bare-footed and keen-eyed youngsters in their calico dresses and patched shirts and trousers. Society women in their beautiful white costumes rubbed elbows with women who had left the wash-tubs to steal over and see the unveiling of this monument which they had been watching in its erection from their windows in the neighboring cottages or above the nearby stores.

The work of preparing and placing the marker had been done by the Old Trails Committee under the leadership of Miss Eliza G. Browning, for many years City Librarian; and the ceremonies were impressive. The marker is nearly ten feet high. On the west side a bronze tablet bears the following inscription: "This milestone marks the crossing of the National and the Michigan Roads. Over these roads came many of the pioneers who by their courage and industry founded the great Commonwealth of Indiana."

On the east side is inscribed: "The one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Indiana into the Union is commemorated by this stone. Erected by the Cornelia Cole Fairbanks Chapter D. A. R. 1816-1916." On the north side is an arrow, and the words: "National Road, Washington 575 miles," and on the south side is an arrow and the word: "Michigan Road, To Madison, 75 Miles."

After greetings from the Chapter Regent, and a short talk by Miss Browning, Mrs. Carey, who has taken active interest in the placing of markers by this organi-

Mrs. John Newman Carey, Honorary Vice President General N. S. D. A. R.

zation, spoke, saying in part: Edmund Burke says: "Those only deserve to be remembered by posterity who treasure up the history of their ancestors." Every one might not agree with Burke but the Daughters of the American Revolution erect monuments and place tablets on historic spots to attract the attention of the youth of the country and to stimulate their interest in the heroic lives of our ancestors. We wish to vivify the past. We wish to help the youth of this generation to feel the romance of the past, and to make them see the trails through the forest, where the early settlers had to blaze their way. Instead of seeing the patent medicine signs along the road I wish the children might have pictures in their minds of those early pioneers and that they might believe with the Daughters of the American Revolution in treasuring the history and records of our wonderful country.

Mrs. Chapin W. Foster, First State Regent of Indiana, who lived on the National Road for many years, gave an account of those who traveled it, and related many of the historical happenings of the last century. She said in part: "The trails of the world have been made by primitive man and wild beasts since primeval days. Our ancestors found many well defined trails, followed them through the forests until they became well trodden paths. Our country is now crossed and re-crossed by countless roads. In this great labyrinth of highways there is one that is of great historic interest—the old Cumberland Road, as it is named in all the Government documents, or the National Road, as we call it.

"We are here assembled today in recognition of the very important part this National highway has had on the history of Indiana, and of its crossing with the road that united Indiana with her sister state Michigan.

* * * * * * *

"The great adventurer of *these* days is the automobile tourist or the motor cyclist. For them the *new* trail has evolved, with its bands of red, blue, yellow, white or black, with its various designs of black arrows; and red or blue balls or diamonds.

"These painted traces follow the highways from city to city, from state to state, from region to region.

"The new pacer swings gaily out of Indianapolis down the Dixie Highway clear to Florida. He follows the blue and white and swings westward to Seattle; or another follows the white-red-white northward. By thousands the public are passing over these painted traces that follow the original trails of the explorers of old.

"Many of the older trails are being restored, such as the old Natchez Trace, Boone's Route through this state to the French settlements on the Great Lakes, the Santa Fe Trail, and many others of the Indians and of the original white explorers. So once more our grand National Road is coming into its own again, and has been restored to its former greatness as the first highway from the East to the West."

Mrs. Atkins, Regent of our chapter from its beginning, closed the exercises with the impressive words: "We have marked this beautiful trail; but there is a trail we must all tread, one that leads above. May we all follow it!"

In all the ways we in Indiana have been celebrating our one hundredth birthday as a state, none seems a finer memorial to those men and women but a little time gone, who smoothed the way for us, and to whom we owe so much, than these same markers. Beautiful pageants delight our eyes; relics of vanished days excite our interest in a passing way; but this stone endures and stands as a constant reminder of what has been, what is, and what shall be a link connecting the generations.

EMILY FLETCHER *Historian.*

Francis Shaw Chapter (Anamosa, Iowa) has completed a very pleasant and profitable year. Among the various

causes to which the chapter has contributed is the furnishing a rest room in the High School for use in case of illness among pupils or teachers. Feeling that now more than ever before the youth of our land should be instructed along patriotic lines and taught loyalty and love for the flag the chapter has purchased framed copies of Flag Lore which will be placed in the various school rooms, and the children taught the pledge. Some work along charitable as well as patriotic lines has also been accomplished.

MRS. W. L. SHANKLAND, *Historian.*

New Orleans Chapter (New Orleans, La.) has been very active during the past year in the Preparedness campaign. Social Center work has also been an important issue with the chapter. Programs have been given at the public schools consisting of lectures on historical subjects calculated to instil patriotism in the young, also the singing of patriotic songs, followed by music and dancing. The chapter also presented the Howard Memorial Library and the New Orleans Public Library each with a yearly subscription of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. This has had a tendency to interest the local reading public in the work of our National organization. Desiring that the public school children be granted a holiday on Washington's Birthday a committee appeared before the School Board and begged that the day be honored by a patriotic program in the forenoon and a holiday after twelve o'clock. Our request was granted, and hereafter the children of New Orleans will have a holiday on February 22nd.

Through our Old Trails Committee that part of the Camino Real (or King's Highway) lying in Louisiana has been established and the legislature of this state has passed a resolution to assist the D. A. R. of the state in surveying this historic highway and placing a suitable marker at the terminus.

A great deal of charitable work, especially in connection with the Charity Hospital has also been undertaken.

(MRS. WILL A.) CAROLINE C. BRANAN, *Regent.*

Capt. Job Knapp Chapter (East Douglas, Mass.) has during the past year made contributions to various patriotic purposes, placed the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine in the public library, and aided in marking the Old Boston Post Road from Cambridge to Springfield. In June the graves of forty Revolutionary soldiers buried in Douglas Center cemetery, including that of Capt. Job Knapp, were decorated; and in September we adopted for our motto: "Our Country to be cherished in all our hearts, and to be defended by all our hands."

INEZ WHIPPLE BOWERS, *Historian.*

Deborah Wheelock Chapter (Uxbridge, Mass.) incorporated in 1911, has held its meetings in the Chapter House. The current expenses of the chapter have been met with the proceeds from the Tea Room and Gift Shop opened by the Daughters in 1912 for part of the summer months. An especial feature of the work last summer was to devote the week of August 23-28 to the benefit of the local Samaritan Society for the purpose of installing a District Nurse. Through the efforts of its members and the generosity of its friends the chapter was able to give over $300 to the Society. Various other worthy causes, charitable and patriotic, have also been aided; and copies of the Guide for the Immigrant have been purchased and distributed among the Italians and Poles of our town.

CATHERINE SESSIONS, *Historian.*

Maryville Chapter (Maryville, Mo.). When our townspeople decided to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the first town lot sale, the D. A. R.'s were asked to take part.

As the anniversary occurs on the national "Flag Day," we decided our part would be a flag raising, together with the history of the first flag ever raised in our town or county.

The first flag was made by Emma Ray, a lineal descendant of Ensign Wm. Hungate, of Virginia, a Revolutionary soldier. At the time of the first town lot sale, our town consisted of a store, blacksmith shop, (mayhap a saloon) and a few cabins or dwellings, surrounded by vast rolling prairies with only here and there a cabin where some brave householder had ventured to face the privations and hardships of a western frontier. When, soon after the lot sale, they began to plan for a Fourth of July celebration, it was found that not a flag was to be had among the entire population. What would a celebration be without a flag! One Emma Ray, daughter of a farmer that had come from near Bardstown, Ky., and settled on the prairie near the townsite, decided they must have a flag. She visited the little store owned and run by a young man named Jas. H. Saunders, purchased material and with her own hands made the flag of thirteen stripes and twenty-three stars, and on the day of the celebration the young storekeeper raised it to position on the flag staff.

Since we have a daughter, a granddaughter, a sister and a niece, of Emma Ray, all members of our chapter, we feel that we have more than a passing interest in this flag and its history.

These ladies made a duplicate of the first flag of thirteen stripes and twenty-three stars. This flag was carried by four young girls of our chapter, holding it by the four corners, who, followed by the D. A. R.'s of our chapter, marched to the court house square, where from an elevated platform, the Rev. Lewis M. Hale made a splendid Historic address, after which Uncle Jimmie Saunders, the "storekeeper" of long ago, his hair now white with the frost of ninety-two winters, stood in almost the same spot, facing an immense throng, amid prolonged applause, and again unfurled "Old Glory" to the breezes of grand old Missouri. Capt. Hyslop, commander of the G. A. R. Post, stepped forward and led in three rousing cheers for "Old Glory," then followed with three more for Uncle Jimmie Saunders, and three for the D. A. R.'s.

Many eyes were dimmed with tears at sight of this venerable old man taking part in a patriotic demonstration. The crowd seemed wild with enthusiasm, while a spirit of loyalty and patriotism seemed to pervade the air.

Thus ends our part in the anniversary program, but we feel the story of the first flag would not be complete without the little romance that is a part of its history. While the young "storekeeper" had come from near the same place in Kentucky as had Emma Ray, neither had ever heard of nor seen the other until she appeared in the store to purchase goods for a flag. So favorably was he impressed with the comely young girl that he courted and married her. They reared their family here and have always been factors in the promotion of public welfare, loved by all that knew them.

Mrs. Saunders was a true D. A. R., although she went to her reward long before that organization had an existence, but her husband still lives to bless our lives with his smile and gracious manner.

The duplicate flag will be treasured among our chapter's historic collections.

MRS. J. F. MONTGOMERY, *Historian.*

Liberty Chapter (Tilton, N. H.) passed its sixteenth milestone in June, 1916. The members have an unflagging interest in the work of the Society; and an unusual cordiality exists among them. The coming year the chapter is to study the Romance of American Expansion. On the Fourth of July last, we participated in the Town's celebration of the day. Our chapter has furnished a room in the Public Library—where we have quite a library of our own—and it also affords a resting place for our members. Here also is placed a collection of histori-

cal relics, the nucleus of what we hope at some future time may prove worthy of a larger name.

MARTHA CROCKETT RUSSELL, *Regent.*

General Richard Montgomery Chapter (Gloversville, N. Y.), celebrated its fifteenth birthday by giving a luncheon at the Hotel Windsor. Miss Margaret H. Burdick, State Treasurer, and the regents or official representatives of twelve chapters were guests of honor. Mrs. Anna Marshall Bellows, the Regent, presided, the historian gave an interesting account of the chapter from its organization, and many of the guests of honor spoke words of congratulation and encouragement. An interesting event in connection with the luncheon was the presentation of a beautiful American Flag to the chapter by its honorary member, Mrs. Florence Montgomery Greenman of Utica, a descendant of the man whose name the chapter bears.

Olean Chapter (Olean, N. Y.) reports even more enthusiasm in its work the past year than ever before. The call to assist the local guardsmen while doing border duty in the South, was responded to with great promptness; and real material aid was the result. The chapter has given generously to various charitable objects as they have been presented, aside from its annual contribution to Continental Hall. The chapter still has the pleasure and distinction of retaining upon its register, one Real Daughter—Mrs. Caroline Reed Stone, who at the advanced age of 93 yrs. is fairly well, and living with her son in the far West.

LOUISE K. BALLARD, *Rec. Sec.*

Philip Schuyler Chapter (Troy, N. Y.), has rendered a great public service by having copied all the legible inscriptions in the two oldest cemeteries within the corporate limits of the city proper. One of them, Mount Ida, is about one mile south from the City Hall, on the eastern slope of Prospect Park, situated on the picturesque high bank of the Poestenkill; the other is the old Lansingburgh cemetery, about two and a half miles north of the City Hall. Burials are no longer made in either and weeds and shrubbery have obliterated many of the inscriptions. As neither Troy nor Lansingburgh had or kept vital statistics in early times, these records are all the more valuable, being in many cases the only thing left of the founders of Troy, the heroes of 1776 or 1812. Each list has been carefully arranged alphabetically by an experienced genealogist; and they have been printed in the Troy *Record* of dates June 19, and July 7, 1916. These records antedate anything to be found at the City Hall, and are much earlier than Troy's earliest Directory (1829). Transcripts only are printed; but the original copy is retained by the chapter and may be consulted upon application.

Oberlin Chapter (Oberlin, Ohio) celebrated the anniversary of Washington's Wedding by tying a comforter, thus joining business with pleasure. This was one of several that we shipped with other things to schools in Kentucky and Arkansas. In our basket business we have opened a market for the makers and sent money back to the mountains; and in our Breakfast Food business we have accumulated a nest-egg in the Savings Bank toward a scholarship in a Southern school. We have also contributed toward the Ohio panel in the Memorial at Valley Forge, presented a Flag to the Pleasant Street school; and paid our proportion toward the Annette Phelps Lincoln scholarship. We have been privileged to have meet with us at one of our meetings our State Regent and our State Vice-Regent; and it has added to the pleasure of several meetings to have the presence of our Real Daughter, Mrs. Squire.

LILLIAN M. SHERRILL, *Historian.*

Multnomah Chapter (Portland, Oregon) unveiled on August 24, 1916, a monument at Multnomah Falls on the Columbia Highway, and also on or very

near to that portion of the Oregon Trail used by those who journeyed down that trail along the Columbia river. No finer day can be imagined for the ceremonies and no finer setting selected for such a meeting of Daughters from far and near as well as distinguished guests. Situated under a stately maple tree midway be-

Boulder erected by Multnomah Chapter

tween the Benson Bridge below the falls and the railway close to the banks of the little creek fed by the falls, the monument will ever stand as a tribute to the memory of the Oregon Pioneers.

Upon the boulder is a beautiful bronze plate with the following inscription:

THE OREGON TRAIL
1843
Erected by Multnomah Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
Portland, Oregon, 1916.

Under this inscription a large bowl has been chiseled in the boulder and water is piped into this from beneath the falls, so that thirsty visitors at any time can have a drink of pure and sparkling water. The ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling were brief and impressive. Mrs. James N. Davis, regent, introduced the speakers, who included Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, state regent; Mrs. O. M. Ash, state and chapter chairman of the Old Trails Committee; Mrs. Mary F. Farnham, dean of women at Pacific University; Mr. George H. Hemis, secretary of the Oregon Historical Society, and Mr. S. C. Lancaster, engineer for the Columbia Highway. Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, organizer and first state regent of the D. A. R. in Oregon, unveiled the memorial, and after singing of the Star Spangled Banner, all present joined in giving the pledge to the flag and in singing America.

The above description of the greatest work of our chapter during the past year was written for the Portland *Oregonian*, and was so comprehensive and concise that I have sent it as my report for the year; and as a token that although we have received no mention in the pages of the magazine our chapter has not lagged behind in patriotic work and enthusiasm.

MRS. JAMES N. DAVIS, *Regent.*

Fort McIntosh Chapter (Beaver, Penna.) on July 29, 1916, unveiled a large granite shaft bearing this inscription:

1773-1916

This Marks the Site of
Ft. McIntosh

First United States Military Post on the
North Side of the Ohio River.

Erected by the
Daughters of the American Revolution
of Beaver Co., Pennsylvania.

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Boulder erected by Fort McIntosh Chapter

Dr. J. H. Bausman, who has written a history of the old fort and of the early settlers of Beaver Co., gave a very interesting and instructive talk on the old fort, the soldiers and their hardships; and while the Star Spangled Banner was being sung, two little children pulled the rope which was connected with the flag, and the boulder gradually was disclosed to view.

—SALLIE P. STONE, *Historian.*

Liberty Bell Chapter (Allentown, Pa.), has had several important and interesting addresses on patriotic subjects during the year; presented a silk flag to historic Zion's Reformed Church at Allentown, interesting patriotic services marking the event; celebrated Flag Day at the Country Club; and has had prepared a history of the chapter from its organization, October 12, 1892, to the present time. This will be kept with other historical data in the Moravian Church Archives, Bethlehem, Pa. The Committee on Historical Research has been most active. State markers with flags were placed at the graves of five Revolutionary soldiers, Col. Peter Bunkhalter, Charles Deshler, Peter Kohler, Peter Rhoads and Lorenz (Lawrence) Ruch. We have presented two gold medals and two other prizes to the pupils of the High Schools during the year, have made a number of contributions to patriotic and charitable objects; have a chapter badge, beautiful in design and our Year Book is a credit to the Committee.

LAURA M. HELMAN, *Historian.*

Michelet Chapter (Philadelphia, Penna.), was organized in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., March 12, 1913, and named Michelet, in honor of our Huguenot ancestor, Jean Jacques Michelet, who arrived in Philadelphia August 23, 1733, and settled in Whitehall township, Lehigh Co. His three sons took part in the Revolution, and his only daughter married a Revolutionary soldier. The sons were: John Jacob Mickley, John Martin Mickley and John Peter Mickley. Another son, John Henry, with his sister Barbara, were killed by the Indians; but the remaining daughter, Magdalena Mickley, married Peter Deshler, who served in the Revolution. Chapter membership is limited to descendants of these four heroes.

The chapter has contributed to patriotic work in various directions, and meetings have been held in Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia; Roselle, N. J.; South Orange, N. J., and Mickley's, Pa.

—MINNIE F. MICKLEY, *Regent.*

Montrose Chapter (Montrose, Penna.), selected Flag Day, 1916, for the unveiling of a large boulder on Monument Square, commemorating the Grow Homestead Law of 1862. Placed on one side of the boulder is a memorial tablet of bronze, bearing this inscription: "This boulder from the farm of Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Glenwood, Pa., commemorates his Homestead Bill of 1862.

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The near-by elm grew on the first homestead taken under this act. It was brought here by the first homesteader, Daniel Freeman of Beatrice, Nebraska, at the time of the ovation given Mr. Grow by the people of Susquehanna County in June, 1903. Erected by Montrose Chapter."

The program brought out a large and patriotic attendance and attested to the high honor paid by Susquehanna County people for her greatest son, a man who in his time was also one of the greatest Americans of the age.

He was first elected to Congress in 1851, when only twenty-six years of age, being the youngest member of the House at the time. His maiden speech was made on the Homestead Bill, and he persistently brought this measure forward every Congress for ten years until at last, as Speaker of the House, he had the satisfaction of signing the law. Mr. Grow died in 1907.

The marker was presented to the county by the Regent, Mrs. Mary Griffis Bush. As the flag was withdrawn, the flag salute was given by members of the chapter. The address of the day was given by Mr. D. T. Brewster, himself of Revolutionary ancestry, and one of the senior members of the Bar. He accepted the memorial as marking "an epoch in American history." His address was so filled with interest to homesteaders all over the land that I wish all who have made for themselves homes under this law might read it.

(Mrs. Homer B.) Grace B. Johnson,
Historian.

Valley Forge Chapter (Norristown, Penna.), assembled on Monday, June 19, 1916, the 138th anniversary of the evacuation of Valley Forge by the American troops, in the temporary Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge to carry out with appropriate ceremony the dedication of a prayer desk to the memory of Mrs. Anna Morris Holstein.

This honor to Mrs. Holstein was accorded her partly because of her having organized the chapter, suggesting its name, and being its first regent, but more especially because of her initiating and carrying on the work of preserving Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge from desecration and destruction and securing it for State and country. In this she was actively interested until her health failed.

Owing to the unfinished condition of the Washington Memorial Chapel the services were held in the temporary structure near by and commenced at eleven o'clock. There was a large delegation of Chapter members present and a number of representatives from other nearby chapters, together with many relatives of Mrs. Holstein.

The chapter was honored by having with it Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General, and Miss Florence G. Finch, Chairman of the Magazine Committee. The Sons of the American Revolution were represented by their President, Major Moses Veale, while the Society of the Cincinnati, the Penna. Historical Society, the Historical Society of Montgomery Co., Penna., and the Valley Forge Park Commission also had members present to represent them.

At the conclusion of the opening service the prayer desk was unveiled by the regent, Mrs. Fisher, during the singing of America, and presented by her to the Washington Memorial Chapel. The desk is a beautiful work of art, and on it is engraved this inscription: "To the Glory of God and in Memory of Anna Morris Holstein, who in War served the Nation as a Nurse, and in Peace preserved Washington's Headquarters, this Desk is given by the Valley Forge Chapter, D. A. R., of which she was the Founder and First Regent. 1916."

This inscription was read by the Rev. W. Herbert Burk, Rector of Washington Memorial Chapel, and was followed by an interesting talk by the President General given with all of her well-known charm and grace of manner. The Star Spangled Banner was then sung, after which Mr. Burk delivered the memorial

address, dwelling feelingly on the services of Mrs. Holstein as Lady Manager for Montgomery Co., Pa., for the Mount Vernon Association, as nurse during the Civil War, as Regent of Valley Forge Centennial and Memorial Association and as organizer of Valley Forge Chapter.

After prayer and the singing of national hymns, all present repaired to the Martha Washington log cabin, where they were served with a bountiful luncheon furnished by the chapter, and enjoyed a social time.

The President General and Miss Finch, who were the guests of Mrs. Fisher during their stay in Norristown, were given an opportunity to view the beautiful location and many points of interest connected with this spot so famous in the history of our country. Delightful weather added to the pleasure of the day; and at its end the chapter turned homeward well pleased with the consummation of the work that had occupied its hands and hearts for so many months.

MRS. ELLEN KNOX FORNANCE,
Historian.

Wayne Chapter (Hawley, Penna.) has completed a year of prosperity and mental growth under the leadership of the regent, Miss Bertha Lane. The introduction of the Salute to the Flag as the opening of all meetings has found favor with the members. The Program Committee chose Pennsylvania as the general theme of all papers for the year, and as a result the archives are enriched by much valuable matter relating to our own state.

HELEN M. COOKE, *Historian.*

Thomas Shelton Chapter (Gonzales, Texas), has held monthly meetings and made decided progress in patriotic education and in our knowledge of the Indian and the part he played in early American history. On July Fourth our chapter had a decorated float representing Washington and his committee directing Betsy Ross how to make the first United States Flag. On Flag Day at a chapter meeting a petition was circulated, asking the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools to see that once a month each teacher give a talk on the subject, "Honor Our Flag," and that all pupils be required to salute the Flag whenever the opportunity occurred. We have made generous contributions to charity and also to a number of patriotic objects.

(MRS. J. F.) J. ADELAIDE TATE, *Regent.*

Ethan Allen Chapter (Middlebury, Vt.) celebrated its twentieth birthday on October 19th, 1916, by giving a luncheon in Masonic Temple, and inviting five sister chapters.

Mrs. John Stewart, Ethan Allen's Regent, met the delegation of ladies, being assisted in the receiving line by the State Regent, Mrs. E. S. Marsh of Brandon, and two charter members of twenty years ago.

The hall was beautifully decorated with the American flags and Autumn leaves, and the insignia of the society, lending a note of patriotic gayety to the occasion.

Plates were laid for one hundred and thirty-five, Mrs. D. H. Cocran offering grace. The after dinner speeches were of marked distinctness, Ethan Allen's Regent giving the address of welcome and followed by each visiting Regent, State Regent Mrs. E. S. Marsh of Brandon, speaking especially upon harmony in the Chapters.

Mrs. W. W. McGilton, a charter member of the society, read a paper on "Reminiscences," giving the history of the Chapter during its twenty years of existence.

An inspiring address by Mrs. Helen King Cheesman of Providence, Rhode Island, was given, her subject being "The power of thought and enthusiasm."

A poem written and read by the author, Miss Katherine Griswold, Historian of Mary Baker Allen Chapter, was given, and two very charmingly rendered songs by Mrs. Mable Cottrell.

Ethan Allen Chapter feels that the meeting and entertaining of this grand patriotic organization of ladies was a great honor and an inspiration for us long to remember.

JENNIE L. WRIGHT, *Historian.*

Lake St. Catherine Chapter (Wells, Vt.) has completed its work of copying records of all marriages in the towns of Wells and Pawlet, Vt.; has marked eight and located ten more graves of Revolutionary soldiers; awarded pictures to schools in Pawlet and Wells, and sent a barrel of clothing to the D. A. R. school at Georgetown, S. C. Through the efforts of the chapter an ancient burying ground has been reclaimed in Pawlet, and a new flag and flag-staff have been placed at the boulder in Wells.

—MRS. S. C. DENISON, *Historian.*

St. John de Crevecour Chapter (St. Johnsbury, Vt.) presented a pageant "Ye Revels of Stratford Towne" before a large and delighted audience August 2 and 3, 1916. The proceeds were devoted to paying for a fine history of the town, compiled under the auspices of the chapter. The Stratford fair, with the attendant shepherds and dairymaids, villagers and children, the peddlers, wherry sellers, ale booth revelers, Will Shakespeare himself, and the lords and ladies against the background of natural scenery brought the sixteenth century back again for a night, and added greatly to the coffers of the chapter treasury.

Falls Church Chapter (Falls Church, Virginia) takes great pleasure and pride in recording that at last the Martha Washington will has been restored to its old home in Fairfax. You recall that during the winter of 1915 a representative of the chapter wrote to Mr. J. P. Morgan asking for the return of the will which was in his possession. The somewhat curt reply, in which he positively refused to return the will, was followed by an agitation of the subject in the public press, in the course of which the correspondence between Mr. Morgan and our representative was published. Considerable interest was aroused in the subject, and the governor of the state took the matter in hand. Aided by expert legal counsel, he brought such pressure to bear upon Mr. Morgan that the will was at last surrendered, unconditionally, to the state, county and Court House from which it had been taken during the Civil War. The matter was brought to a happy conclusion, so far as we are concerned when the will was brought to Fairfax by the state attorney general. Quite a number of interested spectators had gathered at the Court House to witness the reception of the will, among whom were members of our own and Fairfax county chapters. It was formally presented to the county, received by the clerk of the court, and a gift of fifty dollars was made to provide a suitable case for it. We feel that the thanks of the chapter are due to all who aided in bringing about this result, and especially to Mrs. Barbour, who initiated the movement that gave this valuable document back to our people.

In the course of the year our chapter has contributed toward the sum needed to provide a suitable enclosure for the Mason burial plot at Gunston Hall, where the body of George Mason lies buried. We have also contributed to the fund for marking the Boone trail, and for other patriotic objects.

Our chapter has been carrying on an interesting correspondence with regard to the old communion service that belonged to old Falls Church before the war. Aided by the rector, we are hoping before the year is out, to procure at least part of the old service for this historic church.

Another piece of work that is still fresh in our minds is the restoration of one of the boundary stones that mark the original District of Columbia. This stone has been surrounded by a high iron fence, and has been suitably marked.

Old Falls Church, Virginia.

The land within the fence was deeded to our chapter by Mr. M. E. Church, upon whose property the stone stood. On May 19 the members of the chapter and invited guests went to the spot where stands the stone, and there celebrated its restoration with appropriate ceremonies, a most pleasing feature of which was the part played by the school children.

This brings to a close the record of our year's work. If at the close of every year we can look back upon as much of real value accomplished, we may surely feel that we are doing our part in the noble tasks undertaken by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MARGARET GOODWIN BALLARD,
Historian.

On October 9, the *Janet Montgomery Chapter* (Rockville, Md.) dedicated a memorial stone marking the site of Old Cabin John Presbyterian Church, on Cabin John Creek, about three miles west of Bethesda, Md. Nothing now remains of the ancient church; the graves of the Rev. James Hunt, the first settled pastor, and that of his wife being the sole remaining indications of ownership. The church, called in the records "Captain John Church" was founded in 1723 when the Rev. John Orme, pastor of Patuxent Presbyterian Church at Upper Marlboro, Md., was sent to preach in what is now the Bethesda section of Maryland. The first congregation was composed largely of Scotch families. Rev. James Hunt, born in Hanover Co., Va., was in 1762 a member of the Hanover Presbytery. He was a companion in youth of Patrick Henry, they having studied together under the Rev. Samuel Davies, founder of Presbyterianism in that part of Virginia, and later President of Princeton College (now University), and died June 2, 1797.

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Book Reviews

MOUNT VERNON, Washington's Home and the Nation's Shrine, by Paul Wilstach, Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y., 1916. Price, $2.00, boxed.

As there is no spot on earth, probably, that appeals so strongly to the innermost fibre of every Daughter of the American Revolution as does Mount Vernon, this story of the place from the first deed of gift down through the Revolution to the time when it became the veritable capital of the Nation will be undoubtedly eagerly sought after. The price of the book places it within the reach of all, and the fifty-odd illustrations, many of which are unfamiliar, and all wonderfully fine for a book of this character, make one desirous of giving a copy to every friend.

The Introduction, written by Lawrence Washington, the last surviving male child born in Mount Vernon, closes with the following:

"Much of what, in the past, has been said and written about Mount Vernon has been based on tradition, and while Mr. Wilstach's careful investigation has confirmed many of these traditions, some of what has been believed has been found not entirely accurate, and his patient research has brought to light much that was not known. It was not an easy task, and those who feel an abiding interest in the home of the Father of his Country, and who appreciate faithful endeavor, will recognize the debt due the author for his patient labor of love."

For Mr. Wilstach has not merely given a description of the estate, and its physical changes during the centuries. He has peopled it with its owners and their guests; and to make it all seem more real has used many illustrations of the grounds in whole and in part and also of the principal characters connected therewith. While the pictures of Washington taken in the uniform of a Virginia Colonel, and of his fair bride, Mistress Martha (Dandridge) Custis, and also of Admiral Vernon, are tolerably familiar, the reproduction of Stuart's portrait of Nellie Custis is one that would attract attention anywhere. One can well believe the description given of her by a friend of Kosciusko who visited the mansion soon after the Revolution. "She was one of those celestial beings so rarely produced by nature, sometimes dreamt of by poets and painters, which one cannot see without a feeling of ecstacy. Her sweetness equals her beauty, and that is perfect. She plays on the piano. She sings," etc.

In the sketch of The Music-Room may be seen "the harpsichord which General Washington imported from London for Mrs. Washington's grand-daughter, Nellie Custis." Whether the story about this that was told to all visitors to Mount Vernon in the seventies be true or not, it sounds most plausible, and one woman will always believe it even if it finds no place in the book before us. According to the old negro servant, General Washington loved Nellie Custis so dearly that he could not bear to have her marry out of his family; and so when rumors came to his ears of this and that gay suitor, he decided to send for his favorite nephew, Lawrence Lewis, who was a fine performer on the flute to spend the coming winter at Mount Vernon as his secretary; ordered the harpsichord from London and used to request the two to play each evening either for him or the guests. What wonder that his plan worked to perfection—that gradually the hours together grew more and more frequent, and that the following February the wedding took place.

The appendix is divided into four parts and contains the Title of the land; the Table of General Washington's visits to Mount Vernon while President; the Names of those born, married and buried at Mount Vernon; and the Regents and Vice Regents of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, since its organization. In this last part one notes the names of many prominent Daughters.

Through the courtesy of the publishers, Doubleday, Page & Company, we are enabled to reproduce Mount Vernon as it appeared about the time Pamela Cunningham aroused the people of the Nation to buy and preserve it; and Washington's Bedroom as it is now, with many of the original articles restored to their rightful places. The picture of the bedroom to which Martha Washington moved after the death of the General, the garden with its wonderful box hedges, the central hall, with the key of the Bastile, presented to Washington by Lafayette in plain view on the wall—these and many other illustrations we fain would reproduce if space permitted. We can only close with the suggestion that each Daughter buy and see for herself the treasure of picture and anecdote, the tenth part of which has not been told.

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Mount Vernon Mansion as It Appeared Just Before the Civil War

Copyright, Detroit Publishing Company

George Washington's Bedroom

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PETERBOROUGH, N. H., IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by Jonathan Smith, President, Clinton (Mass.) Historical Society, published by the Peterborough Historical Society, 1913. Price, $3.50.

The first chapter of this work treats with the part Peterborough took in the French and Indian war, sending 32 men—sixteen per cent of the entire population—with short sketches of the men and their official record. Of this number, thirteen, or nearly one-half perished in the service or from the effects of it. Of the survivors all but eight are known to have fought for the Colonies in the Revolution, and not one took the side of the mother country. A fine record, indeed, for the Scotch-Irish who founded the town in 1750. In the next chapter is given the list of the "trainable Soldiers, Jan. 13, 1776," and a short account given of the work of the Committees of Correspondence which performed their work of disseminating information and binding the people together to resist the aggressions of England so well that "while it is probable that not a newspaper was taken in town in 1775 the people were fully informed of current events." These Committees were accused by the Tories, and Daniel Leonard, of Taunton, Mass., the Tory pamphleteer, especially, of being the source of the rebellion.

As the town records are so meager the author has ably supplied deficiencies by drawing on the records of state and nation. One finds all the principal events of the Revolution, in which Peterborough took any part—and those in which they did not are few and far between—concisely but graphically described, and can well believe that the history, and the sketches of the men who took part "correctly reproduce what the military and pension rolls show, supplemented by such other facts as the writer has been able to gather, after exhausting every source of information known to him or to those with whom he has consulted in their preparation."

An index of persons adds the finishing touch to this comprehensive history, and renders it valuable to any student of N. H. history as well as merely of the town of Peterborough.

A HISTORY OF SCHENECTADY (N. Y.) DURING THE REVOLUTION, To Which Is Appended A Contribution To The INDIVIDUAL RECORDS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE SCHENECTADY DISTRICT DURING THAT PERIOD, by Willis T. Hanson, Jr., A.M. Price, $3.00, carriage prepaid.
Address Mr. Edwin G. Conde, Agent, No. 2, University Place, Schenectady, N. Y.

This Royal Octavo volume of 301 pages, 20 of which is devoted to an index, is a valuable addition to the history of that most important section, the Valley of the Mohawk. While the town itself is supposedly the basis of the history, the burden of civil and military service being held alike by the men of the district and the inhabitants of the town, the history really pertains to the whole district.

Twenty chapters (125 pages) are devoted to the part Schenectady took in general, and most copious notes and references are given for each fact asserted. The rest of the work contains the individual records of service, alphabetically arranged, and in these records, especially, is one able to appreciate the value of the hitherto unpublished historical material. Records of the Committee of Safety, incorrectly indexed, found by chance in the Library of Congress, local muster rolls and Revolutionary letters garnered from old garrets, pension applications, only to be found in the Pension Office—all these and more have been used as a basis for these individual records of men and women whose descendants are eligible to patriotic societies.

GENEALOGY OF THE AYRES FAMILY, of Fairfield County, Conn.
GENEALOGY OF THE STATES FAMILY, of Rensselaerwyck (Albany), N. Y.

These two pamphlets, compiled by James Noyes States, 364 Howard Ave., New Haven, Conn., are evidently the preliminary volumes of a more extended history of each family. The different families are treated; references given for service claimed in Revolutionary or Colonial wars; and a good index is appended to each volume. They will prove of great assistance to all genealogists searching for records of the two families.

THE CHRONICLES OF THE COCHRANS, compiled and written by Ida Cochran Haughton, 431 E. Oakland Ave., Columbus, Ohio. Price, $1.50.

This book of 147 pages, gives a very readable sketch of the Cochran Family in Scotland and America, together with some Miscellaneous History of the Pennsylvania Cochrans, and the McChord Family into which James, grandfather of the author, intermarried. The author states in the preface that as most family histories that have come to her notice have

been rather tiresome and uninteresting because of their extreme length and absence of anecdote to enliven their pages, she has used extracts from standard authorities freely to enliven the pages and also as an incentive to further research on the part of the reader. The absence of an index is greatly to be regretted, but as the hope is held out of another edition in the near future, we trust that it may be included in the new edition. An interesting sketch is given of Dr. John Cochran, Director General of the Hospitals of the United States in 1781, and also of the death of William Cochran at the siege of Fort Henry, at Wheeling, Sept. 13, 1782.

EDMOND HAWES, OF YARMOUTH, MASSACHUSSETS, HIS ANCESTORS AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS, by James William Hawes, A.M. Published by the Lyons Genealogical Co., New York City, 1904. Price, $5.00.

This book of 220 pages, thirty of which is devoted to an index, is a revision of the genealogy published by the same author in 1882, and also contains genealogies of the Brome, Colles, Greswold, Porter, Rody, Shriley and Whitfield families, all of whom are allied by marriage. 117 pages are devoted to the family in England, Edmond Hawes, the immigrant, having been born there and baptized Oct. 15, 1612. His will, dated May 5, 1692, is given in full, and shows that he was then "of Yarmouth, in ye County of Barnstable in New England being aged and under much bodily decay and weakness but of sound memory and disposing mind." His descendants in Chatham and Harwich seem to have lived up to the reputation of their ancestors and to have occupied positions of trust and influence during the Revolution, all the references for which statements being very carefully and freely given. The book will be of great assistance to genealogists and others desiring information on the Hawes Family.

HISTORY OF THE HUBBELL FAMILY, containing Genealogical Records of the Ancestors and Descendants of RICHARD HUBBELL, from 1086 to 1915, by Walter Hubbell; second edition, published by the author, 1916. Price, $10.00.

This handsome quarto volume of 406 pages, thirty of which are devoted to a comprehensive index, contains a record of about 6,000 descendants of Richard Hubbell, who was admitted a planter in Guilford, Conn., in 1653-4, moved to Fairfield, where he became "Sargt." and where, Nov. 20, 1699, his widow Abigail was given letters of administration. Historical sketches of various descendants, by name of Hubbell, cover nearly two hundred pages, and form a very interesting and authentic history of the United States, its customs, manners, etc. One is impressed in glancing over them to see how many took part in defending their country in its various wars. A picture of the house built in 1768 by Capt. Matthew Hubbell, and still owned by his Hubbell descendants is one of the many illustrations throughout the book. Although Capt. Matthew Hubbell died in 1772, his son, Wolcott Hubbell, who inherited the house, took part in the Battle of Bennington, starting from home with all his farm hands, one of whom was killed while fighting at his side. Two British officers taken prisoner at the Battle were brought to Lanesborough, Mass., and imprisoned in the Hubbell Homestead. The room in which they were lodged is still called the "Prison Room." They were evidently pleased with the care taken of them, for in leaving they presented Mrs. Hubbell with some tea, then unobtainable in America, and a necklace of gold beads. "The house presents a perfect type of colonial establishment. All the woodwork was finely finished, and the central staircase in the large hall, which runs through the middle of the house, contains hand carvings and mahogany balustrades." In the kitchen the great hearth and fireplace, large enough to contain a great back log, and also the crane and pot-hooks, all remain in their original condition. Built adjacent to the fireplace is the oven, which consisted of a large flat marble slab, with a flue connecting with the chimney, in which a fire was lighted and the slab heated, so that bread could be shoved in upon the hot stone and thus baked. Just back of the marble slab is a shoot so that the embers and ashes could be pushed down into a cellar, and thus collected were used in the manufacture of soap. The establishment was self-supporting. Sugar was obtained from a large maple forest, and tea and coffee were not then in use. All the linen and cloth were made in the house from materials produced upon the farm. In the cellar there are racks for forty barrels of cider, as well as root cellars, where nothing would freeze, even in the coldest weather. There was also in Colonial days, a device, long-since disappeared, wherein meat, game and poultry were stored and kept frozen until used. The description of this estate is recommended to those who think that fireless cookers and cold storage are modern inventions.

A Genealogical Record of Descendants of Benedict Hubbell, of Germany, and a number of records of individual Hubbels, not connected at present with Richard, the Immigrant, together with foot-notes, giving references for all authoritative statements, add to the value of this excellent work.

The MITCHELL FAMILY MAGAZINE, published by Wm. M. Clemens, 56 Pine St., N. Y. City, for October, 1916, contains, in addition to the usual records of marriages of Mitchells—this number treating of the Maine, R. I., N. J., N. Y., and Va. branches—the beginning of a series which will be of great advantage to all descendants of possible Revolutionary Mitchell ancestors, viz., a short sketch of Soldiers of the Revolution by name of Mitchell, with genealogical notes on their families and descendants. The list in this issue begins with Abiel Mitchell, of Mass., who married Mary Leonard, and closes with Jonathan Mitchell, also of Mass., who died in 1821 in North Yarmouth, Maine.

The September issue of THE PATRIOTIC MARYLANDER, published under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Maryland, and edited by Mrs. Charles E. Parr, 18 East Lafayette Ave., Baltimore, Md., contains a number of fine articles, each one of which is well worth the price of a year's subscription—one dollar. Lack of space prevents a description of all, but we would especially call attention to the publication for the first time of the muster roll in 1775 of the Thirteenth Battalion of the Militia, of Kent Co., Md. This Battalion was composed of men from the lower part of the county, who served under Col. Richard Graves. Mr. Percy G. Skirven, who has so carefully copied the names from the manuscript records in the Md. Historical Society and arranged them alphabetically, promises in a future issue to give the names of those in the upper county who served at the same time in the Twenty-Seventh Battalion.

AN HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT OF ANDREW ROBESON, OF SCOTLAND, NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA, AND OF HIS DESCENDANTS FROM 1653 TO 1916. Compiled, edited and published by Kate Hamilton Osborne, 287 Ridge St., Newark, N. J. Price, full levant, $10.00; buckram, $5.00; cloth, $3.50.

It is extremely difficult within the space allotted to a review to give any conception of the wealth of information to be found in this volume of 760 pages, one-tenth of which is devoted to a comprehensive index. The descendants only of Andrew Robeson, Jr., who emigrated to this country with his uncle, Andrew Sen, about 1676, are traced; but they are scattered in almost every state and territory, in Africa, France, and Great Britain. It is not, however, merely the character of the descendants which distinguishes this genealogy from others—although they include Dr. Spencer Baird, Hon. George M. Robeson, Hon. W. W. Rockhill, Admiral Farquhar and other notable men and women in their number—nor is it only the excellent illustrations, or the abundance of references to all facts stated; it is that the compiler has succeeded in collecting and reproducing so many of the legends of the ancient worthies, so illustrative of the customs of the times, that even to one who is not a descendant the book is *interesting*. Extracts from one of the many sketches throughout the book will serve as an illustration.

Edward Yorke, b Sept. 20, 1738, in Berks Co., Pa., m Jan. 22, 1762, Sarah Stille (1738-1825), had nine children and d Apr. 12, 1781, at Philadelphia, and was buried in the churchyard of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes). He went to sea at an early age, was Capt. of a merchant vessel before the Revolution, was captured in one of the first armed vessels sent out by the Colonies, was exchanged and in command of a galliot in the attack on Mud Fort on the Delaware River, Oct. 23, 1777, when the frigate "Augusta" was sunk, and had several ribs broken. It is the wood from this same ship "Augusta" that was used in furnishing and completing the New Jersey room in Memorial Continental Hall, for in 1906, at the instigation of the Ann Whitall Chapter of Woodbury, N. J., the "Augusta" was raised, after having been in the river 130 years. This wood takes a high polish, and is almost black from having lain so long in the water; and "the New Jersey Room" is one of the "showrooms" in which tourists seem to take most interest. A handsomely carved chair was also made from the wood and presented to the President of the United States during the administration of Wm. Howard Taft. After the death of Edward Yorke, Sarah married Thomas Vanderpool, a West Indian merchant, and had one daughter, Sarah.

During the war Edward's wife could learn nothing of his whereabouts and with her little daughter Eliza used to visit all the wounded soldiers that were brought to Philadelphia, thinking she might find him. One day the children saw a forlorn-looking man, with pieces of bark for shoes and his clothes in rags, and were astonished to see their mother rush out and welcome him. It was their father, and tradition says that the mother soon made trousers for him from her wedding gown and manufactured a coat from a blanket, the old-fashioned rose embroidery decorating each tail. While Edward was away their house on Arch street had been taken possession of by the British and most of its contents destroyed except a few which Sarah had packed and hired a farmer to take with the family in his wagon to Woodbridge, N. J.

When nearing that place the farmer saw soldiers coming and fearing they would take his horses, he unhitched them and rode away, leaving the family and their baggage in the wagon. It was hours afterwards before they were able to reach their destination.

VAN CULEMBORG GENEALOGY. Allied ancestry of the Van Culemborg family of Culemborg, Holland; being the ancestry of Sophia Van Culemborg, wife of John de Carpentier, parents of Maria de Carpentier, wife of Jean Paul Jaquet, Vice-Director and Chief Magistrate of the colonies of the South River of New Netherland, 1655-1657. By Edwin Jaquett Sellers. Allen, Lane & Scott, pub., Philadelphia, 1915. 161 p. Edition limited to 100 copies.

An interesting contribution to the series of volumes by the same author on the Allied families of Delaware. The greater portion of the book is devoted to tracing the ancestry of the various allied families to the 9th century or earlier.

GENEALOGY OF THE VANDERPOEL FAMILY (1220-1902), by George B. Vanderpoel, printed by Charles Francis Press, 1912.

The library at Memorial Continental Hall has recently come into possession of a rare work, only twenty-five copies of which were printed—the Genealogy of the Vanderpoel Family for the last seven hundred years. This work of 731 pages, 66 of which are devoted to an index, is the first attempt to connect the different branches of the family together. The author does not claim to present anything final but rather to have opened up a field of inquiry. He states that as there have been probably over ten thousand individuals bearing the name of Vanderpoel during the centuries covered by the researches, and as only five or six hundred names are mentioned in the volume, the record becomes almost as interesting in suggestion as to what has been omitted as in what it commemorates. Upon investigation, however, it appears that most of the missing names are in the earlier generations, and not among the descendants who settled in America. Among the long line of distinguished men and women who are related by birth or marriage to the family, the one most interesting to the D. A. R. possibly, is the late Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, former Regent of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., and it is of interest to note that the tablet erected by that chapter to mark the site of Whitehall Ferry from which Gen. George Washington embarked Dec. 4, 1783, after bidding farewell to his officers at Fraunces' Tavern, is made the subject of one of the full-page illustrations which add so much to the interest of the work.

GENEALOGY OF THE WILSON-THOMPSON FAMILIES, compiled by the Wilson-Thompson Family Association; edited by Warren S. Ely, Doylestown, Penna., and published by the Intelligencer Print, Doylestown, Penna. Price, $3.00.

This Genealogy of 325 pages, exclusive of a most comprehensive index of 58 pages, is another contribution to the accounts of the descendants of the sturdy Scotch Irishmen who settled in Pennsylvania early in the Eighteenth Century and were almost invariably found on the side of the Colonists in the Revolutionary struggle. The name of the editor assures the reader of careful and accurate historical information; and all descendants of the two lines given will be interested in two of the pictures which adorn the book. One is of the old Wilson Homestead, where John Wilson settled in 1740, and still occupied by the sixth generation of his descendants (the original log house being embodied in the center of the present structure); and the other is the Thompson homestead in Northampton, built by John Thompson about 1765.

As might be expected, we find that of the children mentioned in the will of John Wilson in 1767, four daughters married Revolutionary soldiers; Jennet, the eldest, married Thomas Dougherty, a Revolutionary soldier of Buckingham in 1775; Mary married Gaun McGraudy, a member of the Warwick Associators in 1775; Ann married John Flack, also a Warwick Associator, who offered to the Bucks Co. Committee of Safety a site with water power on his farm for the manufacture of gunpowder; and the fourth, Isabella, married William Simpson, who, with his father, William Simpson, Senior, were in the Warwick Associators under John Wilson, Lieutenant, Isabella's brother. John married Mary Simpson, sister of William, Jr., and was Justice of the Peace from 1779 until his death in 1811. He is said to have officiated at the wedding of several hundred couples during his term of office. Robert Wilson, the youngest of the family, who was a minor at the time of his father's death in 1767, was living in Wrightstown in 1775 and promptly was enrolled as a member of the Associated Company of that place. Soon after, he married and moved to New Jersey. The first half of the book is devoted to the descendants of these couples; the rest being given to the descend-

ants of Elizabeth (McGraudy) Thompson, who died in 1768, aged 73 years, and whose grave is still in a good state of preservation in the Neshaminy Churchyard, of Warwick, Bucks Co. The descendants of the two families intermarried so frequently that the relationship between any two of them would afford basis for a genealogical problem. Practically all of her male descendants were Revolutionary soldiers; but space forbids mention of more than one. John Thompson, the youngest son of Elizabeth, born in 1726, was a successful business man; wagon master in 1778 and sub-agent for purchasing flour for the French fleet in 1779. His house was often raided by the Tories in the neighborhood, and one time when he had the entire proceeds of a load of flour which he had just sold at Trenton in the house, word came that the Tories were about to surround the house. Quick as a flash his wife, Mary Huston, seized the bag of gold, concealed it in a chair cushion, and calmly sat down to meet the foe. Having driven her husband and sons to the stairway which they defended so valiantly that the outlaws did not dare venture up stairs, they roamed about the lower rooms and found Mrs. Thompson, knitting, in the sitting-room. She refused to arise "owing to bodily infirmities," and the men not liking to touch a woman, departed with very little booty.

In common with other of the Neshaminy families, a large number of her descendants emigrated into the western part of Virginia and some even to South Carolina; while many took up their abode in the Middle West. To all of them the publication of this carefully prepared record will be of great value and interest, and of assistance to all interested in genealogy.

So much attention has been given in Washington to the Milestones that the frontispiece of the quarterly, *Children of the American Revolution,* represents a C. A. R. about two years of age, standing beside No. 4 of the Milestones on the South East Boundary of the original District of Columbia. The wonderfully life-like picture of the child, with its look of inquiry, gazing on the stone, and the fine speciments of old trees in the background, form a picture so artistic that one longs to see it reproduced in crayon. The number also contains a very well-written article (which received honorable mention by the Committee), by Florence Seville Berryman on the Battle of Guilford Court House, in which battle her ancestor, Robert Church, fought under General Nathanael Greene.

In this connection the Editor would call attention to a charming little booklet published by the *Guilford Battle Chapter,* D. A. R., which may be obtained for twenty-five cents from Mrs. Charles Van Noppen, Greensboro, N. C. On the title page is a picture of the monument erected by the Government to Gen. Greene, and the statement that the field on which the battle of Guilford Court House was fought is the only battlefield of the Revolution owned and preserved in its entirety by the United States. While we might not all agree with the statement on one of the tablets of the "Colonial Column" that the first battle of the Revolution was fought in Orange County, N. C., May 16, 1771, no one can fail to gain valuable information about Guilford Court House battlefield, and the noted men that took part in it, by a perusal of this attractive guide.

The NEWS LETTER of the N. S. U. S. Daughters of 1812, for November, 1916, is filled as usual with short, concise, and interesting reports of the work of the different chapters throughout the country. Among them we note that the Mobile and Under Five Flags Chapters D. A. R. united with the Daughters of 1812 and Colonial Dames in presenting flags to the Alabama Militia upon its departure for the Mexican border.

The action of the Niagara Frontier Buffalo Chapter, also is of interest to Daughters. Through its regent, Mrs. John Miller Horton, there was presented to the Government a bronze tablet, placed on the "Old Castle" at Fort Niagara, bearing this inscription: "This house, the Castle of Fort Niagara was built by the French in 1726, approximately on the site occupied by LaSalle, 1678, and DeNonville, 1687. Taken by the British, 1759, it was held by them as a base of warfare against the American frontier during the war of the Revolution. First occupied by the United States, 1726, retaken by the British on December 9, 1813, coming finally, May 22, 1815, under the flag of the United States of America.

CORRECTION.

The address of the author of the Holmes Genealogy, which was reviewed in the December magazine, was printed incorrectly. It should be *Col. J. T. Holmes,* Brunson Building, Columbus, Ohio.

Marriage Record Exchange

Through the National Committee on Historical Research

Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury, Historian General, Chairman

Alexandria Marriages, from the Alexandria Herald, and other papers.

Copied by S. C. Stuntz, Secretary, Fairfax Historical Society, Vienna, Va.

Abercrombie-Wood. Robert Abercrombie and Miss Susan Wood, both of Alex., January 25, 1820.

Alexander-Ricketts. Amos Alexander and Miss Ann Ricketts, at Cameron, the seat of John Thomas Ricketts, October 11, 1797.

Allen-Overall. Rev. Thomas G. Allen, and Miss Margaret Overall, at Dumfries, July 22, 1819.

Ashby-Green. Col. Turner Ashby, of Alex., and Miss Dolly Green, d. of James Green of Culpeper, October 26, 1820.

Ashton-Anderson. Charles Henry B. Ashton and Miss Sarah, d. of Nathan Anderson of Winchester, December 23, 1819.

Atwell-Shaw. John Atwell and Miss Catherine Shaw, both of Alex., July 29, 1819.

Atwell-Kedwell. Samuel Atwell, and Miss Mary Kedwell, both of Alex., August 7, 1817.

Baird-Tyler. Thomas E. Baird of Alex., and Miss Mary Ann Tyler, in Stafford county, March 29, 1821.

Barkley-Jameson. Samuel Barkley of Alex., and Miss Theresa C. Jameson of Charles county, Md., July 30, 1817.

Barnewall-Rutgers. William Barnewall of Alex., and Miss Clementina Rutgers, d. of N. G. Rutgers, Esq., of New York, July 23, 1818.

Barry-Adams. Daniel Barry and Miss Polly Adams, d. of Mrs. Adams of 4-Mile Run, October 16, 1793.

Barry-Mason. William T. Barry, late Rep. from Ky., and Miss Catharine Mason, d. of the late Stevens Thomson Mason. [March 19, 1812.]

Beach-Reives. John Beach and Miss Sarah Reives, at Reives, December 25, 1820.

Bogan-Ott. Benjamin L. Bogan, of Alex., and Miss Sarah Ott of Woodstock, June 3, 1819.

Boiseau-Jenkins. Joseph Boiseau, of Alex., and Miss Ann Jenkins, of Md., February 18, 1818. He died July 27, 1820.

Brent-Evans. Henry Brent and Miss Elizabeth Evans, both of Alex., December 27, 1818.

Bright-Deeton. John Bright and Miss Fanny Deeton, both of Alex., March 12, 1818.

Buckingham-Brown. Isaac Buckingham, and Miss Mary Brown, both of Alex., July 14, 1821.

Buckley-Smoot. Nimrod Buckley and Miss Eliza Smoot, 3d d. of Geo. Smoot, Esq., of Smootsville, November 1820.

Butler-Smoot. William Butler, and Miss Mary Smoot, eldest d. of Geo. Smoot, Esq., of Smootsville, December 25, 1820.

Caddis-Anderson. David Caddis and Miss Sarah Anderson, both of Alex., July 5, 1820.

Caden-White. James Caden and Miss Eleanor M. White, both of Alex., May 18, 1820.

Callis-Alexander. Otho W. Callis, Esq., of Prince George co., Md., and Miss Jane Ashton Alexander, 4th d. of Col. Gerrard Alexander, of Prince William Co., Va., May 20, 1821.

Campbell-Smedley. William Campbell, and Miss Elizabeth Smedley, eldest d. of David Smedley, all of Alex., July 30, 1818.

Campfield-Korn. Isaac Campfield, of Washington, and Miss Mary A. S. Korn, of Alex., October 5, 1820.

Carne-Shakes. Richard L. Carne and Miss Cecelia Catharine Latruite Shakes, eldest d. of John Shakes, both of Alex., July 3, 1821.

Carson-Knox. George Carson, merchant of Alex., and Miss Eliza Knox, of Baltimore, May 20 [or 13], 1817.

Cauiley-Duffy. William M. Cauiley, of Washington, and Miss Eliza Duffy, of Alex., June 15, 1819.

Chapin-Reeder. Gurden Chapin, merchant, and Miss Peggy Reeder, both of Alex., January 31, 1793.

Childs-Coryton. Thomas Childs, Esq., of U. S. Army and Miss Ann Eliza Coryton, niece of Gen. Lynn of Alex., January 5, 1819.

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Clagett-Bennett. Benjamin D. Clagett of Loundon co., Va., and Miss Mary, d. of Mr. Dozier Bennett, of Fairfax co., June 8, 1819.

Claggett-Thompson. Darius Claggett of Georgetown, and Miss Ann Louisa Thompson, d. of Jonah Thompson, of Alex., January 8, 1818.

Clagett-Dulany. Thomas Clagett of Md., and Miss Julia Dulany, d. of Benj. Dulany, of Alex., April 12, 1798.

Cloud-Alexander. James Cloud and Ann Alexander, both of Alex., September 23, 1819.

Cook-Fugate. William B. Cook and Miss Catharine Fugate, all of Fairfax co., October 31, 1819.

Cummings-M'Allister. William Cummings and Miss Fanny M'Allister, both of Alex., June 22, 1793.

Davidson-Hunter. Lieut. William B. Davidson of U. S. Army, and Miss Elizabeth Chapman Hunter, d. of Gen. John Chapman Hunter, of Fairfax co., July 5, 1821.

Davis-Rhodes. Gideon Davis, of Georgetown, and Miss Maria W. Rhodes, d. of William Rhodes of Alex., February 20, 1821.

Davis-Grimes. Luke Davis, and Miss Ann Grimes, both of Fairfax co., December 16, 1819.

Davis-Browne. Samuel H. Davis, Ed. Alexandria Gazette, and Miss Mary E. B. Browne, d. of William Browne, at The Grove, Fauquier co., Va., October 25, 1819.

Dawson-Mason. Capt. Samuel Dawson, of Loudon co., and Miss Ann E., d. of Gen. Thomson Mason, at Hollin Hall, March 2, 1819.

Dean-Koones. Samuel Dean and Miss Catharine Koones, both of Alex., August 23, 1819.

Deitz-Frederick. Adam Deitz and Miss Eve Catharine Frederick, both of Alex., April 13, 1820.

DeKrafft-Scott. F. C. DeKrafft, of Washington and Miss Harriot Scott, of Alex., February 13, 1812.

Dobin-Jefferson. William Dobin, of Culpeper co., and Miss Ann Jefferson, of Alex., June 26, 1817.

Dougherty-Summers. Daniel Dougherty, merchant, and Miss Jane Summers, both of Alex., December 15, 1818.

Douglas-Guthrie. Jacob Douglas and Miss Mary Ann Guthrie, both of Alex., December 19, 1816.

Douglass-Vowell. John Orme Douglass and Miss Eliza Contee Keith Vowell, d. of Mr. John C. Vowell, all of Alex., March 17, 1819.

Douglass-Blacklock. Richard L. Douglass, of Charles co., Md., and Miss Maria Blacklock, of Alex., December 31, 1816.

Duffey-Fortney. George H. Duffey and Mrs. Rosina Fortney, both of Alex., May 9, 1819.

Dykes-Luiz. Andrew Dykes, of Leesburg, and Miss Ann Luiz, of Alex., October 31, 1816.

Easton-Bond. David Easton, merchant, of Alex., and Miss Sally Bond, d. of Dr. Bond, formerly of Philadelphia. [July 24, 1793.]

Eckle-Perry. Charles E. Eckle, of Georgetown, and Miss Charlotte Perry, d. of Alex. Perry of Alex., May 19, 1818.

Emerson-Coad. Aquilla Emerson, of Alex., and Mrs. Drady Coad, of Md., November 26, 1818.

English-Slade. David English, Jr., of Georgetown, and Miss Mary C. Slade, of Alex., December 3, 1816.

English-Richards. James English, of Alex., and Miss Ann Maria Richards, of West End, Fairfax co., June 8, 1820.

(To be continued)

LETTER OF GENERAL GATES, WHILE IN COMMAND IN NEW YORK.

Albany, Oct. 4, 1777

To the Disgrace of yourselves and the Dishonour of your Rank and Professions, you have been guilty of the atrocious Crime of Deserting, to which you have added that of being accessory to Inveigling the soldiers under your command to commit the like Scandalous Offence.

If you do not return without Delay to Camp and bring with you the soldiers you carried off, be assured that I will leave you no resting place upon this Continent until I get you into my Hands, when a Solemn Trial and an ignominious Death is what you must expect as the Just Reward of your complicated Crimes

I am

Sirs,

Your humble Servant

HORATIO GATES

To Captain J. L. and Lieut. J. R., of Col. Evans' Regiment of N. H. or any other officers of Col Evans' or Col. Drake's Regiments of said State who have deserted their regiments.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

1. Any one is allowed the privilege of sending queries to this department, *provided* they pertain to the Revolutionary period, or that following. Questions pertaining to the Colonial period must be excluded for want of space; also all queries in regard to the requirements of other societies.
2. Queries will be inserted in the order in which they are received. It will, necessarily, be some months between the sending and printing of a query.
3. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired; and full credit will be given to the sender of the answer, by the Genealogical Editor. She is not responsible for any statements, however, except for those given over her own signature.
4. Write on one side of the paper only. Especial care should be taken to write names and dates *plainly.*
5. Each separate query must be accompanied by a two-cent stamp. Do not use postal cards or self-addressed envelopes.
6. All Letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed, and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.
7. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine, the number of the query, and its signature.
8. It is impossible for the Genealogical Editor, as such, to send personal replies to queries. They must take their turn and be answered through the columns of the magazine.

ANSWERS

4018. (3) CLARK. The statement in the October, 1916 magazine in regard to Micajah Clark does not agree with my record which was copied from Micajah's Bible. I give my record as follows: Micajah, son of Christopher Clark and wife Mildred was born Feb. 24, 1759. Micajah Clark and Penelope (Penellopy) Gatewood were married Feb. 25, 1777. Penelope (Penelopy) died June 6, 1824. Micajah died April 25, 1834. *Mrs. W. F. Leiper,* 347 Euclid Ave., Atlanta, Ga. There were evidently several men by name of Micajah Clark and one should be careful in separating the service or family of each from the others. *Gen. Ed.*

4599. TRIPLETT. *Mr. S. C. Stuntz,* Secretary of the Fairfax County Historical Society, Vienna, Va. has sent to this Dep't. a history of the five Thomas Tripletts, taken from the Reports of the 26th Congress of the United States, which contains valuable historical information, and clearly distinguishes the real soldiers from the impostors who endeavored to obtain bounty from the Government. This information will be furnished to any person on application to this Department for cost of copying, twenty-five cents—but is hardly suitable to print. *Gen. Ed.*

4702. MOSS. Nathaniel Moss d Loudoun Co. Va. in 1809. His wife's name was Ann or Nancy, possibly a second wife. He had several children, some of whom served in the Rev. war. Peter, one of the sons, spent much time with his Uncle Cockrell in Va. before his death. *Kate S. Curry,* 1020 Monroe St., Washington, D. C.

4733. WHITFIELD. William Whitfield, son of Wm. and Eliz. (Goodman) Whitfield, was born in Bertie Co. N. C. May 20, 1720, married Rachel Bryan Nov. 6, 1741 and died Mch. 31, 1795. She was b June 10, 1723 and d in 1780. He was a member from Dobbs Co. to the Assembly in Wilmington in 1761-62; was J. P. for Johnston Co. in 1750 and was Commissary for the Militia at the time of the battle of Moore's Creek, Feb. 27, 1776. (Wheeler's Hist. N. C. Vol. 1, p 76 and N. C. Register, Oct. p 571). This has been accepted by the D. A. R. *Mrs. A. L. Carver,* Dawson, Georgia.

4744 (3) MAIS. Word from the sender of this query states that the name is Miers or Miars and not Mais.

4763. TURNER. Dr. Philip Turner b Norwich, Conn. Feb. 25, 1740 was the son of Capt. Philip and Anna (Huntington) (Adgate) Turner. He studied medicine with Dr. Elisha Tracy and later m Dr. Tracy's dau Lucy. In Mch. 1780 he was appointed assistant surgeon of a provincial reg't. stationed at Ticonderoga under command of Gen. Amherst and continued in the service until 1763. He was with the Conn. troops around Boston; in 1776 was with the army at White Plains and Long Island; in 1777 was appointed Surgeon-general to the Staff of the U. S. service stationed at York Island, a post he held until his death in 1815. He was buried with military honors. Dr. Turner possessed in an eminent degree

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the essential qualifications of a surgeon: accurate judgment, inflinching resolution and steady nerve. He had at least two ch. and possibly more. All his descendants are, like myself, lineal descendants of Lieut. Jonathan Rudd of Saybrook, and I am compiling a Rudd Genealogy; therefore I would like very much to get in touch with any descendants of Dr. Turner. *Clarence D. Smith,* Publisher of "The Peck Family Record" R. F. D. 6, Rome, N. Y.

4764 (4) OLMSTEAD. Mary Olmstead, b Oct. 12, 1755, who m Benjamin Hyde (son of Capt. Walter and Sarah Bissel Hyde of Lebanon) was the dau of James Olmstead, b E. Hartford, Conn. May 24, 1720, and his wife Mary White, b June 21, 1728. She was the dau of Hugh and Mary (Stone) White of Middletown, Conn. All the ch. are given in the Olmstead Gen. by Geo. K. Ward. *J. S. Platt,* 1225 Sixth St. Port Huron, Mich.

4773. SHERMAN. Abel Sherman emigrated from R. I. not Conn. He lived in Hopkinsville, R. I. until after 1781, as his son Eli was born there Feb. 13, 1781. Mrs. Beach lived in or near Marietta, Ohio, and was a woman of wealth. I have never found any Rev. service for Abel but he was of suitable age to have served. It should be looked for in R. I. not Conn. *Mrs. Dorothy N. Law,* 104 Everett St. Dixon, Ill.

4789 (3) THORNTON. Dozier Thornton is recorded in this Courthouse as a Rev. soldier, entitled to two draws in the land lottery. We have quite a good deal of interesting matter concerning him, his will, and other records. According to my record Mark Thornton was b in 1725, no day nor month given. *Edna Rogers,* 396 Church St. Elberton, Ga.

4805. BOONE. According to Draper Manuscript 1096 in the Wis. State Historical Society, Hannah Boone, youngest dau of Squire and Sarah (Morgan) Boone, was b Aug. 1746; m (1) John Stuart who lost his life early in 1770 in Ky., leaving four ch. Hannah then m (2) Richard Pennington and moved to Ky. where both d many years later, leaving descendants. Hannah d in Monroe Co. Ky in 1828 at the residence of her son, Daniel Pennington. In the Life of Boone by Reuben G. Thwaites is a copy of a letter written by Daniel Boone in Oct. 1816, in which he refers to his sister Hannah "penenton" and her grandson Dal (Daniel?) Ringe. *Mrs. J. R. Spraker,* 64 Dorchester Road, Buffalo, N. Y. In the book, called "Pioneer Families of Missouri" by Bryan and Rose, mention is made of Hannah, sister of Daniel Boone, but no dates. In "The Potter Genealogy" in the part devoted to the Bard Family mention is made of the marriage of an Ann Boone, sister of Daniel Boone, in 1747 to William Winters b 1728, d 1794 at the site of Williamsport. Their dau m Abraham Lincoln, gr. father of President Lincoln. As Mr. Winters m (2) in 1771 Ann must have d before that date. *Mrs. R. M. Johns,* 905 S. Moniteau St. Sedalia, Mo. As will be seen from the above Ann should not be confounded with Hannah. *Gen. Ed.*

4812. MARTIN. Charles Martin, b Essex Co. Eng. (date unknown) d in Licking Co. Ohio Nov. 19, 1838. He enlisted at Warwick, R. I. in July, 1777; served under Col. Barton and assisted in the capture of Gen. Prescott. In 1780 he enlisted on the brig. Dean, a privateer, fitted out by the state of Conn. commanded by Capt. Scovil and continued in privateer service until Sept. 1781, when he volunteered for the defence of Fort Griswold where he was captured, carried to Halifax and held prisoner until Oct. 1782, being denied an exchange because he was born in Great Britain. His widow, Mary, was allowed pension on her application, filed in 1847. (W. F. 1978) while a resident of Harris township, Licking Co. Ohio. Charles and Mary had a son Andrew and twelve other children. For more details address *Mrs. John C. Board,* 3826 Wyandotte St. Kansas City, Mo.

4817. CALLAWAY. The name of the husband of Jemima Boone, according to the history of Missouri, was Flanders (not Standes) Calloway, son of Col. Richard Calloway. *Mrs. C. E. Tingue,* Camhridge N. Y.

4825. SMITH-BRIGHT. From the records in my possession, I think F. C. R. has the names of her ancestors slightly mixed. Ezekiel Smith, my gr. gr. father, his brother Capt. Wm. Smith (not John) David French and James Bright, all married sisters, the daughters of Peter Dingess who was a Rev. soldier. Isaac Smith, the father of Ezekiel and William, was also a Rev. soldier. There were a number of other sons and daughters in both families. The Smiths were originally from Rockingham Co. (Va.) later from Giles Co. Peter Dingess was from Montgomery Co. *Mrs. Stuart Johnson,* Gonzales, Texas.

4826. CHASE. Thomas Chase (1785-1837) the son of Levi Chase (1750-1807) and his wife, Temperance Crocker, had a brother, Levi (1781-1845) and six children. Levi, Rebecca, Nathaniel, Matilda, who m a Stuart, Dwight and Amos. *Erma A. Bishop,* 402 E. Harris St. Cadillac, Michigan.

4833. FOUCHE. Simpson Fouche, son of Jonathan was adx on the estate of his father, recorded Wilkes Co. Ga. office of Superior Clerk or Superior Court, Book L. L. L. p 309, Apr. 11, 1831-2. In 1839 Simpson Fouche was candidate for the legislature in Taliaferro Co. Ga. but was defeated. (See Life of Alexander H. Stephens, p 139.)

4842. KIRKPATRICK. While my line of ancestors do not seem to be in the direct line with E. R. M. I am sending them as she may find some clew from them. My Kirkpatrick ancestor went to S. C. ab 1752, and had sev-

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eral ch. among them being Samuel, Thomas, Hugh, John, and Nancy who m Samuel Miller. Hugh and his brother in law, Samuel Miller fought together in the Rev. and Miller was killed at King's Mountain, according to tradition. Hugh later settled in Madison Co. Ky. and cared for his widowed sister Nancy and her two small ch. until she married again. In 1792 he m Mary (Polly) Gorden and figured in several land transactions from 1800 to 1809 in Madison Co. One of the sons of Hugh and Polly (Gorden) Kirkpatrick was Thomas, my grandfather. *Mrs. W. M. Van Patten*, 104 Merriam St. Walla Walla, Washington.

4842 (2) GILLIAM. Isaac Gilliam, son of Thomas Gillham (note difference in spelling) came from Ireland in 1730, settled in Virginia, where Isaac was b Nov. 10, 1757, Augusta Co. Thomas had four daughters: Nancy, Mary, Sally and Susannah; and seven sons: Charles, Ezekiel, Thomas, William, James, John and Isaac. According to tradition, Thomas, his sons and his sons in law, all served in the Revolution. Isaac m Jane Kirkpatrick in S. C. and emigrated to Ill in 1804 or 5. Their ch. were: Thomas, John, James, Wm., Isaac, Polly, Margaret, Susannah and Jane. Thomas was married twice, Charles and Ezekiel being ch. of the first wife. According to some Charles was married before the family emigrated. If this is so, then Thomas would have been too old to have served in the Revolution. It may be that Charles' wife was born in Ireland but did not marry until after they came to this country. James Gilliam, son of Thomas, settled in Madison Co. Ill. in 1794 and the others followed, with the exception of Charles, in the early part of the Nineteenth century. *Mrs. E. L. Gillham*, Edwardsville, Ill. RR No 6. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that in 1763 Charles Gilliam and his wife Eliz. deeded land in Augusta Co. Va.; and in 1752 and again in 1764 Thomas and his wife Margaret sold land in Great Cowpasture, Augusta Co. (Abstracts from the Records of Augusta Co. Va. Vol. III) Oct. 15, 1754 Wm. Campbell mentions in his will, his sons: James, John and Samuel; daughters: Mary Clements, Margaret Gillham, and her children, Eliz. Price, Mary Ann Ashton, Rachel Carlile, and son in law Thomas Gillham. Sarah Campbell (probably his wid.) was made Exr. (ibid.) See also Vol. XLI, p 28 for Ezekiel Gilham, and Revolutionary Reader compiled by Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster.

4847 (4) MASSENGALE. From a letter received in 1914 from Mr. Wm. T. Massengale of Birmingham, Ala. then 83 yrs. old, I find the following: "My grand-father Solomon Massengale, was 12 or 14 yrs. old at the time of the Rev. He was b in Va. moved to N. C. and then to Sevier Co. Tenn. He m Miss Tabitha Cobb b May 20, 1768, d Nov. 11, 1853. He was a farmer. He had five sons: Allen, John (my father) Alfred, Stokeley and Farrer (Pharaoh.) He had also three daughters. The eldest, I think was Eliz. who m George Lay; Wm. Christian also m one of the daughters; and Sarah m James W. Burk and moved to New Orleans. Ab. 1854 they moved to N. Y. My grandmother, Tabitha, lived with my father in Autauga Co. Ala. until her death and was buried at Deatsville. She was 85 yrs. of age when she died." It is probable that Solomon was the son of Lucas Massengale and Mary Cobb, his wife, who received a patent for land in the Watauga settlement in May, 1775. They had the following: Michael, b Mch. 1, 1756, Henry, who with Michael were Rev. pensioners; Mary m Wm. Atkinson; Solomon; (probably Daniel); Eliz. who m Mr. Thomas; and lived on Pigeon River, Sevier Co. Tenn.; Ailsey who m (1) Mr. Murphy; m (2) Mr. Booth of Knoxville, Tenn. *Mrs. Penelope J. Allen*, Tate Springs, Tenn. To this we add the following from History of Tenn. Sullivan Co. pp 913 and 1308: Henry Massengill, Rev. soldier m (1) Penelope Cobb, dau of Wm. Cobb in Fort Womack, and their marriage was among the first in the state. Fort Womack was built ah 1771 by Jacob Womack and afforded protection to people living in the vicinity. Henry's second wife was Eliz. Emmert, dau of Jacob Emmert. *Mrs. W. C. Clemens*, Elizabethton, Tenn.

4849 (2) HARDING. According to a book published by Amy Hardin DeWitt, on the Hardings, Stephen Harding was b in Conn. in 1723, m Amy Gardner (b 1725 in Conn. d 1803 in Exeter, Penna.) had a son David who was about seven yrs. old at the time of the Massacre, and two daughters. In 1799 David moved to Ontario Co. N. Y. and in 1832 moved to Indiana. *Emily Beebe Roberts*, 201 Hayden St. Sayre, Penna. In "The Massacre of Wyoming" by Horace E. Hayden, pub. at Wilkesbarre, in 1895, pp 70-75 in a statement made by Elisha Harding to the Congressional Committee on Rev. Claims, Dec. 29, 1837, will be found a full account of the actions of Stephen Harding, Stephen Harding Jr. and several others of the name in and about the Jenkins Fort at the time of the Wyoming Massacre. Stukely Harding was among those killed in the massacre and his name appears upon the Wyoming Monument. *Daniel V. Raymond*, Trinity Building, New York City. To this we add fuller extracts of the Harding Family taken from a book given *Mr. Charles A. Jenkins*, Meshoppen, Penn. by his grandmother, Sabra Lydia Harding. Capt. Stephen Harding, son of Capt. Stephen and Sarah (Knight) Harding, and grandson of Stephen Harding, the immigrant, had command of Jenkins' fort in the Wyoming Massacre and m Amy Gardner of Gardner's Lake, New London, Conn. She was the dau of Stephen Gardner of same place. They settled at

Colchester, Conn. ab 1750 where their ch. were born. Ab 1774 they removed to the Wyoming Valley and settled on the West Banks of the Susquehanna in what is now Exeter, Luzerne Co. Penna. There he died Oct. 11, 1789, aged 66 yrs. His ch. were: Stephen, b 1749, d 1816 at Exeter; Thomas, b 1751, d 1813; Benjamin, b 1753, d June 30, 1778, being massacred with his brother, Stukely, who was b 1755. Micajah, Capt. b 1761, d 1845 in Lagrange Co. Ind.; Elisha, b 1763, d 1839 (Mr. Jenkins' gr. gr. gr. father) John, b 1765, d 1826; and Wm. b 1767, d 1825 at Ontario Co. N. Y. There were also three daughters. Stephen, b 1749, m and lived at Exeter, Penna. He had only one son, David, who m (1) Abigail Umphraville and (2) Abigail (Brown) Hill, had fourteen ch. moved to Ontario Co. when the family did, and in 1822 to Ind. He was in the Massacre with his two brothers, Benjamin and Stukely, but escaped.

4850. CARRINGTON. The Riverius Carrington of this query, as well as a cousin by the same name in another Conn. community, are known hereabouts as Riverius. His Revolutionary service has been accepted for several descendants by the N. S. D. A. R. and an account of it can be found in Vols. 34 and 36 of the D. A. R. Lineage Books. Riverius Carrington, b Wallingford, 1757 d Woodbridge, Conn. 1823. He m in 1790 Lola Wheeler, who was allowed a pension for his services. Official proof of these can be found in Conn. Men in the Revolution, p 41, where the name is given Reverus; or in the pension application of his widow, a copy of which can be obtained by addressing Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. *Mrs. F. F. Knous.* 265 Bassett St. New Haven, Conn.

NOTES.

The LOOKOUT, Chattanooga, Tenn. is publishing every week a sketch of some prominent Southern family. The current issue is ten cents, and the back numbers, twenty-five cents. When the series, among which we note the names of Page, Taliaferro, Sevier, Taylor, etc. is completed, the whole will be published in book form. The volume will contain about fifty families and will sell for $2.00

Mrs. Martha C. D. Smithwick, Memphis, Tenn. is compiling a book to be called "Some Prominent Families of Virginia and North Carolina" the data for which was obtained first-hand in a personal search of old records in Va. and N. C. She would like to correspond with descendants of the Bolton, Bolling, Browne, Dickins, Isham, Eppes, Lewis, (Edward of Mecklenburg Co. Va.) Ridley and Stith immigrants.

QUERIES

4887. BROOKS. Prudence Brooks m Timothy Baker ab. 1774 at or near Pittsfield, Mass. Who were her parents, and did they render patriotic service?

(2) WARE. Wm. Ware, b 1769, m the wid. Ann Weatherly in Phila Co. 1805, and d there 1814. Where was he born, and who were his parents?

(3) HOWE. Margaret Howe m Robert McClelland and lived first in Ky. and then Fairfield Co. Ohio. Robert came originally from Penna. From what state did Margaret come, and who were her parents?

(4) THOMPSON. Ann or Mary Ann Thompson m David Moore in Gettysburg, Penna. ab. 1801. She had brothers John and Arthur. Who were their parents?

(5) NILT. John Nilt was living in Cumberland Co. Penna. during the Rev. dying there in 1827. I think his wife's name was Elizabeth. Their ch. were: Peter, Magdalena, who m Jacob Hoover; Catherine who m Martin Fritts; Mary who m John Rippey; Susan who m Michael Brooks; Rebecca who m a Long; Sarah who m John Fulton; Emma who m Henry Gallentine; Elizabeth who m Frederick Gulhouse. Where and when was John Nilt born, and what was his wife's full name? *G. B. M.*

4888. HEMENWAY-CURTIS. Rufus Hemenway was b Mch. 31, 1764 and enlisted at the age of 16 as a drummerboy at Cambridge, Mass. He m (2) at Northampton, Mass. Jan. 7, 1796, Polly Curtis who was b July 28, 1772. Information desired of the parents of both Rufus and Polly, with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any.

(2) THAYER. Who were the parents of Deborah Thayer who was b Mendon, Mass. Dec. 6, 1741, and m Lieut. Simeon Wheelock Nov. 28, 1763. Did her father render patriotic service?

(3) BLACK. Wm. K. Black, b June 8, 1797, near Worcester, Mass. was the son of Francis S. Black. Ancestry, with Rev. service, if any, desired.

(4) BLACKMAN. Ancestry desired of Sally Blackman who was b 1799, m Wm. K. Black Mch. 20, 1820 in New York State.

(5) TAFT. Maiden name and ancestry desired of Hopestill, wife of Daniel Taft Jr. of Mendon, Mass. who served during the Rev. on a Committee of Safety. *E. A. C.*

4889. PICKENS. Robert Pickens was a private in S. C. according to the stub indent No. 190 Book S. According to family tradition he was a Captain, and on his tombstone in the Pickens cemetery, near Easley, Pickens Co. S. C. it is stated that he served under Gen. Andrew Pickens as Captain. Can this statement be made official? *R. H. B.*

4890. NEWKIRK-MILLER. Cornelius Newkirk of Salem Co. N. J. (1734-1795) m 1758 Mary Miller (1739-1758) dau of Henry Miller. All gen. data, and Rev. service, if any, of Henry Miller desired.

(2) VAN HORN. Information desired of the ancestry of Mary Van Horn who m Benjamin Burroughs at Trenton, N. J. and d in 1810. *A. C. S.*

4891. KANE-BARKER. Mary Kane m Mr. Barker and had three ch. John, Henry and Eliz. b DeKalb, N. Y. May 20, 1808. His name was either Wm. or Stephen, and he is said to have been a soldier in the War of 1812 and died in the Battle of Lundy's Lane. Information of the ancestors of Elizabeth Barker on either side desired. *C. V. M.*

4892. HAMMOND. Elisha Hammond, son of Benjamin and Eliz. (Hunnewell) Hammond, m Eliz. Haskell of Rochester, Mass. and had a son Ebenezer b May 8, 1743 who m Deborah Terry. All gen. data and Rev. service of both of these men desired.

(2) BROWN. Abraham Brown m Annie Hale and had a son, Artemas b Guilford, Vt. Dec. 31, 1789. Did Abraham serve in the Rev. war?

(3) HATCH. Rev. record desired of John Hatch, b Preston, Conn. June 8, 1727, m Sarah Richards Apr. 7, 1748 and d Apr. 14, 1806; also the Rev. record of his son Asher, b Aug. 25, 1752, m Lucy Storey in Norwich, Vt. Jan. 15, 1789, and d Mch. 10, 1826. *E. D. S.*

4893. KREAMER. Information desired of the ancestry of Henry Kreamer and his wife Susanna Schum of Exeter twp. Bucks Co. Penna. Who were the parents of Henry Kreamer? *L. R. W.*

4894. FITZHUGH. Who were the parents of John Fitzhugh whose son Philip m Mary Macon Aylett July 13, 1813? *M. M. F.*

4895. MILLS. Information desired of Levi Mills and his wife Eliz. Dunn who came from Hagerstown, Md. to Wheeling, West Va. in 1771. Rev. service and all gen. data desired. *M. M. K.*

4896. SCOTT. Andrew Scott of New Berne, N. C. m Eliz. Ritten or Ritter and had a dau. Hannah who was my ancestor. All gen. data and Rev. service if any, desired of Andrew Scott. *L. B. S.*

4897. NEWTON. Ephraim Newton and wife Lydia Mitchell migrated from Erie Co. Penna. to Dane Co. Wis. in 1844. Ephraim was the son of Artemas and Abigail Newton. All gen. and Rev. service, if any, in this line desired.

(2) ARNOLD. Who were the parents of Eliz. Arnold, b Nov. 15, 1843, m Elijah White at East Haddam, Conn. in 1767? Is there Rev. service for her father? *W. B. A.*

4898. HEDDEN-LAMSON. Martha Lamson b 1752 m Mr. Hedden and had: Luther, Daniel who m Betsey Braisted and others. Who was Martha's father and what was the Christian name of her husband? Is there Rev. service in either line?

(2) BRAISTED. Betsy Braisted who m Daniel Hedden lived in Schuyler Co. N. Y. in 1831 and her relatives lived at one time in Steuben Co. N. Y. Was her father's name Bethuel, and did he have Rev. service?

(3) WASHBURN. Isaiah Washburn b 1754 at Middleborough, Mass. m Priscilla Wood, dau of Ahiel and Priscilla (Flint) Wood. What was the date of the marriage? Is there a Washburn Genealogy that treats of this family? There was a second Isaiah Washburn b at Ashfield, Mass. who like the Middleborough Isaiah was a member of the Mass. State troops. His wife was Patience. Were the two Isaiahs relatives? *E. B. A.*

4899. PLEDGE-DONOHOO. Wanted any possible information regarding Wm. Pledge who m Betty Donohoo (or Donahue) who is said to have been the dau of a Cherokee Indian chief and his white wife. Eliz. dau of this couple m Thomas Poindexter of N. C. *K. C. F.*

4900. HARRISON. Wm. Harrison, b 1776 in Va. probably Rockingham Co., m Mary Faucett had five sons and two daughters, served in the War of 1812, and was buried in Va. Who were his parents, and was his mother a Lincoln? All information desired. *A. H. L.*

4901. SMITH. Joseph Smith b Berkeley Co. Va. Feb. 14, 1761 m Mary Donahoe of Leesburg, Va. and was later a merchant of Alexandria. Family tradition states that he served under Washington. Official proof desired. *M. F.*

4902. NORTON. Wm. Norton b ab 1732 served in the Rev. and d in Pittsylvania Co. Va. All gen. data concerning him desired. Was there a Wilson Henry Norton or a Henry Wilson Norton who served during the latter part of the Revolution? *R. B. J.*

4903. BAILEY. Jane Bailey b 1799 m Samuel McMullin and had the following brothers and sisters: Peggy who m Anthony Smith; John, a Cumberland Presbyterian Minister and Robert. What was the name of their father and did he have Rev. service?

(2) MCMULLIN. Samuel McMullin, mentioned above was the son of Thomas McMullin, a Rev. soldier from Cumberland Co. Penna. What was the name of Thomas' wife? All gen. data desired. *A. M.*

4904. SIMMONS-KEEN. James Simmons, b May 26, 1780 in Plymouth, Mass. m Mercy Keen Apr. 11, 1805. She was b Mch. 20, 1783.

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Ancestry of both desired with all gen. data and Rev. service, if any.

(2) JENNINGS. Can some of the Morrises of Tenn. or Miss. tell me whether Hannah Jennings was the mother of Lester Morris, a Rev. soldier, or the mother of his wife, Frances Brown? *E. P. S.*

4905. MANN. Ancestry desired of Ann or Nancy Mann b 1778 in Campbell Co. Va. who m in 1801 David Rich. Was her father a Rev. soldier? *W. H. J.*

4906. AKERS. Information desired of the parentage of Sarah A. Akers of Bush Creek Valley, Berks Co. Penna. b June 6, 1768, d April. 8, 1846, m June 12, 1785 James Copeland (Rev. Soldier) of Loudoun Co. Va. Should like to correspond with some one having Akers genealogy. *M. A. C.*

4907. SUMNER. Ancestry desired of Mary Everett Sumner of Mass. Was her father a Rev. soldier? She m Asa Brooks and came to what is now Upshur Co. West Va.

(2) CLARK. Benjamin Clark d at Bridgewater, Mass. July 14, 1831, aged 59 yrs. He m Mch. 19, 1793, Susanna. Who was her father? Is there Rev. ancestry in either line? *M. E. C.*

4908. WEARE. Abigail Weare, dau of Meshech Weare was b 1750. When and to whom was she married? I do not find it in the Hist. of Hampton, N. H. *H. T. S.*

4909. LANIER. Sampson Lanier, son of Thomas and Eliz. (Washington) Lanier m Eliz. Chamberlayne. Was she the dau of Wm. Chamberlayne mentioned in Meade's Early Churches of Va. at whose house Washington met the widow Custis? *A. E. B.*

4910. HOLCOMB. Who were the ancestors of Bidwell Holcomb, b 1796 North Granby, Conn.? Have they any Rev. record? Is there a genealogy published of the Holcomb Family? *E. H. H.*

4911. PORTERFIELD. Who can tell me something of Col. Wm. Porterfield, a Rev. soldier from Va. and when he was born, whom he married, etc.

(2) HOPKINS. All gen. data including name of wife desired of Col. Wm. Hopkins of Va. Both of the above were my ancestors, but I lack dates. *J. A. T.*

4912. HICKMAN. William Hickman was b King and Queen Co. Va. Feb. 4, 1747; d Frankfort, Ky. Jan. 24, 1830. He served as a soldier in Va. Infantry during the Rev. but no particulars of service are to be obtained. Is there a book extant giving any more particulars of Hickman's service? *M. P.*

4913. PAGE. Wanted, place of burial of Abel Page (1731-1797) and his wife, Dorcas Fillmore (1735-1816) who were m Oct. 16, 1759, probably in Haverhill, Mass. *A. P. D.*

4914. CRANDALL. Wm. Crandall belonged to the 3rd. Co. 2nd. reg't. of N. Y. and was b Aug. 18, 1759 and d July 2, 1823. All gen. data desired concerning him *M. E. M.*

4915. DAVIS. Samuel Davis was recommended by the Co. Court of Bedford Co. Va. Nov. 23, 1778 for the position of first Lieut. Information concerning him desired, including name of wife and children. Did he ever live in Newberry Dist. S. C. or in Marion Co. Alabama? *H. M. E.*

4916. DEAMER-HOWE. Rachel Deamer (or Demar or Deammer) b Md. 1758, m Samuel Howe b 1755. Who were her parents? All data ad Rev. service desired.

(2) HOWE. Did Samuel Howe, ment. above serve in the Revolution?

4917. SMITH-WHEELER. Mary (Polly) Smith whose mother was a Wheeler, m in 1800 at Auburn, N. Y. Robert Parks, b Feb. 12, 1776. Any information of Smith or Wheeler lines desired. *J. A. W.*

4918. SHOUP-SCHAUB. Information regarding Rev. service of one Joseph Shoup or Schaub, a Hollander who settled in Rockingham Co. Va. desired. *D. H.*

4919. WRIGHT. Information regarding Rev. services of Demice Loomis Wright, wife of Lieut Dudley Wright of Colchester, Conn. desired. Tradition says she was instrumental in raising funds, supplies, etc. for the Patriots.

(2) SKINNER. Wanted gen. and Rev. data of parents of Christina Skinner who was b May 1, 1774 and m Theophilus Williams in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Dec. 31, 1800. *H. N. T.*

4920. FIELD. Benjamin Barton, a Rev. soldier, m Sept. 24, 1783, Jane Field, said to have been the dau of a Rev. officer. All information in regard to this man, genealogical and Rev. desired.

(2) FOLGER. My grandfather, Alfred M. Folger, was the son of Reuben Folger of Guilford, N. C. being a brother of Cy Watson's mother. The Folgers were probably in N. C. during the Rev. period. Information concerning them desired. Is there Rev. service in this line? *M. F. C.*

4921. DAGUERRE. My ancestor, Daguerre, Dugger or Duggar, as it later became, was one of those Frenchmen who enlisted under Gen. Lafayette and returned with him to this country and served through the Rev. Where can a list of those men be found? I am anxious to get all possible information of this man, who after the treaty of peace, settled in Va. *L. W. K.*

4922. DENMAN. Isaac Denman was, according to tradition, a drummer boy in the Rev. enlisting from N. Y. state. He d in Orange Co. N. Y. and his son, Andrew Denman, a soldier of 1812, who m Eleanor Stillwell, was stationed for some time on L. I. Any information of Isaac desired. *J. L. E.*

4923. WHITEMAN. Benjamin Whiteman Sen. was called General, and is supposed to

have fought in the Rev. from Penna. Official proof of service, with all gen. data desired.

(2) LEE. Henry Lee, son of Stephen, was b Apr. 2, 1757 moved to Ky. in 1789. Official proof of service desired.

(3) YOUNG. Richard Young, b ab 1745 in Fauquier Co. Va. is said to have been a colonel in the Rev. Official proof desired.

4924. ATKINSON. Eleanor Atkinson m Major Charles Cracroft, b 1748, d 1824. Did Eleanor's father serve in the Revolution?

(2) SCRANTON. Abner Chase m Feb. 5, 1781 Abigail Scranton. They moved in 1798 from Dartmouth, Mass. to Washington Co. Penna. where he died. She d in Ill. Did Abigail's father serve in the Revolution? *A. C. W. P.*

4925. MORGAN. Priscilla Morgan, b July 1, 1784, d Oct. 28, 1840. She m John Gaffney and claimed to be a relative of Gen. Daniel Morgan. He had only one dau. Emily. Was Priscilla a niece, and did her father have a Rev. record?

(2) GAFFNEY. Official proof of service desired of Edward Gaffney, b near Dublin, Ireland, who came to this country just before the Rev. He is said to have served under the direct command of Gen. Washington; he afterward settled in Westmoreland Co. Pa. where he d in 1827. He m on ship-board, coming to this country, a Miss Oldheart (?) and they had six ch.; Martin, John, Frances, Catherine, Betsy and William.

(3) FINLEY. Date of birth desired of Robert Finley b Md. d July 5, 1825. He m Mary Craig in Md. who was b April, 1767, and d April, 1847 in Ill. Robert had a brother, Alexander Finley. Did their father serve in the Rev. war? Robert and Mary (Craig) Finley moved from Md. to Fayette Co. Pa. before the war of 1812, and later to Ohio, being the second white family to settle in Ashland Co. The first family was that of George Eckley. *O. F. B.*

4926. WILLIS. Robert Willis, b 1772 or 3 came from Culpeper Co. Va. to Barnwell Dist. S. C. as a young man. Information of his ancestry with all gen. data and Rev. record, if possible.

(2) O'BANNON-JENNINGS. Thomas O'Bannon, b 1739, d 1801, m Frances Jennings in Fauquier Co. Va. and moved to Barnwell Dist. S. C. soon after the Rev. Wanted the Rev. record of Thomas O'Bannon, and the ancestry of Frances Jennings. *E. W. De H.*

4927. LATTIN. Thomas Lattin (1727-1801) appears as a communicant of Huntington, Conn. July 6, 1789. Was he a Rev. soldier?

(2) HAND-BRADLEY. Timothy Hand, a Rev. soldier, m Rhoda Bradley. Did their fathers serve in the Revolution?

4928. BOONE. Daniel Boone had a sister, Sarah, who m John Wilcoxen and moved from Pa. to N. C. ab. 1750. List of her ch. desired. Also wish ancestry of Sarah Boone, b Apr. 7, 1771, who m David Smith (1760-1821) and d Warren Co. Ky. July 28, 1821. Then there was a Ratcliffe Boone, who was Lieut. Gov. of Ind. ab. 1835. He was b 1781, and said to be the son of Jesse and Delilah (Anderson) Boone Who was Jesse's father? Who was the father of Jacob Boone, mentioned in Collins' History of Ky. as the favorite cousin of Daniel Boone. *J. R. S.*

4929. JONES. Cadwallader Jones, father of Charles, b 1791, d Gibson Co. Ind. 1864. Is there Rev. service on this line? Rowland Jones, b White Co. Tenn. Nov. 7, 1805, is said to be the son of Rowland Sr. Ancestry with all gen. data and Rev. service, if any. *S. G.*

4930. CROW. John Crow, b July 13, 1769 probably in Penna. m Mary Hawk Jan. 1, 1793. and d in the service July 13, 1813. Ancestry and Rev. service, if any, desired.

(2) LINCOLN. Barney Lincoln, b Apr. 13, 1788 m Polly bef. 1807 and his son Barney b near Taunton, Mass. 1807 d Syracuse, N. Y. Feb. 28, 1850. Ancestry and Rev. service, if any, desired.

(3) KEELER. Ralph Revillo Keeler, b Apr. 19, 1782, m Anna Leavenworth of Roxbury, Conn. and d Syracuse N. Y. Jan. 19, 1842. Ancestry, with Rev. service, if any, desired. *M. L. C. C*

4931. FRANKLIN. James Franklin of Boston and wife Jane had a son James who m Jane Endaly, and had a son, Henry, my grandfather, who m Martha Jeffries. According to family tradition the first James Franklin was a brother of Benjamin Franklin. Can this be proved?

(2) ENDALY. Is anything known of the family of Endaly? Is this similar to Enderly?

4932. TEFFT—TIFFT. Joseph Tefft or Tifft of Kingston, R. I. was b Mch. 19, 1737 m Lucy Brewster. Ancestry of both desired. *L. M. B.*

4933. DAWSON. Has anyone entered the D. A. R. through Capt. Robert Dayne Dawson of Md. who served under Col. Yeager Howard. His grave in Montgomery Co. is marked with a silken flag on Decoration Day. His sword is still in our family. *J. E. K.*

4934. CUMMINGS - KNOWLTON - BOARDMAN. Thomas Cummings, of Topsfield, Mass. b Feb. 12, 1740, m Lois Boardman Apr. 26, 1763. She was b May 13, 1744 and d Dec. 6, 1792. Daniel Cummings, their son, of Freeport, Maine, m Betsey Knowlton Jan. 29, 1797. Did she have ancestors who served in the Rev. war? Ancestry of all these desired, with all gen. data and Rev. service, if any. *M. M. H.*

4935. ROTHROCK-YOUNG. Henry Rothrock b York, Penna. 1813, m Mary Young in Williamsport, Penna. ab 1835. She was b York Co. bet. 1812 and 1819. Who were her parents and their ancestry? Mary (Young) Rothrock d in 1849, and was buried on the Old Oregon Trail, when the family were making the trip

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out across the plains to Calif. She left seven ch. one of whom, John Rothrock, b 1847 Ray Co. Mo. my grandfather, was a babe in arms at the time of her death. *M. R. W.*

4936. NELSON-CALVIN. James Nelson, b Washington Co. Penna. June 15, 1785, d Apr. 25, 1850. in Bristol, Ill. He m Nancy Calvin of Mayville, N. Y. Ancestry of each of the above desired. James had: Claudius B. and Samuel Tate, and daughters: Nancy, Emily and Mary who lived in Penna. He also had a brother John Nelson. *F. M.*

4937. HOLLIDAY-DICKSON. Thomas Holliday m Martha Dickson and d in Ga. Jan. 30, 1798. Ancestry of both desired. *M. C. T.*

4938. DEAN. One Dean, who served at the Battle of King's Mountain, had several sons, Thomas and Job, and possibly Jesse, Edward and Alfred. Job was apprenticed to a blacksmith after his father's death. Thomas lived near Lebanon, in Northern Ky. Job came from Washington Co. Ky. to Caldwell Co. m Mary, dau of Edward Maxwell, and had: Edward, Mack, Malinda who m a Hawkins; Jane who m a Witherspoon; Alexander Maxwell who m Anne Gates of Mass. and Martin Dean. Alexander Maxwell, and Ann Gates had one son, Joseph Madison Dean (1827-1913) and by his second wife, Nancy Hughes, A. M. Dean had eight other children. What was the name of the Rev. soldier? All information desired. *M. C. D.*

4939. JOHNSON. Elijah Johnson a Rev. soldier m Abigail. What was her maiden name? Elijah was the son of David and Zeruiah (Morse) Johnson and was a resident of Southboro, Mass. *E. W. L.*

4940. PHELPS-BLAKE. John Phelps m Sallie Blake prior to 1809. Supposed to be early settlers at Marietta, Ohio. J. P. was boatbuilder and capt. on the Ohio. He d probably about 1814 and his widow m John Straight, a preacher. Sallie Blake had one brother, Anselum, who lived above Gallipolis, Ohio. Wanted all Gen. data and Rev. service if any, of parents of both.

(2) McCALL-NORTHUP. James C. McCall m Jane Northup May 27, 1802. Supposed to have emigrated to Ohio from Pa. J. C. McCall b Mar. 10, 1782, d in Ohio March 17, 1838. Wanted gen. data and Rev. service of James C. McCall's parents. *C. McC.*

4941. WHITAKER-MITCHELL. Jonathan Whitaker m Mary Mitchell at Morristown, New Jersey Sept 16, 1779. I desire to know the dates and localities of their births and deaths, also their ancestry and their children's names. Did Jonathan Whitaker have Rev. service? If so, in what capacity?

(2) DUNKLE. Were there Revolutionary soldiers by the name of Dunkle from Penn. and has any one entered the D. A. R. upon their record? *D. H.*

4942 WARREN. Enos Warren b. in New Eng. Mch. 13, 1810, m. Eliza Sloat, Apr. 4, 1832 and d. May 13, 1878. Who were his parents? His ancestors served under Gen. Putnam of Conn. *E. C. C.*

4943 MOORMAN-ALEXANDER. Micajah Clark Moorman m. Esther Alexander, daughter of Robert Alexander, Campbell Court House (Rustburg), Va. Was Esther's father a Colonel in the Revolution?

(2) MOURNING. I notice the name Mourning in Answer 4286 This is one of our family names in the Harris family. My mother was Cornelia Harris, granddaughter of Micajah Clark Moorman and Esther Alexander. Has anyone joined the D. A. R. on these lines? *A. M. R.*

4944 BLOOD-CARLISLE. Wanted, information concerning Col. Blood who served in the Rev. He had a daughter Nancy who m. Martin Carlisle. Nancy Blood Carlisle d. Aug. 30, 1826 and is buried in Goshen, Vt. *M. S. P.*

4945. WETHERBEE-HERRICK. Asa Wetherbee b. Sept. 10, 1783 at Fitchburg, Mass., d. Aug. 16, 1852 at Dunkirk, N. Y. He came to Evans, Erie Co., N. Y. in 1811. He m. Nancy Herrick who according to the Census of 1820 was over 16 and under 26 yrs. of age, and who died in 1833/4. Of their 15 children, 8 lived to maturity: Sylvanus, b. 1816/7 m. Elizabeth Jessup; Mary b. about 1819 m. Erastus Grannis; Maranda b. 1821 m. George Russell; Barhara, b. 1824 m. Harry Carley; John b. 1825 m. Ruth Roberts; Dorcas b. 1826 m. John Kewley; Asa b. 1829 m. Emily Hufstudler; Charles Paul b. 1831 m. Margaret Scott. James and several others died young. Wanted, date and place of birth and marriage with the ancestry of Nancy Herrick and the Rev. service of her father or grandfather. Stephen and Abigail Herrick (unidentified in the Herrick Genealogy) probably of New York State, had a daughter Nancy, b. Apr. 1, 1795. Wanted, data concerning this family. Could this have been the Nancy Herrick mentioned above? *E. M. C.*

4946. TAYLOR. Wanted, information concerning Stephen Taylor, who ab 1800 went to Ky. and settled in Bracken Co. Stephen had a brother Richard and a son Walter. Wanted, the names of Stephen's father and of his brothers. *B. M. L.*

4947 FULLER-GREEN. Information desired of the parents of Hosea Fuller, b. 1788, d. 1880, m. Deborah Green. They lived in Shaftsbury, Vt. moving to Ohio and later going to Waukesha, Wis. where they died. Is there a Rev. record on this line? *W. S. C.*

4948 PETER (PETERS). Is there a genealogical history of the Peter (or Peters) family in the Congressional Library.

(2) How can I get in touch with the N. Y.

Historical Society in order to find out something about some of the Rev. soldiers of Virginia? *C. M. R.*

4949. LAMASTERS-GIVEN. Wanted, date and place of birth and marriage of Benjamin Lamasters and Rebecca J. Given. David Given m. Katherine Lamasters, daughter of Benjamin. Record in the War Department, Washington, D. C. shows that he served in Capt. Lewis' Co., 1st Va. Regt.

(2) TURNER. Elias Turner b. Battleground Branch near Huntsville, N. C. in 1765, d there in 1845. He m. Betsey Sweat and served in the Rev. Wanted official proof of service. *M. E. P.*

4950 FUNK. Wanted, Rev. record of John Funk, b. Montgomery Co., Pa. before 1760 and lived in Hilltown Twp. His will is dated Aug. 13, 1807 and was recorded at Doylestown, Pa., Oct. 17, 1807. David Funk one of his sons was b. Bucks Co., Pa., Dec. 28, 1765 and m. Catherine Godshall, b. at Mt. Bethel, Pa. John Funk was a son of Bishop Henry Funk who emigrated to America in 1719 and settled at Indian Creek, Franconia Twp., Montgomery Co., Pa. Bishop Henry Funk m. Anne Meyer, daughter of the pioneer, Christina Meyer of Montgomery Co., Pa. *I. M. F.*

4951. WATERS. Was Elijah Waters, presumably of Bartlett, N. Y. a son of Capt. Judah Waters who fought in the battles of Bunker Hill and White Plains and d Feb. 23, 1838 at Milford, Otsego Co., N. Y., formerly of Worcester, Mass.?

(2) HARMON HANNON-MANSFIELD. Wanted Rev. ancestors of Louisa Harmon and Melinda Hannon, first and second wives of David Mansfield (1772-1867) of Westmoreland, N. Y.? The first m in 1797—the second in 1808.

(3) WATERS. Have you any records of Capt. Daniel Waters of the Navy?

(4) PENDERSON-MANSFIELD. Wanted Rev. ancestors of Hanna Penderson who m Joseph Mansfield (1737-1821), Capt. in the Rev. War b 1741 or 1740? He d in 1826.

(5) GROMMON-LAW. Wanted Rev. ancestors of Sarah Grommon, second wife of Consider Law (1756-1820) b Columbia Co., N. Y. d Oneida Co. who served in Capt. Gideon King's Albany Militia, also in Capt. James Clark's Company in Col. Sage's Conn. regiment? *G. M. C.*

4952. GOLDSBOROUGH. Robert Goldsborough, b. Hampshire Co., Va., 1795, m. Catherine Corbin, b. Hampshire Co. Va., 1791, d. 1875. Robert was the son of Robert and Elisabeth. Where and when was Robert Sr. born? Was he in the Revolution? What was his wife's last name, with data regarding her family? Was this Robert Goldsborough a connection of the Maryland Goldsboroughs?

(2) FINK. Johnson Fink, b. 1785, Washington Co., Pa., d. Holmes Co., Ohio, about 1850, was the son of Jacob Fink. Where and when was Jacob born, and where and when did he die? Was he a Rev. soldier? Who was his wife?

(3) LYON-TITUS. William Lyon, b. Jan. 16, 1771, d. Wayne Co. N. Y., Mar. 24, 1823, m at Washington, Ancient Woodbury, Conn. Feb. 10, 1793 Sarah Titus, b. Oct. 18, 1771, d. Dec. 12, 1852. Where was William Lyon born, who were his parents, and was there Rev. service in this line?

(4) BRIGHT-SOMMER. Elizabeth Bright, b. Dec. 18, 1779, d. June 30, 1842, m. in Phila. May 15, 1799, Jacob Sommer Jr. b. May 8, 1775, d. June 20, 1842. Elizabeth Bright presumably lived in Phila., but would like name of place where she was born, and her parentage. Is there Rev. service in this family?

4953 CORNISH. Zara Cornish, b Jan. 14, 1829, m. Matilda Jane Youngs, Oct. 26, 1848. She was b July 7, 1853. Wanted, ancestry and Rev. record on this line. *F. E. B.*

4954. GRANT-LEITH. Wanted. Rev. record in either Va. or N. C. of John Grant who m. Rachel Leith. They had two children, Richard and Isabel. The latter m. Jeremiah McKay and their dau. Sarah m. John Smith. They removed to Newport, Tenn. but the exact date is not known. *E. M. S.*

4955 LEE. Where can I get a copy of the Lee Genealogy and at what price? Does it contain a complete genealogy of the three brothers who came to this country in its first years of settlement? *H. E. L.*

4956 FOSTER. Nathaniel Foster, a Rev. soldier lived at the time of his enlistment in Hinsdale, N. H. After the war he moved to New York State and is supposed to have died near Salisbury, N. Y. Dates of birth and death of Nathaniel Foster, Sr., name of wife, date of her birth and death, date of marriage, names of their children and his Rev. service, desired. There were several Nathaniel Fosters who served in the Rev., but data is wanted of the father of Nathaniel Foster, Jr. who became a famous hunter and trapper of the Adirondack Mts. Two of the daughters were named, Zilpha and Sylvia. These girls, when small, were captured by the Indians but were traced by Nathaniel, Jr. and his friends and were recaptured. Has anyone joined the D. A. R. on this line. *J. E. P.*

4957 DOLLAR - WILLBANKS (WILBANKS). Reuben Dollar, a Rev. soldier m. a Miss Wilbanks in 1779 and settled in Edgfield, S. C. where he was living in 1790 with a wife and four children. Wanted, Miss Wilbanks' first name and that of her father. Is there a Rev. record for him? She had one brother Elijah who moved to Pickens Co., Ala.

(2) THORNTON-GRESHAM. Would like to know the name of the father of Mary Thorn-

ton who m. Thomas Gresham in Oglethorpe Co., Ga. in 1793. *S. E. B.*

4958 RICHARDS-RUSSEL. John Richards was a Presbyterian minister in Berkshire, Vt. His wife was Dorothy Russel. His son was Russel Smithson Richards whose wife was Abigail Stone. Rev. service and gen. data desired for both of these men.

(2) HULL-PHELPS. Jehiel Hull of Durham and Norfolk, Conn. m. Ruth Phelps, Nov. 8, 1750 and moved to Vermont in 1773. Gen. data and Rev. service, desired. *M. M. K.*

4959 ORD. Wanted, the descendants of Francis Ord who lived in Shenandoah Co., Va. was he the brother or father of Robert Ord who served in the Rev. from Va.? Would like the name and address of anyone by that name who might be descended from him. *W. R. D.*

4960 TAPPAN. Wanted, information in regard to Col. Tunis Tappan who resided in Ghent, Columbia Co., N. Y. ab 1785. He is said to have been one of Washington's staff officers. His daughter Elizabeth m. Richard Barnes in 1785. *S. B. C.*

4961 LLOYD-WILLIAMS. — WATKINS-PUGH. Wanted, given name and date of death of Mr. Lloyd, who m. Sallie Williams, both of Va. and had one child, Betsy Lloyd who m. John Pugh also of Va. After the death of Mr. Lloyd, his widow Sallie Williams Lloyd m. Jacob Watkins. Wanted, names of parents of Sallie Williams, Mr. Lloyd and Jacob Watkins. Is there Rev. service on any of these families? Parentage also wanted of John Pugh and any Rev. service on his line.

(2) BROWN. Was Dr. Wm. Brown of the Fairfax County Committee of Safety, 1774-1775 father of Wm. Brown of Va. and grandfather of Wm. Washington Brown of Va. and N. C.? If not, was he related and what relation. Wm. Washington Brown's mother was Nancy McNairy, sister of Judge and Dr. McNairy. Who was Wm. Washington Brown's grandmother? Was he related to President Geo. Washington? Is there any Rev. ancestry on this line? *W. W.*

4962 GARRISON-BROWER. Would like to know the time and place of birth and death of Abraham Garrison, Sr., a Rev. soldier who m. Maria Brower in 1734. *M. A. S.*

4963 RUSS. Who were the parents of Miriam Russ, b. Oct. 12, 1763 who m. Benjamin Jones, a resident of western Penna., on June 21, 1786. All gen. data relating to the Russ family desired. *W. J.*

4964 PATTON-LANE. Richard Tilman Patton in 1818 m. Anna dau. of Aquilla Lane (Rev. soldier and Col. in war of 1812 at the battle of New Orleans,) and Agnes Fitzgerald his wife. He lived in Hardin Co., Tenn. and moved to Freestone Co., Texas about 1858. Where did he live before going to Tenn. and who are his ancestors? Did any of them have Rev. service? *A. P. S.*

4965 SCARBOROUGH. James Scarborough is said to have come to America in 1757 with his brother William, settled in N. C., and it is believed served as Major in Gen. Washington's army under Gen. Marion. Is this tradition correct? All gen. data and history on this line desired. *C. U. S.*

4966 HOLLISTER. Jonathan Hollister was b. Mch. 25, 1745 and d. July 10, 1837. His wife, Mehitable Hollister, was b. Aug. 25 1747 and d. May 27 1831. They lived in Fairfield, Conn. but later moved to Hinesburg, Vt. Would like to know the date of their marriage and whether Jonathan Hollister served in the Rev. *C. W.*

4967 PRATT-LOOMIS. Adonijah Pratt, b. 1758 was the son of David and Jerusha Pratt. Two brothers, Jasper and Peabody served throughout the Rev. The Pratt family lived at Saybrook, Conn. and moved to Cornwall, Conn. about 1780. Adonijah Pratt m. Martha Loomis who is supposed to have been from Harwinton. They had seven children: Candace, Minerva, Martin, Lucy Maria, Harriet, Nancy, Stephen R. Wanted, any Rev. service of Adonijah Pratt and dates of marriage and birth and all gen. data. Also full name of father of Martha Loomis with all gen. data and Rev. service if any.

(2) BULL-PAULDING. Richard Bull (1714-1799) who m. Miss Paulding. lived in Chester Co. and later moved to Perry Co., Pa. His children were: Thomas (1744-1831) m. Ann Hunter; .Henry .(1749-1816) m. Grace Brown; John (1750-) m. Sarah Meredith; Rebecca (1752-); Richard, (1754-1840) m. 1788 Ann Anderson; Jemima (1756-) m. —— Richardson; William (1758-1828) m. Sarah Darlinton. Richard Bull with his sons, Henry and William and their families are buried in Bull's Hill Grave Yard on the place now known as Donalley's Mills, Perry Co., Pa. Wanted, place of birth of Richard Bull, Rev. service, full name of wife, dates of birth, marriage and death and all gen. data. Also, date of marriage of Henry Bull and Grace Brown with all data concerning him.

(3) JORDAN-DAVIS. Francis Jordan (1733-1804) was the son of John Jordan, Sr. (1693-1758) and his wife Elizabeth (1694-1779) and lived in Penna. He m. Catherine. They had a son Amos (1762-1843) supposed to be buried at Millerstown, Pa., who m. Sarah Davis (1762-1844). Their children were: Hannah, b. 1784, m. a Waugh and lived at Millerstown; Rachel, b. 1785, m. James North; Francis (1787-1845) m. (1) Jemima Bull, (2) Sarah Bull; Catherine, m. a Sanderson; Sarah, b. 1795; Samuel, b. 1797; John, b. 1800; Elizabeth, m. Nathaniel Burrows; Rebecca, m. a Craft. Wanted, place of birth and death of

Francis Jordan, Rev. service, full name of wife with date of birth and marriage and all gen. data. Also, place of birth and death of Amos Jordan and any Rev. service, and name of father of Sarah Davis with all data concerning him. *C. A. B.*

4968 THOMPSON. Wanted, any Rev. service for James Thompson of Richmond Co., Va. His four children were: Richard, James, (d. 1829), a soldier of 1812; William and Frances.

(2) HOLMES Wanted Rev. service of Eleazer Holmes. His wife was Elizabeth Allen and he had a dau. Jane. b. in Hudson, N. Y. *I. C. S.*

4969 JOHNSON. Charles Johnson who was a private in the 5th Regt. of Va. troops under Capt. John Pleasants in the Rev. War, enlisted from Albemarle Co., Va. and was granted a pension Aug. 20, 1832. Wanted, names of his parents and any Rev. service for his father, names of brothers and sisters, name of his wife and the names of their children. *M. H.*

4970 WILLIAMS-MULLIKEN. Who were the parents of Elizabeth Ellen Williams who m. Thomas Mulliken of Md. He was a Capt. in the Rev. War. Was she a descendant of Gen. Otho Holland Williams?

(2) DAVIDSON-ALEXANDER. What were the names of the parents of Lydia Davidson of Carlisle, Pa. who m. James Alexander there about 1795 and moved to Beaver Co., Pa.? Did her parents ever emigrate to N. C.? What were the names of James Alexander's parents and where were they from? *E. H. A.*

4971. COUSO. Alexandro Couso, promoted Feb. 17, 1780, from "Capittan de Granaderos del Battallon fif dela Luisiana," to "Lieut. Col. de Infantria" served under the Spanish King, who "on June 21, 1779, declared war against Great Britain and issued his real cedula by which he authorized his subjects in America to wage war upon subjects of the King of Great Britain." This was done because he sympathized with the American Colonies. Official proof of Rev. service desired.

4972 PRATT. Silas Pratt, b Dec. 28, 1726 settled in Williamstown, Mass. where in 1760 his first child, Wm., "the first white male child b in Williamstown" was born. What was the name of Silas' wife? His dau Susannah m Hon. Josiah Wright of Pownal, Vt. and she as well as her brother, William, and cousin, Silas Pratt Jr. are all buried in Pownal. Silas Pratt Sen. and Jr. as well as Hon. Josiah Wright and William Pratt served in the Rev. *I. P. F.*

4973. CRAWFORD. James Crawford m a sister of the mother of Andrew Jackson, and emigrated with them to this country in 1765. He was the foster father of Andrew, gave him his first gun, and also gave a home to the little family after the sudden death of Andrew's father. He was one who assisted in redeeming the land Andrew's father had taken up, and as far as he was able educated the boy. He and his sons were in the Rev. and he was killed, his home burned and property destroyed. According to the records of the War Department he served as a member of the 2nd. S. C. regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Marion. He is shown to have enlisted Nov. 4, 1775 and to have died May 18, 1776. Is he buried in the Wauxhaw Settlement? I think the grave should be honored. What were the names of his wife and children? *M. C. D.*

4974. MCCARTHY-BALL. Colonel Daniel McCarty, of Fairfax Co. Va. married Sinah Ball, daughter of James and Mary Ball, of Lancaster Co. Va. Colonel McCarty died in 1791. Did he do Revolutionary service, or serve in Colonial Wars? He was born around 1725-1730. Daniel and Sinah McCarty had a daughter Sinah who married Peter Waggoner. Who were their children, and did Peter Waggoner do Revolutionary service? *W. H. B.*

(2) PORTER. Martin Porter married Aggy Withers in 1789 in Fauquier Co. Va. Who were the children? Who were the parents of Martin Porter, and was there any Revolutionary service? *W. H. B.*

4975. WATTS. Barnett Watts' will was probated in Madison Co. Va. Mch 26, 1801. In it he mentions wife Fanny; ch.: Noah, Howard, Nancy, Lurena, Lydia, Fanny, Jenny, Nelly and Sally. Barnett and his two older brothers, Thomas and Julius were supposed to have served in the Rev. Official proof desired. They were the sons of John and Sally (Barnett) Watts; and Sally was the dau of John Barnett whose will was probated in Orange Co. Va. May 24, 1750. What was the maiden name of Fanny Watts?

(2) MATTHEWS. John Matthews, b Mch. 15, 1741, with his three sons, George, Joel and John, emigrated from N. C. to Ohio in 1805. John Sr. m Susannah (Thomas?) and had: George, b Apr. 27, 1770; Joel, b Aug. 26, 1772; John, b Apr. 7, 1775; Rebeckah, b Mch. 3, 1778 and Mary, b Apr. 10, 1781. Did John Sr. serve in the Revolution?

4976. ESTY. An old grave-stone was found this summer lying in the tall grass, some distance from Kearney, Nebraska. On it is the inscription: Mary F. Esty, b Jan. 18, 1833. Died July 3, 1866. Who was this Mary Esty who died on the old Oregon Trail, on her way, presumably, to the far West. As I wish to have the monument reset, I would be glad of any information of her or her ancestors. *L. G. N.*

4977. MANN-HILL. Reuben Mann, b Aug. 5, 1776, m Jerusha Hill and their third ch. Sally was b at Sherboro, Chenango Co. N. Y. in 1804 Their eighth child, Sylvester, was b at Manlius, Onondaga Co. N.Y. in 1817. Sallie

m Lyman Hitchcock in 1821 in Livingston Co. N. Y. Ab. 1824 Reuben Mann, his children and their families and several of the Hills moved to Crawford Co. Penna. where Sylvester lived until 1864 when he moved to Oregon. According to tradition Reuben Mann's father served in the French and Indian wars, and owned schooners which were used by the British; we presume he also served in the Revolution. Where was Reuben born? What were the names of his parents? Is there Rev. service in this line? *C. B. M.*

4978. IRVINE. Abram Irvine, from Va. moved to Rutherford Co. N. C. where he m Sarah, dau of Col. Wm. Graham Col. of the Tryon Co. Regiment of N. C. Sarah being born the night of the battle of King's Mountain, fears for his wife's safety prevented Col. Graham from reaching the battle ground in time to participate—a fact which he regretted until his dying day. From what county in Va. did Abram come? Did he serve in the Revolution? His father lived and died in Va. What was his name? There is nothing in the Irvine Genealogy to help me; and so I am relying on the Gen. Department. As Col. Graham came from Botetourt Co. Va. I wonder if the Irvines also came from there. *M. I. H.*

4979. ANDERSON. Colonel Nelson Anderson of the Revolution, born in Hanover Co. Va. and died in Bedford Co. Va. 1826, married Anne Ball, and had issue: Anne, who m her cousin Anderson Thomson of Hanover; 2 Jesse Anderson, who m Elizabeth West Jones, and had issue: 1 Mary Lightfoot, m Samuel Garland; 2 Elizabeth, m Nathaniel W. Floyd; 3 Charles Dandridge, m Mary A. Harrison. Ancestry and all gen. data of Col. Nelson Anderson and his wife Anne Ball desired.

(2) THOMSON. Ancestry desired of Anderson Thomson of Hanover Co. Va., who m his cousin Anne Anderson. In the Hanover records is found, "Dec. 26, 1786—Anderson Thomson, Waddy Thomson Jr., Sarah Thomson and Elizabeth Thomson app't Nelson Thomson of Albemarle Co. their atty. concerning estate of Nelson Anderson Jr. deceased." Who was Nelson Anderson Jr.? As the date on this is 1786, he can't be the Col. Nelson Anderson who m Anne Ball, as he died 1826. Yet his dau Anne m her cousin Anderson Thomson who seems to be descended from Nelson Anderson Jr. Any information or gen. data regarding these Anderson, Thomson and Ball families will be greatly appreciated.

(3) STULL. Col. John Stull of Hagerstown, Md. commanded a Maryland battalion in 1776-77, and was appointed justice of the County Court of Washington county, also of the Orphans' Court, 1778. His first wife was Mary Williams, sister of Gen. Otho Holland Williams of Md., and his second wife was Prudence, dau of Col. Ely Williams, brother of Mary and Gen. Otho Holland Williams. Ancestry and all gen. data with dates of birth and death of Col. John Stull desired.

(4) WILLIAMS. Brothers and sisters as well as parents desired of Gen. Otho Holland Williams. *M. T.*

4980. BLAIR. William S. Blair of Madison Co. Tenn., married Mahala. They had six children: James Monroe Blair, born in 1821; Margaret, born in 1822; Betty, born in 1824; William, born in 1825; Martha, born in 1827; Mary, born in 1829. James Monroe Blair married Elizabeth Upton in 1847. Their children were: Anne, William, Joseph, Thomas, Mary, Betty, Nancy, James, Upton, Inez and Martha. The Blairs, Wileys and Borens were allied families. Wish names of parents of William S. Blair, when and where he was born (think he was born in Virginia) and any genealogical and Revolutionary data relating to this family.

(2) HALL. Wanted ancestry, with Revolutionary service, of Mahala Hall, who married William S. Blair in 1820 and lived in Madison Co., Tenn.

(3) UPTON. Thomas, Joseph and William Upton, brothers, were born in Tennessee. In 1824 Thomas Upton married Annie Yearout. They had five children: Elizabeth, born in Blount Co. in 1825; Thomas, James, William and Nancy. Who were the parents of Thomas Upton? Wish to trace this family back and to secure all Revolutionary records.

(4) EARLEY. Miss Earley (descended from the Virginia Earleys), married a Yearout and had six children: Anne, born about 1806; William, Sallie, Susan, Bessie and Samantha. Wish given name of Miss Earley, name of her parents and any genealogical data with Revolutionary service of the Earley family.

N. B. H.

4981. NORVELL. George Norvell Sen. lived in Bedford and Albemarle counties, Va. dying in the latter Co. in 1836. Information in regard to his wife desired. Would like to correspond with other members of the Norvell family.

(2) NEWMAN. Nimrod Newman lived in Goochland and Bedford counties, Va. and had a dau Patty who m John Hudnall, a Rev. soldier. Name of wife of Nimrod Newman desired.

(3) JONES. Richard Jones, killed early in the Rev. in Va. resided in Brunswick Co. ab 1762. His sons Freeman and Richard served in the Rev. also. Freeman enlisted from Rutherford Co. N. C. m Christina Parrish and had a son, Richard; as did his brother, Richard. Name of wife of Richard Jones Sen. desired.

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(4) PARRISH. Ancestry of Christina (Parrish) Jones, ment. above, desired.

(5) JOHNSON. Wm. Johnson of Va. was a cooper in the American army and made barrels in a cave in a river bank. He moved to Ky. where he was living in 1816. His wife's name was Diana. What was her maiden name? They died in Pickens Co. Ala. ab 1848, leaving: Wm. Nancy who m Joseph Bragg, a distinguished Indian fighter of Texas, Eliz. m Mr. Denton; Rebecca m John Woodard; Margaret m Jesse Hewitt; Walter and Rachel who m Richard, son of Freeman Jones. Information in regard to this family, and name of wife of William, desired.

(6) CROMINES. Elisha Cromines lived on the boundary line between Ala. and Miss. during the Rev. Did he have service?

(7) BRISCOE. Dr. John Briscoe, a Rev. soldier, practised medicine at Augusta, Ga. His wife was Ann Woods, whose parents settled Beech Island on the Georgia-S. C. line on the Savannah river. Their dau Ann (Nancy) m Col. John Franklin Barnett of Clarke Co. Ga. Information in regard to this family desired.

(8) BARNETT-TINDALL. Col. J. F. Barnett was the son of Capt. John Barnett of the Rev. and his wife, Caroline Fleming Tindall, dau of the Rev. soldier Wm. Tindall and his wife Eliz. Ann Bryan. Wm. Tindall apparently came to Ga. shortly before the Rev. and for a while lived in Edgefield Co. S. C., afterwards settling in Richmond Co. Ga. Information desired in regard to the Tindall and Bryan families.

(9) HUSON. Calvin Huson Sen. lived in N. Y. during the Rev. Did he serve therein? Any information regarding this family desired. *H. H.*

4982. SPOKESFIELD-PARKER. John Spokesfield, according to family tradition served in the Rev. He was b in 1757, in N. H.; was left an orphan at an early age, and adopted by a sea captain named Parker, owner of a ship that carried merchandise from Portsmouth. He d when John was nineteen yrs. old, and soon thereafter he enlisted. He was stationed on a man of war that sailed from Portsmouth. On his first trip he was captured, sent to London, and held a prisoner until the close of the war. He d at age of 96 yrs. and was the father of eight children. One of them, Jonathan Spokesfield, the son of the second wife of John, Betsy Crosby, was b at Thornton, N. H. in 1805. Official proof of service desired. It is possible that he enlisted under the name of Parker.

(2) CROSBY. What was the name of Betsy (Crosby) Spokesfield's father? She m John Spokesfield in 1795 at Meredith, N. H., and was b at Nottingham, N. H. Oct. 28, 1771. *L. A. H.*

4983. HUNTON. Eppa Hunton was a soldier in the Confederate army, and his family lived at Richmond, Va. Wanted any information of him, his descendants, or ancestry. *S. C. H.*

4984. WALTON. Did George Walton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, live in Virginia during the Revolution? Did he have any children, and what were their names? My grandfather, James Mackay, b King William Co., Va., Nov. 27, 1766, m Mary (Polly) Walton, in Nottoway Co. Va. Dec. 26, 1793. They moved in 1795 to Boonsboro, Ky., and afterwards to Dover, Mason Co., Ky., where he d in 1860. Any information will be gratefully received. *T. J. M.*

4985. POLLARD-KENT-COUCH. James Pollard m Jemima Kent Nov. 29, 1786. Their dau Rebecca m Jesse Couch Jan. 4, 1810. They lived in Huntsville, Ala., where their son John was born. They then moved to Louisiana. Information desired of Rev. service of James Pollard, and also dates of birth and death. Ancestry also desired of Jemima Kent and Jesse Couch, with all dates. Were any of their ancestors in the Revolution?

(2) WALKER. Asaph Walker b Henrico Co., Va. 1735, m Judith Trabue Watkins, b 1742 Chesterfield Co., Va. Asaph Walker served in the French and Indian War. Moved to Ky. about 1790, and d ab. 1808. Family tradition says he was also in the Rev. Wanted service and date of marriage.

(3) HOUSTON-HAMMOND. Rebecca Hammond m —— Houston, presumably a near relative of Gen. Sam Houston. Their dau Jeannette Houston m John Couch, in Richmond, Louisiana, July 1, 1847. Information desired of Houston and Hammond families and Rev. service if any. *E. H. C.*

4986. PIPER. Has any member of the D. A. R. a Rev. ancestor by the name of Piper from N. J. whose family tradition states that he came from Germany as a bond slave? His wife died leaving him with several children, among them Susanna and Philip. *H. B. S.*

4987. GILLIAM-WILLS-JONES. William Gilliam, my grandfather, married Lucy S. Wills. She was the dau of Matthew and Lucy (Jones) Wills; and Lucy Jones was the dau of Allen Jones of Yorktown, Va. Wanted Rev. ancestry in and of these three lines.

4988. FRIZZELL. Wanted Rev. service of John Frizzell of Framingham and Northfield, Mass. He was the son of Samuel and Prudence (Flagg) Frizzell, and was b Sept. 20, 1730 and d 1815.

(2) BARTLETT. Parentage of Martha Bartlett, b Aug. 16, 1739 Northfield, Mass. d Nov. 20, 1840 in Strafford, Vt., m Johon Frizzell, ment. above, desired.

(3) EVANS. Richard Evans had a son, Jeremiah, who m Rachel McMullen, dau of John

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and Mary (Poe) McMullen of Peters twp. Franklin Co. Penna. John McMullen served in Cumberland Co. Militia in 1777 and 8, and d July 10, 1822. Did Richard Evans serve?

(4) PARKS. Gen. data and official proof of service desired of Charles Parks who lived on the Yadkin river in N. C. His wife was Catherine and their son, Samuel Parks b Dec. 25, 1771 in N. C. d in 1848 in Ohio, and was m Nov. 6, 1792 to Charity, dau of Phineas Runyan. *R. M. J.*

4989. CHANDLER. In the October number of the magazine mention is made on p 280 of Capt. Samuel Chandler of the Eleventh Conn. regiment in the Revolution. Did this Capt. Chandler have any descendants who moved to Virginia? *H. J. H.*

4990. KILLGORE (KILGORE). Matthew Kilgore b Penna. Aug. 22, 1770 m Eliz. Armstrong of Augusta Co. Va. Oct. 3, 1799, and moved to Ross Co. Ohio, dying in Dayton, Mch. 15, 1836. Information of ancestry, with all gen. data and Rev. record, desired. *L. K. N.*

4991. STOCKTON-BLOWERS-HARGIS. Will the Tenn. Daughters who are descended from Douglas H. Thomas, or Joel B. Stockton; William or Joseph Blowers; or William Hargis, tell me their line of descent. All entered land bef. 1823 in Tenn. *M. P. F.*

4992. WEST. Did Benjamin West, the artist, marry? If so, whom? Did he have a dau Mary, who m an Englishman named Glaskin and lived in Prince Edward Co. Va.?

(2) Was the Woodyard, a picture of which appeared in the October number of the magazine, painted by Benjamin West? *E. G. S.*

4993. EGGLESTON-BROWN. Benedict Eggleston, b North Stonington, Conn. June 18, 1763, served as a private under Capt. Roger Alden, of Lebanon, Conn. He m (1) Content Brown in 1785. She was b ab 1764 and d in Dorset, Vt. 1808. Wanted, parentage and any other gen. data of Content Brown.

(2) EGGLESTON. Benedict Eggleston, ment. above was the son of Benedict and Rebecca (Worden) Eggleston. Did the father serve in the Revolution? Who were his parents? *F. B. S.*

4994. BOLTON. William Bolton served in the 3rd Md. reg't and was killed Aug. 16, 1780. He was recruited from Baltimore Mch. 2, 1780. What was the name of his wife? Their dau Anna Bolton, m my great grandfather, Wm. Green, and had a son, Thomas who m Caroline Blair. *L. T. R.*

4995. LOWE. George Lowe lived between Clear Spring and Hagerstown, Md. on the Potomac river during the Rev. Did he serve? Wanted, all gen. data of him as well as proof of service, if any. *E. L. P.*

4996. PRESCOTT-FLOWERS. Aaron Prescott, a Rev. soldier of S. C. m (1) Miss Glaze; m (2) the widow Flowers. What was her maiden name?

(2) BAUGHMAN. John Henry Baughman m Catherine Wise or Wiseman in S. C. Ancestry with all gen. data and Rev. service, if any, desired.

(3) DISEKER. Who were the parents of Wm. A. Diseker of S. C. who m Mary Ann Prescott Dec. 18, 1828? Did his father serve in the Revolution?

(4) DRENNAN. John Drennan was in Camden District, Chester Co. S. C. in 1790. Did he have Rev. service? *L. D. F.*

4997. McDOWELL. Dr. McDowell emigrated from Scotland, served seven years as a surgeon in the Rev. and soon after the close m Elizabeth Burgess and settled in Va. then moved to Blue Licks, Ky., and afterwards to Indiana. He and his oldest son, James Burgess McDowell entered four quarter sections of land near where Indianapolis now stands, and lived there until the father died in 1835 aged 106 yrs. Was his Christian name John or William? Official proof of service desired. *J. L.*

4998. BUTLER. Wiliam, son of William and Elizabeth Butler of Albemarle Co. Va. m Jane, dau of Michael and Anne Woods. They had a son Claudius Butler who m Dorcas Sumpter. Did either William or Claudius serve in the Revolution? Positive proof of service desired, also all gen. data. All lived at some time in Albemarle Co. Va., though Wm. Butler lived for a time in Wythe Co. and Michael Woods died in Botetourt Co. in 1777. *M. W. D.*

4999. BRITTON. Samuel Britton, b Trenton, N. J. July 20, 1772, d Nov. 28, 1853 in Johnson Co. Iowa. His wife, Anna Warner, was b Feb. 5, 1777 and d May 23, 1848. Wanted ancestry, with all gen. data and official proof of service, if any. *E. T.*

5000. SHAFFER. Wm. Shaffer, b Berks or Lancaster Co. Pa. July 26, 1775, m Sophia Block or Buch Aug. 6, 1799, and d Dec. 21, 1858. He moved to Harrisburg, Pa. in 1814 and in 1816 to Stark Co. Ohio where he became a member of the Lutheran church. Wanted, names of his parents, and official proof of Rev. service, if any, on either side.

5001. ALLEN-MORGAN. Information wanted regarding William Allen who married Mary Morgan, dau of John Morgan. Both families emigrated from Va. to Ky. just after the Rev. Ab 1800 they moved to La. Wm. Allen was in war of 1812. Who were his parents? John Morgan, father of Mary Morgan Allen was in Rev. Information regarding him desired.

(2) SUTTON. Information wanted regarding Thomas Sutton, b Dec. 14, 1761, m Sarah Freeman, dau of Joshua and Mary Freeman. Thomas Sutton's daughter, Celia was born in Bertie Co. N. C. Oct. 6, 1803.

(3) MEBANE. Where can I procure a copy of the Mebane genealogy relating to the N. C. family? *P. J. A.*

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Boundary Milestones of the District of Columbia

During the past three months nine milestones, marking the boundary of the original District of Columbia and separating it from the State of Maryland, have been dedicated. At each an appropriate and interesting program was prepared by the individual chapter, and at each was there a large and enthusiastic audience. An editorial in one of the leading papers of the District says:

"This is a valuable work, and should be continued until every one of the old markers has been safeguarded. For many years the District corner stones were forgotten and neglected, and it required a painstaking research to locate them. When they were identified and preserved from further harm the hunt was extended to the milestones lying betwen. As rapidly as possible they are being fenced, so that they may always stand as indicators of the District border line. The 'ten mile square' was a constitutional creation and the line marking it is therefore a matter of history and of importance to the present generation. This line runs across fields, through woods and into wild places, difficult of access. Some day a driveway should be established around the boundary, so far as the original remains since the retrocession to Virginia. A boulevard, with the milestones themselves in the center, one-half of the drive in Maryland and the other half in the District would be an impressive creation, greatly adding to the attractiveness of the capital. Such a drive should form a part of the park system. It would permit access to portions of the District that are never visited for lack of facilities."

While, man-like, the Daughters are not mentioned as the ones who are carrying on this work, readers of the magazine for the last year know that fact, and also that the plan is not to confine the good work to the milestones separating the District from Maryland, but to mark the boundary of the original District. Several of the stones have already been taken by the Virginia chapters, and the dedication of one of them is mentioned under work of the Chapters in this issue.

WHAT THE DAUGHTERS ARE DOING IN OTHER PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

U. S. Daughters of 1812

During the past summer a most beautiful and significant tablet was erected in Missouri on which was the following inscription:

1794. The Heroic Age of Missouri History. 1815.

A Tribute to the Pathfinders
Who won the West.
Explorers, Traders, Scientists,
Men of Courage, Versatility and Power,
Sturdy types of American life
They explored the Wilderness
Along the rivers, across the plains
And through the Mountains
Set up the Altars of God
And laid the foundations
Of a Greater Republic.

Erected by the U. S. Daughters of 1812, State of Missouri.

"O folds of white and scarlet! O blue field with your silver stars! May fond eyes welcome you, willing feet follow you, strong hands defend you, warm hearts cherish you and dying lips give you their blessing.

"Ours by inheritance, ours by allegiance, ours by affection—long may you float on the free winds of heaven, the emblem of Liberty, the hope of the world."

"Flag of the heroes who left us their glory,
Borne through their battlefields' thunder and flame,
'Blazoned in song and illumined in story,
Wave o'er us all who inherit their fame."

Marriage Record Exchange

Through the National Committee on Historical Research
Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury, Historian General, Chairman

Marriages performed by Samuel Clark, J. J., Sharon, Mercer Co., Penna., between the years 1837-1846.

(Copied by Miss Mary J. Trudell, Menominee, Mich.)

Addgate, Haven, and Matilda Baldwin, June 29, 1842.
Ames, Siprean, and Nancy Meeker, April 27, 1845.
Amey, John L., and Adeline Beard, Dec. 15, 1844.
Ashton, Heters, and Hannah Urmson, Aug. 31, 1843.
Austin, James, and Hannah Dunlap, June 29, 1842.
Bennet, Harmon, and Emmey Sperry, Dec. 25, 1844.
Carden, Collins, and Eliza Ann Gopp, May 12, 1844.
Custard, George, and Hannah Fry, Oct. 31, 1842.
Dodge, Ruppet, and Sarah Briant, June 11, 1846.
Dunlap, Stephen, and Hannah McMullin, Dec. 21, 1839.
Harmon, William C., and Rosaline Hart, Sept. 24, 1846.
Hook, William, and Meriette Burt, March 25, 1846.
McConnel, Alexander, and Elizabeth Heik, Dec. 3, 1844.
Pitner, Richard C., and Harriet Kinne, March 17, 1844.
Preston, Ebenezer B., and Clarissa Sawyer, Dec. 26, 1842.
Pritchard, ———, and Emily Sankey, Oct. 1845.
Ray, James, and Martha Roberts, Sept. 26, 1842.
Reeves, Harvey, and Phebe Hogland, Sept. 21, 1842.
Rogers, Austin, and Abigail Tribby, Nov. 29, 1845.
St. Lawrence, Edward, and Emily Russell, March 21, 1844.

Marriages in Warren County, Pennsylvania

(Copied by Elizabeth F. Lane, witness, Clara Cramer.)

Allen, Samuel P., to Mary Elizabeth Thompson, March 17, 1833.
Briggs, Ira, to Margaret Jones, Sept. 12, 1833.
Carr, Hiram, to Abigal Thompson, Feb. 12, 1828.
Chapman, Renselaer, to Harriet F. Turner, Feb. 17, 1839.
Green, Seth W., to Sarah Jane Portman, 1815.
Grey, James, to Polly Miles, Dec., 1811.
Grosenburg, Samuel, to Elizabeth Toss, Jan. 19, 1836.
Hall, Orris, to Eliza Hackney, March 10, 1830.
Houghnot, Daniel, to Catherine Stewart, Dec., 1818.
King, John, to Betsey Gilson, Aug. 15, 1811.
Knapp, Hiram, to Mrs. Mary O. North, Sept. 2, 1837.
McCoy, Thomas, to Priscilla Cheers, 1836.
McKinney, Thomas, to Clarissa Durant, Sept. 13, 1840.
Martin, Thomas, to Mary Portman, April 9, 1818.
Neuman, Jeremiah C., to Nancy Marsh, Oct. 14, 1819.
Russell, John, to Sarah Jane Van Dusen, Sept. 27, 1837.
Stone, Thomas, to Jane Portman, Aug. 17, 1820.

NOTE.—Jane, Mary and Sarah Jane Portman were sisters, and daughters of John Portman, the Revolutionary soldier whose name is on the monument at Warren, and his wife, Catherine Goodlink.

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My Dear Fellow Members:

In our bill petitioning the Government to purchase Monticello, we have withdrawn our request for the Society's custody of it.

Again we would urge you to exert your influence in behalf of the passage of the bill to petition the Government to purchase and maintain the birthplace of the Declaration of Independence and the grave of its author, Thomas Jefferson.

Faithfully yours,

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Stop Eating Foods That Poison!

Why Wrong Eating is Responsible for More Sickness than Any Other Cause. How Right Eating Removes the Cause of Sickness.

By Arthur True Buswell, M. D.

Eugene Christian

Not long ago I had a talk with Eugene Christian, the noted food scientist, and he told me of some of his experiences in the treatment of disease through food. Incidentally Eugene Christian has personally treated over 23,000 people for almost every non-organic ailment known with almost unvaried success. An enviable record when one considers that people nearly always go to him after every other known method has failed.

One case which interested me greatly was that of a young business man whose efficiency had been practically wrecked through stomach acidity, fermentation, and constipation, resulting in physical sluggishness which was naturally reflected in his ability to use his mind. He was twenty pounds underweight when he first went to see Christian and was so nervous he couldn't sleep. Stomach and intestinal gases were so severe that they caused irregular heart action and often fits of great mental depression. As Christian describes it, he was not 50 per cent efficient either mentally or physically. Yet in a few days, by following Christian's suggestions as to food, his constipation had completely gone, although he had formerly been in the habit of taking large daily doses of a strong cathartic. In five weeks every abnormal symptom had disappeared — his weight having increased 6 lbs. In addition to this he acquired a store of physical and mental energy so great in comparison with his former self as to almost belie the fact that it was the same man.

Another instance of what proper food combinations can do was that of a man one hundred pounds overweight whose only other discomfort was rheumatism. This man's greatest pleasure in life was eating. Though convinced of the necessity, he hesitated for months to go under treatment, believing he would be deprived of the pleasures of the table. He finally, however, decided to try it out. Not only did he begin losing weight at once, quickly regaining his normal figure, all signs of rheumatism disappearing, but he found the new diet far more delicious to the taste and afforded a much keener quality of enjoyment than his old method of eating and wrote Christian a letter to that effect.

But perhaps the most interesting case that Christian told me of was that of a multi-millionaire—a man 70 years old who had been travelling with his doctor for several years in a search for health. He was extremely emaciated, had chronic constipation, lumbago, and rheumatism. For over twenty years he had suffered with stomach and intestinal trouble, which in reality was superaciduous secretions in the stomach. The first menus given him were designed to remove the causes of acidity, which was accomplished in about thirty days. And after this was done he seemed to undergo a complete rejuvenation. His eyesight, hearing, taste and all of his mental faculties became keener and more alert. He had had no organic trouble—but he was starving to death from malnutrition and decomposition—all caused by the wrong selection and combination of foods. After six months' treatment this man was as well and strong as he had ever been in his life.

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These instances of the efficacy of right eating I have simply chosen at random from perhaps a dozen Eugene Christian told me of, and they applied to as many different ailments. Surely this man Christian is doing a great work.

I know of several instances where rich men and women have been so pleased with what he has done for them that they have sent him checks for $500 or $1000 in addition to the amount of the bill when paying him.

Food is the fuel of the human system, yet some of the combinations of food we put into our systems are as dangerous as dynamite, soggy wood, and a little coal would be in a furnace—and just about as effective. Is it any wonder that the average life of man today is but 39 years—and that diseases of the stomach, liver, and kidneys have increased 103 per cent during the past few years?

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a little course of lessons which tells you exactly what to eat for health, strength, and efficiency. This course is published by The Corrective Eating Society of New York.

These lessons (there are 24 of them) contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, curative as well as corrective, covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age and for all occupations, climates, and seasons.

Reasons are given for every recommendation based upon actual results secured in the author's many years of practice, although technical terms have been avoided. Every point is explained so clearly that there can be no possible misunderstanding.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist, because every possible point is so thoroughly covered that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will produce the increased physical and mental energy you are seeking the day you receive the lessons, and you will find that you secure results with the first meal.

If you would like to examine these 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating, simply write The Corrective Eating Society, Department 751, 460 Fourth Avenue, New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial with the understanding that you will either return them within that time or remit $3.00, the small fee asked.

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FEBRUARY, 1917

Vol. L. No. 2

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VOL. L

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1917

The Dower House, Mount Airy, Maryland ..... *Frontispiece*
Old Colonial Homes. Collaborated by *M. R. Duvall and J. V. V. Vedder* 79
A Word from Illinois. *Helen L. Allen* 83
Engraved Portraits of American Patriots. *Natalie Sumner Lincoln* 86
Parliamentary Puzzles Solved. *C. W. Trow* 91
STATE CONFERENCES: Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Montana, Tennessee, Wyoming 92
Unveiling of Tablet to Iowa's Real Daughters 96
Work of the Chapters 100
An Historic Bottle. *Caroline Dorsey Johnston* 111
Genealogical Department 112
Book Reviews: The Huntington Family 116
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:
Official List of 117
Minutes of Regular Meeting, December 13, 1916 120
Supplemental Report of President General 141
Open Letter from Chairman of Magazine Committee 143
Members Admitted at December Board Meeting 144

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The Dower House (Mount Airy), Maryland.

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MAGAZINE

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Old Colonial Homes

"Mount Airy," His Lordship's Kindness, was built by the order of the Second Lord Baltimore in 1642, nine years after the landing of Leonard Calvert at St. Mary's City, Maryland. The site selected was in that part of St. Mary's County which in 1658 became Charles County, and in 1695 Prince George's County. During the years from 1642 to the time of the Fourth Lord Baltimore it was used as a hunting-lodge, and was practically in the wilderness. Tradition points out the very spot where the terrible Susquehannoughs met with defeat at the hand of the white man, even though they had been furnished shot and guns by the treacherous Swedes on the banks of the Delaware. At the present time, however, it is hard to believe that anything more warlike than a squirrel could invade the peaceful landscape.

After the trouble between the Colonists and the Fourth Lord Baltimore, which culminated in the delay in transmitting the news of the accession of William and Mary, and the deposition of Lord Baltimore, he returned to this country seat to spend his remaining days, far from the scheming politicians and bigoted opponents of his faith.

The Fifth Lord Baltimore went to London, renounced the faith of his fathers, took the oath of allegiance to the Protestant king, was reinstated in the temporal possessions and given large presents of money. Like all the Calverts he was fond of travel, and while making a journey through Europe he visited Frederick the Great of Prussia. This monarch is said to have been much pleased with him and declared him to be "a very sensible man who possessed a great deal of knowledge and thinks like us, that science can be no disparagement to nobility nor degrade an illustrious rank." Soon after his departure Frederick composed a poem on Liberty of Thought in England, and dedicated it to Lord Baltimore.

On his return to Maryland he built in 1751 the long hall, the square parlor and a wing that was burned in 1787, but has been rebuilt by the present owner. At his death the house and estate were left to the son of the Sixth Lord Baltimore, and descended from father to son until within recent years when the estate was sold at public auction and purchased by the present owner, Mrs. Matilda R. Duvall, who has restored the house as far as possible, changed the name from Mount Airy to "The Dower House"—for the house was entailed from eldest son to eldest son with the privilege of dower to the widow—and has entertained at various times the most brilliant of Washington statesmen and diplomats.

As the property had never been sold in all the years since the time of the

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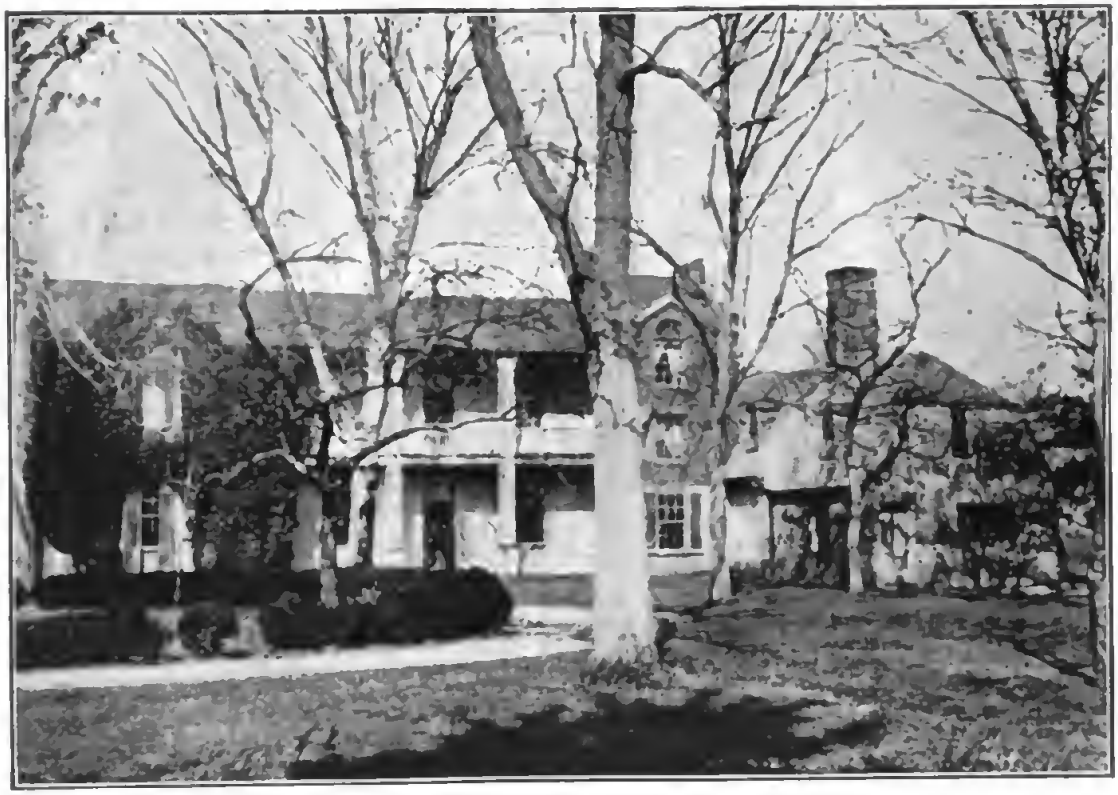

Second Lord Baltimore, title was given direct from the original grant.

Other estates in different parts of the original "Thirteen Colonies" have remained in one family for two hundred years or more. A description of two which are to be found in the State of New York will close this article; and the series will be continued in the next issue by an account from an Iowan, of a trip taken last summer to eleven Historic Houses owned by different chapters in New England. She presented a card catalogue of twenty-two houses owned and occupied by the D. A. R. Chapters to the Library in Memorial Continental Hall, and in the letter accompanying the gift, stated that the "grandest one was the Royall House at Medford, Mass. The most tumble-down one was the little old school-house where the boys had broken in and helped themselves to almost everything in the rooms, but did not dare touch the great American Flag of the chapter. The most livable one was the Oaks at Worcester, and so on, each one having its charm. We talked with the care-takers, handled many precious relics, sat in all kinds of old Colonial chairs, from priest's penance chairs and wooden Windsors to real Chippendale, that had had most marvelous adventures. We drank tea and climbed secret stairways—we even explored old wine cellars. Sometimes we paid ten cents to enter, sometimes twenty-five cents; often our D. A. R. pin opened the door for us. We really lived in the Revolutionary period, and I feel that I know more about Nathan Hale and 'Old Put' and Abigail Adams than I do about my next-door neighbor."

Vedder Homestead, Rebuilt in 1729

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Old Kos, Brought from Holland.

End of Hallway in Vedder Homestead.

"OLDE KATSKILLS"—J. V. V. Vedder

Two hundred and forty years ago on a semi-circular line of hills, five miles from the Hudson and the Catskill of today stood a row of Indian wigwams. These Indians cleared the lowlands along the waters of the Catskill Creek by burning the trees, tilled the soil with crooked sticks and clam shells; hunted in the surrounding forest, and fished in the streams. On Potic Mountain was their fort.

In course of time—1678 by the white man's reckoning—a Dutchman and an Englishman from Fort Albany, the former "Commissary General," the latter "Commander of the Fort," hearing of these lowlands—always a drawing force with a Hollander—coveted them for their sons and son's sons. The Dutchman did the bargaining. Not many moons passed by before the Indians had parted with their lands for four miles around "Wachachkeek," for 300 Guilders, 100 Ells of woolen cloth, 10 blankets, 10 fusees, 10 axes and 10 pair of stockings, and the Indian passed on to pitch his wigwam in another wilderness, and prepare the way for other Dutchmen. This was the beginning of "Olde Katskill."

Marte Garretse Van Bergen, the Dutchman, built on his share of the estate in 1680 a house of stone, and a barn whose stout frame, hand-hewed and wooden-pinned, is still doing duty. Yeomen from the distant settlements of Coxsackie and Kingston assisted in the raising

Sylvester Salisbury died before a patent to these joint holdings had been obtained, but his son in 1705 built a stone mansion on his share of the vast estate. It is still standing. Both estates were leased for many years, and it was not until 1729, when Van Bergen built two other houses, one of brick for his eldest son Garret, and another of stone for his son Martin, that they came down from Albany with their numerous children and slaves to take possession of their father's purchase. The old stone house of 1680 served as a kitchen and place for the slaves. The new one of brick was fifty feet long, with tiled, hipped roof, broad hall and spacious rooms on either side.

The forest trees were felled; grist and saw mills built on the creeks; and three years later began the building of a square wooden church "patterned after the one then standing at the foot of State street, Albany." Its congregation consisted of yeomen from the "Landing" (now Catskill), Coxsackie and the Imboght.

The first Dominie was George Michael Wiess called from a pastorate in the Schoharie Valley. He was to preach twice every Sunday in Dutch, thirty times a year in "Katskill," and

Stone House of the Salisburys.

twenty-two in Coxsackie, instructing the children in the Heidleburg catechism, and for these duties was to receive "50 pounds a year, a house, garden and firewood, horse, saddle and bridle, and if the horse died the loan of another." Four years later he left for another field and for seventeen years the church was without a pastor, but the faithful members of the consistory held services and kept the congregation together until 1753 when Rev. Johannes Schuneman, known as the "Dutch domine of the Catskills," having been sent to Holland by these churches to "complete his theological education," took up the work. He is described as "short and corpulent and of great power." He had great courage, was hated by the Tories, and traveled during the Revolution over lonely forest paths on horseback and alone to the distant settlement of Coxsackie with only his trusty rifle for defense, and it is recorded that he always "took it with him in the pulpit; first looking well to the priming."

He married one of the fair daughters of Martin Van Bergen and for forty-one years ministered to this people. Two brown stones in the Jefferson Rural Cemetery mark the resting places of himself and wife. Near by is still standing the brick house he built a few years before his death. He died May 5, 1794, and the Sabbath before preached from the text "It is finished."

Of the five houses that composed "Olde Katskill," three are still standing: the Van Bergen house (since 1771 the Vedder homestead), the Salisbury mansion, better known as the Van Deusen house, and another built by the Salisburys in 1730 (now G. Y. Clements).

The houses of the Salisburys still retain the old time characteristics both without and within, beautiful examples of the Colonial period. The Van Bergen house has been raised a half story and otherwise modernized, although it still has broad halls, spacious rooms, fire-places and brick oven. Most country dwellings of Colonial days seek the shelter of the hills without regard to the outlook which in those days was restricted by an unbroken forest, but the Van Bergen house and the parsonage, now replaced by a modern building, were set on the top of hills and had inspiring views of the surrounding country; the Catskill winding around through green fields, crossed by the stone bridge of 1792; the village of Leeds with the white spire above the trees of the successor of the church of 1732, itself nearing the century mark, and across the flats Potic Mountain, upon whose sides the wolf howled, and the panther and wildcat set up their cry in the long winter nights.

There are many interesting old houses worthy of preservation in this portion of Greene County; but slowly and surely they are passing away, with few exceptions unappreciated by the present generation who are indifferent to their fate, and who have little knowledge or interest in early traditions, or the patriotic men and women who lived their lives and did heroic deeds along the valley of the Catskill. It is well to remember that true patriotism and a knowledge of early history go hand in hand, and while we should keep our face to the future, the inspiration from the lives of ancestors who played well the hard and sometimes losing game of pioneer life is not to be despised.

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A Word from Illinois

By HELEN L. ALLEN

We, of the Middle West, are inclined to deplore the general lack in our households of articles and furnishings antique, such as abound in large numbers of the Eastern and Southern homes and to which they impart a rich historical flavor.

The hardy pioneers of this section in their perilous journeys by land and water had very limited facilities for transporting much of their ancestral goods to the new settlements they literally wrested from the wilderness. These intrepid builders of a most important portion of America were too occupied in making history to realize perhaps the value that in later years would be attached to such tangible things as blue plates, pewter spoons and old four-posters!

But with the development of our country, its growth in population, and the ever increasing interval since the birth of our Nation, there has been awakened (largely through the efforts of the various patriotic societies of America) a widespread interest in the discovery and preservation of things representative of the life of a people to whom the present and future generations owe a debt they can never repay.

More and more, discarded pieces of old furniture, or articles used years ago, are being brought to light and set in order to occupy a prominent decorative place in the homes of descendants, who are now realizing the worth of these things belonging to some past generation living in a period of discovery, hardship or bloodshed, but fraught too with sentiment and romance.

Springfield, Illinois, permeated with an atmosphere of historic interest, contains a large number of homes in which are found many rare heirlooms. Among these homes may be mentioned the large, rambling house on South Sixth street where have resided for thirty-three years Harriot Richardson Booth and her husband Amasa S. Booth, Sr., and where on August 17, 1912, the golden wedding of this couple was celebrated.

Samuel Richardson, a Scotchman, living in 1766 in St. Mary's Parish, Southgate, London, had a son Samuel whose wife, Mary Cowling, was of French descent; their son Edward with his wife, Harriot Pierce Gale, and little four-year-old daughter Harriot came to this country in 1850.

Prairie schooners carried this family, and others who had made the voyage with them, from New York to Springfield, at which point the Booths from Maine were then living.

Amasa S. Booth, son of Albert and Hannah Stevens Booth, and grandson of Isaac and Mary Grenell Booth, was engaged in 1854 at this point in the wagon and carriage business, and later had won the heart and hand of Harriot Richardson—their marriage being solemnized in 1862.

Living with her parents is Mary E. Booth Gruendike, a member of the Springfield (Ill.) Chapter of D. A. R., by virtue of the military services of her great-great-grandfather, Royal Grenell, father of the said Mary Grenell.

Many articles which accompanied the Richardsons across the sea have remained in the possession of Mrs. Booth —the youngest member of her family. In one room of her house is seen a quaint mahogany escritoire which narrowly escaped a watery grave when, upon their arrival in America the furniture being let down over the side of the boat, the ropes holding this piece broke so that it fell, breaking the case and doing much damage. It was rescued, roughly mended, and brought West where, a few years ago, it was thoroughly repaired and is

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now "a thing of beauty" and, let us hope, "a joy forever." When overhauling it, it was found that only hand-cut nails had been used in its construction.

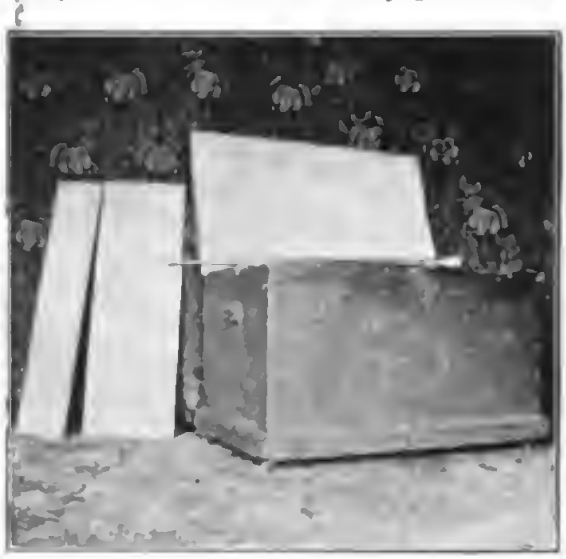
Resting on the polished surface of the escritoire are some small scales, used long ago in weighing gold pieces; they contain slots in which to slip the various gold coins. Hanging near is a "Sampler"—the letters of the alphabet set forth in blue cross-stitch by the nimble fingers of "Charlotte Pierce (Gale) October 20, 1808."

Close by are some old books and documents that would delight the heart of a bibliomaniac: a "History of England," bearing date of 1790, long and heavy, containing odd plates and descriptions of its various rulers; old Bibles; old English prayer-books; a unique "Life of Christ," and a book entitled "The Art of Cookery," printed in 1770, in which no mention is made of baking powder or soda—any desired "lightness" to be procured by vigorous beating of the ingredients.

Among the documents are an Indenture printed on sheep's skin, bearing date of June 25, 1766, apprenticing Samuel Richardson II to Aaron Stickley to learn "the art of wheelwright;" the marriage certificate of the said Samuel Richardson and Mary Cowling, July 17, 1788; copy books and unique "Rewards of Merit" belonging to Edward Richardson, and a deed to a tract of land in Sangamon county, Illinois, given Isaac Booth, Sr., in 1848, which bears the signature of James K. Polk, President of the United States.

A large punch bowl resting in a deep plate are of Chinese manufacture and have been in the family for generations. There are also a "Good Luck Penny" bearing date of 1707 on one side and stamp of King George's head on the other, and a pair of gold spectacles cumbersome as to frame, in case of petrified sealskin, bearing initials "E. J." Another piece is a graceful creamer of hammered silver on standard, which belonged to Charlotte Gale—aunt of Mrs. Booth—who made her home in London with the Richardsons. A novelty exists in a bone of petrified pork mounted on wood.

Perhaps the most interesting relic is a large chest which belonged to Paul Jones, the naval hero. John Paul, a cousin of the Richardson family, ran away from home, so the story goes, when



Chest owned by Paul Jones. (False bottom of chest at side.)
Cane made from wood in British Frigate Augusta, which blew up, 1777. These articles in possession of Mary E. Booth Gruendike, Springfield, Illinois.

a young lad and was adopted by a Mr. Jones living in New Jersey. Paul seems to have been fond of the water and history states he knew well all the channels on the Eastern coast—whether this knowledge was always put to legitimate uses seems questionable—at any rate, this chest is furnished with a false bottom such as were used in those days for smuggling silks, etc., into this country. At one time the chest had a small tray and a rim of wood that fitted around the top, but these have now been lost. The chest was handed down to George Richardson (eldest brother of Mrs. Booth), a bachelor living in Philadelphia. When his niece, Mary E. Booth (Gruendike) visited him in 1885, he told her the chest was never to pass out of the family and it was to be hers. At his death, his brother John Richardson, forwarded the

chest to Mrs. Gruendike, together with a large gold-headed cane which had been "Presented to George Richardson by I. T. G., January 10, 1880." The wood of this cane was taken from the British frigate Augusta, which figured in operations south of Philadelphia and which blew up October 21, 1777, where Timber Creek empties into Delaware river.

Peter Cartwright, the noted itinerant Methodist preacher of this "Far West," has descendants residing in Illinois' Capital City—near which he lived for many years.

The father of Peter Cartwright was a Revolutionary soldier, serving two years and six months, and shortly after the war removed with his family from Amherst county, Virginia, where Peter was born September 1, 1785, to Lincoln county, Kentucky.

The flintlock musket—some five and a half feet long—with iron barrel and wooden stock, carried by Cartwright, Sr., during the Colonies' struggle for independence and which proved a trusty friend in many encounters with the Indians in the journey to and protection of their new home, passed into the hands of Peter Cartwright, who in his memoirs makes frequent mention of his descent from this Revolutionary soldier. A short while before his death he directed his daughter Sarah, wife of Henry Smith of Pleasant Plains, Illinois, to give the musket to her son Peter Cartwright Smith, with the injunction to always prize and care for it.

The said Peter Cartwright Smith married Margaret Ann McDanell (daughter of Joseph and Mary Beach McDanell), and had a daughter Mary Olive Smith Daniels (wife of David J. Daniels), residing (1913) on South English avenue, Springfield, Illinois. In Mrs. Daniels' home at present reposes the old war weapon—still in a very good state of preservation—and the bullet molds used by her great-great-grandfather in the War for Independence.

Mrs. Katherine McKim DuBois Snively, residing (1913) on South Sixth street, Springfield, Illinois, possesses a very handsome heirloom in the shape of a pair of knee buckles—three and one-half inches long by two wide—set solid with triangular cut brilliants.

Alexander McKim, son of Thomas McKim, married Catherine Sarah Davey (the twelfth child of Hugh and Elizabeth Woodrope Davey), the ceremony being performed by the Reverend Dr. West in Baltimore, Maryland, July 20, 1785. Alexander McKim died in 1832 at the age of 84, and his widow received a pension for his services in the Old Light Horse Troop of Maryland.

Their daughter Agnes married Nicholas DuBois, whose son Alexander McKim DuBois married Amelia McClure—Mrs. Snively being the daughter of the last named couple.

The knee buckles in question were worn by the said Thomas McKim at his wedding in 1739—his suit on that occasion consisting of a coat and knee trousers of green brocade silk, and a white silk waistcoat heavily embroidered in spangles.

In another home (in Springfield, Illinois) is found a little memento highly prized by its owner, the Honorable Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois from 1901 to 1905.

This is a lock of hair—mingled brown and gray—said to have been cut from the head of George Washington by an old lady and for many years in the possession of the Atkinson family, by whom it was given to Hon. Richard Yates, War Governor of Illinois, and is now in the hands of his son.

The frigate Augusta was raised in 1905 through the influence of Miss Ellen Mecum, then State Regent for New Jersey, and the wood used for the furnishings and finishing of the New Jersey Room in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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Engraved Portraits of American Patriots

Made by Saint Memin in 1796-1810

By Natalie Sumner Lincoln

Author of "I Spy," "The Man Inside," "C. O. D."

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(*Continued from October Magazine*)

One hundred and twenty years have elapsed since the celebrated French artist, Charles Balthazar Julien Favre de Saint Memin, arrived in New York City and made his first profile likenesses of American men and women. A political exile from his beloved France, without friends—without funds, he yet achieved an almost instantaneous success in the introduction to this country of his unique art. Men and women from every walk in life, who could afford his moderate charges, sat to him for their portraits, and these portraits today, one hundred and twenty years afterward, are counted treasure trove not only by descendants of the originals of the portraits, but by the Corcoran Gallery of Art at Washington, which owns the largest Saint Memin collection, and from which these series of pictures are reproduced.

The interest awakened by the publication of the Saint Memin engraved portraits in *The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine* is attested by letters from every section of the country written to the author, and by numerous inquiries at the Corcoran Gallery of Art. The correspondents express delight at having found their ancestors in the Saint Memin collection, and in a number of instances desire to purchase either the original portraits at exorbitant sums, or secure photographs if possible.

Saint Memin possessed in full the artistic temperament, and keeping an accurate record of his sitters evidently proved too irksome, for the data about many portraits is meagre, while others are simply labeled "unknown." It is hoped that the reprinting of these "unknown" portraits will recall them from oblivion.

Saint Memin had the distinction of making profile likenesses of three Presidents of the United States—the beloved Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and William Henry Harrison. A portrait bearing the name of James Madison in the French artist's handwriting, is now thought to be that of William Madison, brother of the President and a distinguished army officer.

The profile likeness of the doughty conqueror of Tecumseh does not bear a striking resemblance to the portraits made of William Henry Harrison in later life. Saint Memin executed his portrait in 1800, shortly after Harrison had taken his seat as a territorial delegate in Congress.

The ninth President of the United States was born in Berkeley, Charles City County, Va., in February, 1773, and died in Washington, D. C., April 4, 1841. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his grandson, another Benjamin, became the twenty-second President of the United States.

Soon after being promoted to a captaincy in the regular army for gallant conduct, young William Henry Harrison married Anna, daughter of John Cleves Symmes. Her father refused his consent to the match, and the young couple were married in his house during his temporary absence, but he soon became reconciled to his son-in-law and forgave his daughter her filial disobedience.

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Photos—Rice Studio, Washington

Saint Memin's Engraved Portraits of American Patriots—Top row, left to right: William Henry Harrison, George Poindexter. 2d row: Daniel Kemper, Mrs. Daniel Kemper. 3d row: Louis Barney, James Gardette.

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Harrison's brilliant military career, from which he emerged a major-general, brought in its train many civic honors, and in 1839 he was nominated for the presidency of the United States by the National Whig Party. The political contest that followed is known as the "Log cabin and hard cider campaign," and Harrison, winning 234 electoral votes as against Van Buren's 60, was triumphantly inaugurated on March 4, 1841.

A month later Harrison set one precedent which, fortunately, few presidents have followed—he died in the White House, or "Executive Mansion." He was the first President of the United States to die in office. His body was interred in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington, but at the request of his family it was later taken to North Bend, where it was placed in a tomb overlooking the Ohio River.

The profile likeness of Mrs. John Morton was published several months ago, and that of her brother, Daniel Kemper, appears in this number. Their parents were Jacob and Maria Regina Ernest Kemper, who emigrated to this country from Germany about 1741. The other children of this couple were: Philip Kemper, who went to the West Indies, and returned and died in Philadelphia; Jacob, a captain in the Continental army; John, who entered the naval service of the Colonies, underwent great suffering, and died in 1844 at Hudson, N. Y., and Susan, who married a Mr. Jackson.

Upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Daniel Kemper received a commission in the army, and later attained the rank of colonel, and was aide-de-camp to General Washington at the Battle of Germantown. One biography states that he was promoted to "deputy clothier general," a post equivalent to assistant quartermaster general of the present day.

At the end of the war, General Kemper resided for a time at Greenwich, Conn., and then took up his residence permanently at New Brunswick, N. J., his birthplace.

No mention is made in the data obtainable of the maiden name of General Kemper's wife. Her portrait faces that of her husband. Their son, Jackson, was the first commissionary bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, his jurisdiction comprising what was then known as the Northwest. Out of it have since been formed the diocese of Missouri, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. Bishop Kemper was one of the most distinguished Churchmen this country has known.

Family records mention that General and Mrs. Kemper had a daughter named Jane, but "Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography" states that Jackson Kemper's sister was Sophia Cornelia, who married Samuel Sitgreaves, United States Minister to England under President Adams, and that she lived to be over one hundred years of age.

Longevity seemed to be a trait of the Kemper family. Mrs. John Morton, sister of Daniel Kemper and mother of Mrs. Josiah Quincy, lived to be ninety-three; Daniel, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1749 and died in August, 1847, at the age of ninety-eight, while his son, Bishop Jackson Kemper, was eighty-one when he died. Perhaps the Kempers would have agreed with a gentleman, aged eighty-four years, residing at Litchfield, Conn., who naively remarked: "I have made a study of longevity, and find that the critical period of a man's life is from ninety-nine to one hundred."

Saint Memin appears to have been uncertain in spelling the name "Trigant." One brother bears that name, while the other is called: "Trigant De La Tour." The first, marked "Jr.," is supposed to be Theodore Trigant. Their father, Trigant, Sr., of Philadelphia, was a Frenchman from Santo Domingo, and, it is said, was a well known dancing master.

Saint Memin returned to France for a visit in 1810, and in the preceding year

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Photos—Rice Studio, Washington

Saint Memin's Engraved Portraits of American Patriots—Top row, left to right: Gov. John Drayton, Mrs. John Drayton. 2d row: Trigant, Jr., Trigant De La Tour. 3d row: John Stoney, Mrs. John Stoney.

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he made portraits of John Stoney and his beautiful young wife. John Stoney was a well known cotton broker of Charleston, S. C. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1837.

In the same year (1809), Saint Memin, while in Charleston, S. C., had for sitters Governor John Drayton and Mrs. Drayton, one of the great beauties of that city.

Governor Drayton, son of the patriot, William Henry Drayton, was born in South Carolina in 1766, and died in Charleston in 1822. He was educated partly in England, and upon his return was at Princeton, N. J., under Dr. Witherspoon. After being admitted to the Bar, he commenced the practice of law and later became prominent in State and national politics.

He was elected lieutenant-governor of South Carolina in 1798, and on the death of Governor Edward Rutledge, in January, 1800, succeeded him in office. He was twice re-elected governor, serving terms of two years each. On May 7, 1812, he was appointed by President Madison United States Judge for the district of South Carolina, and retained that office until his death. Drayton was gifted with much literary ability, and besides writing his father's memoirs, was the author of "Letters Written During a Tour Through the Northern and Eastern States," and "A View of South Carolina."

"Drayton Hall," on the Ashley River, better known as "Magnolia Gardens," is visited by every tourist in Charleston. It is one of the most beautiful places to be seen in the South.

During and after the "Reign of Terror" in France many Frenchmen sought refuge in the United States, and among Saint Memin's portraits are numerous likenesses of his compatriots.

James Gardette came over with Rochambeau's army and served gallantly in aiding the Colonies to obtain their liberty. After the war he settled in Philadelphia, Pa., and commenced the practice of dentistry. He married Zulime des Granges, the mother of Myra Clark Gaines, about whom centered the famous Gaines will case.

Gardette made a set of false teeth for President Washington. These same teeth are a cherished heirloom in the Lehr family, having, after Washington's death, come into possession of Eleanor Parke Curtis Lewis, who gave them to her daughter, Angelica Lewis. The latter married Senator Charles M. Conrad, and upon her death was interred in the Washington vault at Mt. Vernon. The Lehrs inherited Washington's false teeth from the Conrads. The teeth are very large, and the upper and lower set are secured together with gold hinges.

Louis Barney, son of Joshua Barney and Anne Bedford, was born on January 12, 1783, and died April 25, 1820. He was a prominent citizen of Baltimore, Md. He married Anne Stedman Van Wyck on December 21, 1811. His descendants treasure the profile likeness of him, which bears the inscription: "Louis Barney, son of Commodore Joshua Barney. Engraved by M. de Saint Memin."

Louis Barney's father, Commodore Barney, an intrepid naval hero of two wars, first saw service as master's mate of the "Hornet," and took part in Commodore Hopkins' descent upon New Providence in February, 1776. Joshua Barney's career reads like a romance, and his many hairbreadth escapes in face of danger are testified to by his having been made six times a prisoner by the British, was exchanged three times, and three times contrived to escape from his captors. Commodore Barney took part in the defense of Washington in the war of 1812, and the wound he received at the Battle of Bladensburg eventually caused his death. The name of Barney is among the most honored in naval history.

George Poindexter, United States Senator, judge and soldier, was born in Louisa County, Va., in 1779, but removed to Mississippi Territory in 1802, where he attained eminence, and died in 1853. His career was varied; as a lawyer and leader of the Jeffersonian party

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in 1803, he was appointed attorney general of Mississippi Territory, and in that latter capacity conducted the prosecution of Aaron Burr after his arrest in New Orleans.

Being a man of violent temper with strong dislikes, his denunciation of the Federalists resulted in a challenge from Abijah Hunt, a prominent merchant of the Southwest, and in the duel which followed Poindexter killed his opponent. The charge was made that Poindexter fired before the word was given, but it was never proved against him.

Notwithstanding bitter opposition, Poindexter was afterward appointed judge for the District of Mississippi. He assisted in many instances to prepare the people for the War of 1812, and joined General Andrew Jackson, serving as volunteer aide at the Battle of New Orleans. During that engagement, a private soldier brought him a paper which the soldier had found in the field, bearing the British countersign—"Beauty and Bounty." Poindexter gave the paper to Jackson, and the article caused great excitement throughout the country.

In 1817, he became chairman of the committee appointed to draft a constitution for the new State. Poindexter was elected to Congress as its first representative after Mississippi's admission to the Union. Becoming gradually estranged from Jackson, Poindexter supported first John Calhoun and then gravitated to Henry Clay, but finally resolved to retire from active politics and returned to Mississippi, where he died in 1853.

PARLIAMENTARY PUZZLES SOLVED

CORA WELLES TROW

The first question answered in this article has been sent in by three different people from localities far apart. It is one therefore that is of interest to many.

A. F. L. *Question.*—When a Chapter is formed and no By-laws are adopted is it necessary to hold an annual meeting?

Answer.—Every Chapter is formed under Article VII, Section 2 of the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution or under Article IV, Section 4 of the By-laws of same. There is nothing said in either of these Articles of the necessity of newly organized Chapters adopting By-laws, but in Article VIII, Section 5 it is stated that "The local Chapters shall be governed by the Constitution of the National Society, but may enact By-laws for their own government in harmony with the Constitution of the National Society." The word "Constitution" as used in this Section covers the Constitution and By-laws of the National Society as By-laws are a part of the Constitution they follow. In Article XI, Section 5 of the By-laws of the National Society it is said: "Each Chapter shall elect a Regent, Secretary, Registrar, Treasurer, other officers and local Board of Management at that time of year that best suits its convenience." This clearly proves that all Chapters must hold an annual election be they organized with or without By-laws. It would be better if the adoption of By-laws on the part of Chapters were made obligatory. "Robert's Rules of Order" directs all organizations to do so at the meeting of organization and the Law defines the adoption of By-laws as the act of organization.

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STATE CONFERENCES

HAWAII

No State Conference was held in Hawaii this year as the office of State Regent was only created last January, and up to the present time there is only one chapter in the islands. That was formed twenty years ago, draws its membership from each of the nine inhabited islands; has contributed to Memorial Continental Hall, and has upheld patriotism in the Mid-Pacific at all times. While its headquarters are at Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, its Courtesy Committee is composed of members from each of the islands, who extend hospitality in the name of the Daughters to visiting friends. It is also allowed to send a delegate to the Central Committee on Child Welfare, and is represented in every patriotic movement in the community.

IDAHO

The Fifth State Conference met in Boise, October 28. Four Chapters have already been organized, and four organizing regents are hoping to complete their work in the near future. Reports from the different committees showed active interest along all patriotic lines. Each Chapter has had a map made of its county, showing the Oregon Trail and Markers. A set of State By-Laws were adopted and the present officers, Mrs. C. W. Pursell, State Regent, and Mrs. Ward Stone, State Vice-Regent, were re-elected for the coming year.

KENTUCKY

The Twentieth State Conference met in annual session, October 25 and 26. A large and enthusiastic delegation was in attendance. The State Regent presided at all meetings. The Conference was the guest of the "Louisville Convention and Publicity League," also the two splendid Louisville Chapters, "John Marshall" and "Fincastle." Kentucky is wide awake to the many patriotic activities and avenues now open for work. The Kentucky Room, the Valley Forge Memorial to Washington, the paying off of the remaining $25,000 indebtedness on our own Memorial Continental Hall, marking of historic spots, receiving the gift of a handsome lot in picturesque Frankfort Cemetery for the reinterment of Revolutionary soldiers, the erection of a State Monument thereon, the purchase of Monticello by the Government, the splendid D. A. R. Magazine and the securing of advertisements—all these and many more absorbing topics filled our two days' session with much interest.

The Convention and Publicity League, the two Louisville Chapters and the Sons of the American Revolution each entertained the Conference with handsome functions.

Mrs. Eli G. Boone was re-elected State Regent, and Mrs. Samuel J. Shackelford was elected State Vice-Regent. Miss Jeanie D. Blackburn was nominated for Vice-President General.

MAINE

The State Conference was held in Belfast, October 18 and 19, as guests of the John Cochran Chapter and the Belfast Board of Trade. The State Regent, Mrs. C. W. Steele, presided at all the meetings.

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Mrs. Charles W. Pursell
State Regent for Idaho

Mrs. William A. Bryan
State Regent for Hawaii

Mrs. S. M. Ashenfelter
State Regent for New Mexico

Mrs. Eli G. Boone
State Regent for Kentucky

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The Chapter reports were very interesting and showed that a great deal of good work had been done during the past year in many directions; and also that 228 graves of Revolutionary soldiers had been located. Two important objects for which the Daughters as a state are now working are a law requiring cities and towns responsible for the care of the cemeteries within their borders; and a Scholarship Fund for a boy or girl, a descendant of a Revolutionary soldier.

It was voted to change the date of the Conference from October to March, bringing the next meeting in March, 1918.

Mrs. W. C. Chapman and Mrs. Alma Boardman were unanimously elected State Regent and State Vice Regent for the coming year; and Mrs. William Robinson was nominated for Vice President General.

MICHIGAN

The Sixteenth Conference, with forty-two of the forty-six Chapters represented, met in Ann Arbor, October 17-19, as guests of Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter. Two Real Daughters were among the Honor Guests. Among important recommendations adopted were those to incorporate; to continue the "dollar a member" Budget system; to have each Chapter give one meeting for the study of Michigan Indians and their needs and for the sale of their basketry; to encourage the forming of Women of the Republic clubs for teaching Americanization to native and foreign-born women, and to continue the State Prize Essay Contest for children.

Governor Ferris in his address made special plea for the instruction of foreign-born in English; Dr. J. F. Scott urged greater attention to Patriotic Education in our schools; and inspiring reports of work accomplished were given by Mr. Floyd Starr, of Starr Commonwealth for Boys, by Judge Francke, of the Blind Babies' Home—one of the few places in the United States where blind babies under institutional age may be cared for and trained—and by Mrs. Anna Ernberg, Superintendent Fireside Industries, Berea, Ky.

The State Regent, Mrs. William Henry Wait, and the State Vice Regent, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, were unanimously re-elected for the coming year.

MONTANA

The Thirteenth State Conference met in Butte, October 19, as guests of the Silver Bow Chapter. The State Regent, Mrs. Edward A. Morley, presided; and in her annual report called attention to some of the prominent achievements of the Montana Daughters during the past year. Three markers have been placed along the Lewis-Clark trail; a Spanish-American Memorial erected; a scholarship maintained at the Martha Berry School; several hundred dollars raised for Belgian relief work; a beautiful silk flag placed in Memorial Continental Hall, and historic spots marked.

At the banquet following the business session, each Daughter was called upon to give her native state, and from what state her ancestor served. The list showed natives of fourteen states, and one Daughter who was born in Turkey. The ancestors served from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Virginia.

Mrs. Charles A. Blackburn and Dr. Mary B. Atwater were elected State Regent and State Vice Regent for the coming year. The next Conference will be held at Livingston.

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Dr. Grace Raymond Hebord
State Regent for Wyoming

Mrs. Thomos Polk
State Regent of Tennessee

TENNESSEE

The Eleventh Conference met November 2 and 3, in Memphis, the State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Polk, presiding. Dispatch, fairness and grace characterized the sessions—there not being one inharmonious note during the entire Conference. Among the important motions adopted was one, pledging itself as an organization and through individual Chapters to take the aggressive throughout the state to secure protection for wage-earning children. The main effort will be to fight for enforcement of child-labor laws in Tennessee. A number of distinguished Daughters were present from various parts of the country, and it was the consensus of opinion that Patriotic Education should be the slogan for the coming year.

WYOMING

The Third Conference was held at Sheridan, October 4 and 5. As the legislature had never adopted either a state flag or a state flower, the Daughters offered a prize for the best design for a state flag, and at the Conference selected one which will be recommended at the next meeting of the legislature. They also recommended the adoption of the red Indian paint brush as a state flower.

The eight recommendations of the State Regent, in her interesting address, were adopted. They are: That state trails be retraced and marked; that new chapters be organized; that the law requiring the American flag to fly over every public school have a penalty for its violation attached; that attempts be made to restore historic names to streams and mountains, and that in future historic names be given to new counties and towns; that each Chapter take up some charitable or reform work; that each Chapter adopt an initiation ceremony; that Wyoming Daughters work together for the conservation of song birds, and that especial efforts be made to Americanize the immigrant through a better understanding of our government.

Mrs. Edward Gillette and Mrs. B. B. Brooks were elected State Regent and State Vice Regent for the coming year, and Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, the retiring State Regent, was nominated for Vice-President General.

Unveiling at Waterloo, Iowa, of Bronze Memorial Tablet to Iowa's Real Daughters

By MINNIE A. LEWIS POOL

One of the most notable events in the history of the Iowa D. A. R. occurred October 19, 1916, at the Annual State Conference held at Waterloo, when a beautiful bronze tablet to the memory of the fifteen Real Daughters of Iowa, was unveiled by the only surviving member of the fifteen.

Through the enthusiastic and energetic efforts of the State Chairman of the Committee on Real Daughters and Grand-Daughters, Mrs. Frederick E. Ware, of Clinton, who conceived this splendid idea of perpetuating the memory of our loved and revered Real Daughters, and through the generosity of Mrs. Ware's husband, Mr. Frederic E. Ware, the devoted grandson of Clinton Chapter's Real Daughter, Mrs. Jane Bevier Lamb, this noble recognition of our Real Daughters was made possible, and Clinton Chapter had the great honor of presenting this memorial to the Iowa D. A. R.

This handsomely designed tablet is 36 x 24 inches. It bears the insignia and the inscription, "Erected by the Clinton Chapter in Memory of the Real Daughters in Iowa," followed by the names of the fifteen Real Daughters.

The most honored guest of the Iowa State Conference was Mrs. Sophia Dolson Andrews, of Des Moines, the only living Real Daughter of Iowa. Her national number is 3343. She was born in Steuben County, N. Y., April 27, 1829, daughter of Johannes Van Dolson and his second wife, Elizabeth Carr. Her father's ancestors came from Holland, 1658, and settled in New Amsterdam. He was born 1752, and served throughout the Revolution. He crossed the Delaware with Washington that memorable Christmas night, was with him at Valley Forge, and also at the Surrender at Yorktown.

Mrs. Andrews has lived in Des Moines since 1864. She is a charter member of the Des Moines Woman's Club, organized in 1865; a valued member of the Woman's Press and Authors' Club; first Regent of Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines, organized in 1893; a distinguished leader in social, literary and church circles. This truly remarkable woman, from whose beautiful dark eyes shines the spirit of perpetual youth, and whose very presence is a benediction and an inspiration, seems the very personification of patriotism. Though born in 1829, she is 87 years young, and attended and enjoyed every session of the three days' conference.

The Daughters of Iowa seek by every word and act to render her the homage which they feel is her due. The entire assembly rose and remained standing as this loved and honored Real Daughter was escorted to the stage by Mrs. Ware, and then seated in the chair of state.

After the presentation speech by Mrs. Ware, the State Historian, Mrs. Sherman Ira Pool, read the following sketch of Mrs. Pamelia Sikes Worsley, a Real Daughter of Red Oak, which completes the series of sketches of Iowa's fifteen Real Daughters:

Pamelia Sikes Worsley was the daughter of a Revolutionary patriot, Increase Sikes, who was born in Ludlow, Mass., Sept. 5, 1760. He enlisted as a private in Capt. Phineas Stebbins' company, Col. Nathan Sparhawk's regiment, Sept. 15, 1778; service to Dec. 12, 1778, three months and three days, including travel (91 miles) from home. Company detached to reinforce Gen. Sullivan, but ordered to Boston by resolve of Sept. 17, 1778. (See Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution, Vol. XIV, page 202.)

March 8, 1803, Increase Sikes married Lucy Wright in Ludlow, Mass., and lived on the farm of which he was the owner, until his death, Jan. 17, 1837. Lucy Wright Sikes was born Nov. 14, 1785, and died Sept. 6, 1851. To them were born nine children. Pamelia,

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Unveiling of Memorial Tablet

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the subject of this sketch, was the third child, and was born Oct. 21, 1809, in Ludlow, Mass.

The children were educated in Ludlow, and at an early age sought employment in the New England factories. Pamelia found employment in a cottton mill at Lowell, Mass., where she remained until nearly the time of her marriage. She was married Nov. 17, 1831, to Joseph Worsley at Springfield, Mass. Mr. Worsley was a native of Thompsonville, Conn., a descendant of an old English family.

They lived at Springfield and at Boston. In 1836, they, with their two children and other families, sought a home in the West. The trip was by water. They first went to New York City, then up the Hudson river, across the Erie canal and through the Great Lakes. While on Lake Huron they were in a severe storm and nearly suffered shipwreck. They finally landed at Fort Dearborn and located on what is now the south side of Chicago.

After a fight of several months with fever and ague, they disposed of their tract of land and moved westward toward the Fox river and settled near what is now Aurora, Ill. They were charter members of the First Congregational Church of Aurora, organized in 1838. Some time after they sold the land and relocated on 160 acres, purchased of the government, about two miles west of Geneva, Ill.

While they had all the frontier hardships, their relations with the Indians were very friendly. Often while at work Mrs. Worsley would find an Indian in her home. If it was near meal-time, she would ask him to stay. She tried to be very helpful to the women and children, and the Indians returned it by bringing home straying cattle and in other ways. During their residence at Aurora and Geneva eight children were born.

The early settlers felt that it was necessary to have a timber tract for building purposes and fuel. Mr. and Mrs. Worsley acquired a ten-acre tract in "the Big Woods," now extinct, about five miles south of the farm. In 1848 they built a house, and in 1854 a barn on their farm from timber hauled from the tract. The logs were hewn and a regular frame erected, mortised and pinned. Both buildings are intact at this time, September, 1916, and used for the purposes for which they were built.

Here again they were pioneers in church organization and were charter members of the Congregational Church of Geneva, organized in 1845.

On Aug. 6, 1863, Mr. Worsley died. Mrs. Worsley as administratrix, settled the estate to the satisfaction of all the heirs, and at a cost that would surprise people of this day. In 1867 she purchased a comfortable home in Geneva where she lived until late November, 1869, when she moved to Red Oak, Iowa, with her youngest daughter, who had just married a merchant. They arrived on the first passenger train to cross the state on the C., B. & Q. Railroad.

She made Red Oak her home for a number of years, living with her son, O. P. Worsley, who had been a resident since March, 1869. During this time she devoted herself to Christian work and helped to organize the First Congregational Church of Red Oak, of which she was a charter member.

In 1880 she moved to Fairfield, and later to York, Neb. In both places she lived with her daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Small. In 1894 she returned to Red Oak and made her home with her son, where she died May 1, 1907, aged 97 years, 6 months and 10 days. She is buried in Red Oak.

Mrs. Worsley was a devoted Christian and a very active church worker. She attended church regularly until after her ninetieth birthday. She was a great Bible student and had memorized many chapters of the Bible as well as beautiful hymns and poems. She had quite a collection of these hymns and poems, which she greatly cherished. She had a great many correspondents among her friends and relatives. There were few days that she did not write to some of these. On her ninetieth birthday she received a post card shower, and she answered each card personally. During most of her life, she enjoyed good health, and remarkably good health in the later years of her life. Her mind was clear and active to the last. She had a cheerful disposition and strong convictions of right and wrong. During the last seven years of her life she was a shut-in. She then found her greatest pleasure in repeating to herself the Bible verses, hymns and poems which she had memorized.

She loved to tell stories of her early days, and often spoke of her father in connection with the Revolutionary War. When almost 97 years of age she became interested in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution through a friend of hers who was a Real Daughter. Her excellent memory easily enabled them to find the data necessary for her application papers, and she joined the Society as a Member-at-Large, May 29, 1906. She received the gold souvenir spoon from the National Society and was very proud of it. Her grand-daughter, Miss Hattie Worsley, of Red Oak, to whom we are indebted for the material for this sketch, now treasures this spoon as a memento of her dearly loved grandmother, whose memory we also cherish in the Archives of the Iowa D. A. R., and whose name we have recorded on the beautiful bronze Memorial Tablet to our loved Real Daughters of Iowa, a splendid tribute which "will soon hang on memory's wall" in the

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Iowa Room of our beautiful Memorial Continental Hall.

The silken flag was then reverently lifted from the face of the tablet by Mrs. L. F. Andrews, the only living Real Daughter of the fifteen whose names are inscribed thereon. Deeply touched, she clasped the staff in one trembling hand, holding the flag erect, while she expressed her deep appreciation of the spirit which prompted this gift, and felt that the beautiful memorial to Iowa's Real Daughters would be a fitting tribute to their memory and to the achievements of the past, and then in exquisite words told of her love and veneration for the flag, and read her response to "What the Flag Means to Me," published in the Flag Day number of the *Midwestern Magazine*. Mrs. Andrews believes the flag should be placed, not only in every school house in the land, but also in our places of worship.

The beautiful picture presented by this living embodiment of the true Spirit of Patriotism, as she clasped the flag she so dearly loves, and the sound of her sweet voice, which became clear and strong as she read a tender little poem at the close of her address, stirred the entire audience to its depths, and as the State Regent, Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt, accepted the tablet for the Iowa D. A. R., and said that at best we could expect to have our beloved Real Daughter with us for only a few more years, the assembly was moved to tears.

After the unveiling, Mrs. Andrews was showered with roses, and her photograph was taken with the tablet, for publication.

Again is the National Society called upon to record with sorrow the loss by death of two of its former National Officers, one of whom was also an Honorary Vice President General.

Miss Clara Lee Bowman, Vice President General, April, 1904-April, 1908.

Mrs. Augusta Danforth Geer, Vice President General, Feb., 1893-Feb., 1894.

Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Feb., 1894-Feb., 1895;

Registrar General, Dec., 1903-April, 1905.

Honorary Vice President General for life, elected 1896.

An account of the life and services of each appears in the Book of Remembrance, Volume 2, just issued.

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WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

"If ever the time comes when women shall come together simply and purely for the benefit of mankind it will be a power such as the world has never before known."—*Matthew Arnold.*

(Owing to the number of chapter reports awaiting publication the Editor has been obliged to omit a great many interesting descriptions of social affairs, or matters of local interest. The desire of the individual chapter or its members has to be sacrificed for the good of the whole. If the chapter historian will remember that there are over fifteen hundred chapters in existence; that this Department is not established for the purpose of publishing an annual report—that should be sent to the State Regent—but to record work which may be of value for other chapters; and that all reports should be written on only one side of the paper, and if possible be typewritten, it will greatly facilitate matters. The reports are arranged alphabetically according to states and alphabetically according to chapters in the states.)

Cora Stickney Harper Chapter (St. Pierre, Fla.) was organized two years ago under the name of "Wiseehatchee," observed Flag Day, June 14, the chapter birthday, with appropriate Flag Day programs; and St. Distaff's Day by sending garments to the Orphans' Home in Jacksonville. The birds were furnished a Christmas tree by our children; and April 25 we presented the public school with a large flag and pole; the children of the chapter raising the flag. We had a float in the Fourth of July parade, decorated in the blue and white. The central figure was a child dressed as a Puritan maiden standing beside a spinning wheel. This year we hope to place some markers; and we are studying "Important Legislation in the United States from 1789 to 1916."

(Mrs. Frank R.) Daisy Platt Horton, *Historian.*

Maria Jefferson Chapter (St. Augustine, Fla.) observed Washington's Birthday by a bazaar; and the Chapter's birthday, March 26, by a public reception. Both of these were held in the Chapter rooms in the Public Library Building. On St. Distaff's Day the ladies met at the home of the regent, Mrs. F. B. Stephens, and spent the afternoon sewing upon material afterward given to the Neighborhood House.

The Chapter had the honor of entertaining Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, one of the organizers of the National Society. Fifty framed cards bearing the oath of allegiance were presented to the School Board to be placed in the county schools, and as is the usual custom prizes of gold were given pupils of the Eighth grade for the best essay on a patriotic subject. This year it was "The Liberty Bell."

The Chapter has taken the first steps toward incorporating, its object being to acquire the land on which Oglethorpe's battery was placed in 1741.

F. M. Bevan, *Historian.*

John Laurens Chapter (Dublin, Georgia) was organized February 25, 1916, with twenty enthusiastic members. The Program Committee has gotten out a beautiful year book for so young a Chapter. Study topics outlined for each month—Georgia history, Colonial and Revolutionary. We have offered a medal to the high school pupil writing the best essay on Revolutionary history; also a medal for the highest average made in history in the three schools at the end of the year. At our last meeting we decided to raise flags on all the schools in our city, and endeavor with appropriate exercises to teach our children reverence for the flag. To locate the resting place of Revolutionary soldiers is difficult; however, we hope to furnish information along this line during the year, and

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also to procure a scholarship for the Martha Berry School.

MRS. E. J. BLACKSHEAR, *Historian.*

William McIntosh Chapter (Jackson, Ga.) is a very busy organization trying to find and preserve local history. In the spring of 1916 we were deeded the famous old Varner House, at Indian Springs, Ga., by patriotic, benevolent Miss Joe Varner, this being her childhood home. It was in this house—at that time the home of McIntosh—that the treaty of February 12, 1825, was signed, whereby the Creek Indians ceded to the Government all the territory lying between the Ocmulgee and Chattahoochee rivers, for which McIntosh was later assassinated by the Indians in Carroll Co., Ga. Flag Day, 1916, this old hotel was publicly dedicated with appropriate and interesting historic exercises and named the Varner-McIntosh Memorial. The house has been preserved as originally built, and we are eagerly desirous of securing Indian curios and other relics for the museum in its halls. Many devices are being worked out by which we, a young, feeble Chapter may raise means to put a new roof on our building and make other needful repairs.

McIntosh Rock, on which McIntosh stood when making his speech, had already been marked and unveiled by the Piedmont Continental Chapter, Atlanta, Ga. The flag at the McIntosh Rock was a gift of the people of Butts Co., Ga.

MRS. JACK CURRIE, *Historian.*

Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Ill.) gathered at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Wednesday, October 25, for the purpose of making a semi-annual presentation of a medal to the recruit having attained the greatest efficiency in training.

We were entertained by Captain and Mrs. Moffat at luncheon, and afterward with a band concert, sham battle and drive through the beautiful grounds of the training station.

At the present time there are 700 boys in training, and I found them splendid examples of young American manhood. The training these boys receive is in every way excellent, not only from the educational standpoint, but from the physical also. It inculcates in them habits of obedience and promptness and tends to make them better citizens, better human machines and to instil in them a greater patriotic regard for their country and for what it stands for.

At the meeting of the Chapter, November 16, every member (and there were probably 400 present), with the exception of one, had received her magazine. We are all enjoying the magazine very much.

MRS. SARAH E. R. FITZ-WILLIAM,
Regent.

Hoosier Elm Chapter (Corydon, Indiana) has entered upon its ninth year of work.

During our early days we located graves of the Revolutionary soldiers in our county and placed the government markers at the graves of three. For several years we have been regular contributors to educational work among the mountaineers of the South. We are also contributors to a scholarship fund that is applied toward helping worthy girls through our state university.

The Hoosier Elm Chapter was the instigator of a movement in this community for improving the appearance of the cemetery here, the result of which has been marvelous. A Daughter has been

Constitutional Elm, Corydon, Ind.

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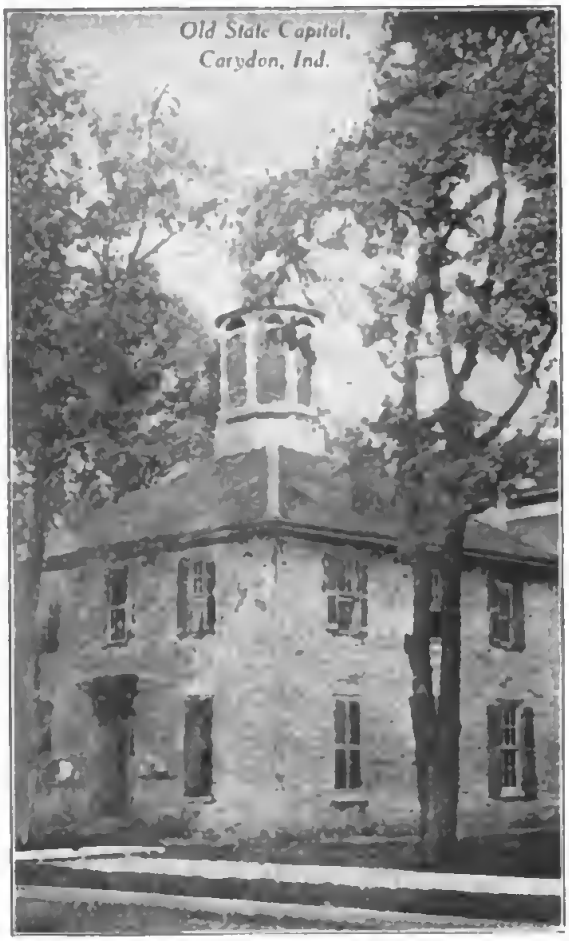

Old State Capitol, Corydon, Ind.

made superintendent of this work by the town authorities, and with her band of helpers from the Woman's Literary Club and from our own Chapter, she has accomplished much since the work began in 1912. This is our permanent local work.

At the first meeting of last year, October 7, 1915, our Chapter met under the branches of a tree, made historic from the fact a century ago our first legislators during the warm days of June betook themselves to the shade of this tree, where they drafted the first Constitution of Indiana. Since then this great elm, for which our Chapter is named, has been known as the Constitutional Elm. It was with pride and pleasure that the Hoosier Elm Chapter, at this time, presented to the community, through the regent, Mrs. Robert L. Miller, a boulder, bearing a bronze tablet commemorative of this incident.

This being Centennial year we are confining our work mainly within our own boundaries, and to that end contributed a sum to the Indiana State Park Memorial Fund. At present we are much concerned over the preservation of the first state capitol, located here, being built in 1811, the walls being as solid as the day it was built. The site of this grand old structure is becoming each year a greatly desired prize to the eye of a material public, and we are greatly concerned over the safety of this "cradle" in which Indiana as an infant was rocked.

We stand ready as an organization to do all that is possible for us to do, to help save for our state this landmark as a lasting monument to her birth.

KATE LUCKETT.

Major William Thomas Chapter (St. Mary's County, Md.) with a membership of sixty has just completed its first year of interesting work. A fund for raising the walls of the first State House of Maryland has grown to $178.78. Interest has been awakened in some long forgotten and neglected historical spots.

The chairman of our Flag Committee has been active in bringing to the notice of public school teachers the fact that proper deference and respect toward the Stars and Stripes should be taught the children. We hope to press forward the coming year to still better work.

MRS. J. THOMAS BROME.

Lucy Jackson Chapter (Newton, Mass.) had a most enjoyable outing September 27 when about thirty of its members availed themselves of the invitation of Mrs. Frank Sherman, the treasurer of the Chapter, to motor down and spend the day at her summer home at Duxbury, Mass. It was a beautiful day, and after arriving at Mrs. Sherman's a visit was made to the Myles Standish

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monument, the old Standish house and burial place.

At the opening meeting of the Chapter, October 9, a reception was held for Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, State Regent, and Mrs. Charles D. Meserve, State Historian. Mrs. Ellison gave a short but very interesting talk on her recent visit to Washington, where she attended the National Board meeting.

October 18 the Chapter held a Colonial Tea and Loan Exhibition to celebrate its twentieth anniversary, which was a brilliant and notable event. The house was appropriately decorated with a large number of American flags, and all of the ladies in charge were in Colonial costume. There were about fifteen exhibits, many rare and valuable letters, manuscripts, books, jewelry, laces, embroideries, pewter, china, dolls, silver, etc., being included among these. In the dining room where tea was served the dining table was covered with a hand-woven linen cover, old silver and china and a large dish of apples in the center. In the afternoon and again in the evening the Minuet was danced by four young ladies and young men. This was particularly effective, being danced by candle light and in costume.

EDITH E. DUNMORE, *Historian.*

Sea Coast Defense Chapter (Vineyard Haven, Mass.) celebrated its twentieth anniversary in October. A large hall was beautifully decorated and arranged with rugs and chairs to represent a drawing-room. The regent, Mrs. Stephen C. Luce, was assisted in receiving by the past regents. About 100 people were present, including members of the Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Mrs. W. H. Baldwin (sister of the late Madam Nordica, both of whom were members of this Chapter), and officers of the Woman's Relief Corps and Grand Army of the Republic. A musical program, followed by tableaux, which were interpreted in song, were greatly enjoyed by the guests. As a climax the regent presented the Chapter in the name of the state regent, Mrs. Ellison, with a fine, large, silk flag, staff and gilt eagle all complete. The pledge of allegiance, given with great enthusiasm, closed the celebration.

MRS. FRANCIS P. LUCE, *Secretary.*

Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter (Albion, Mich.)—About twelve of the members of the Chapter with the State Regent, Mrs. William H. Wait, went to the Starr Commonwealth, November 25, to form a "Children of the Republic" club.

The purpose of the club is to train children between the ages of nine and fourteen along the lines that make for good citizenship and true patriotism—American history, parliamentary law and reverence for our flag. Twenty-four children signed the Constitution of the club, becoming its charter members. The usual officers were elected, and a pretty installation service was conducted by Miss Jennie Worthington, the directress. Mrs. L. T. White, the regent of the Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter, gave each member an American flag, and Mrs. Wait presented each member with a copy of "The American Flag in Prose, Poetry and Song," sent by the Michigan State Library. It is expected through the influence of this little club that the Starr Commonwealth children will be inspired with a greater love of country and an eager interest in becoming its future citizens.

MRS. L. T. WHITE, *Regent.*

Menominee Chapter (Menominee, Mich.) has done many interesting things during the year; but will simply describe its work among the boys.

A year ago last summer our shopkeepers were much annoyed by the petty thieving of a group of boys from nine to fifteen years of age. The police were constantly called upon to warn and arrest them, and finally the D. A. R. Chapter was asked if they could not interest themselves in these boys. After careful deliberation we invited the ring leaders

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to meet our committee and talk over the forming of a Boys' Club. They were very wary at first, fearing the police were back of it all, but eventually we formed a club of forty boys and secured three rooms in the basement of one of our school buildings for our club's headquarters.

The Chapter members fitted these rooms with innumerable games and boys' magazines. One room was devoted to basket ball, and put in charge of two high school students to conduct the game. A president, secretary and flag bearer were elected among the boys, and they were taught how to open and conduct a meeting.

Patriotism was the keynote of the club, the boys were taught the etiquette of the flag and to give the flag salute, and at the close of every meeting to sing America.

To vary the program for *every Friday night* was a serious burden to the few active Chapter members. The boys liked best to have stories told them, and we seized the opportunity to point morals in these stories on *honesty, truth telling* and *kindness* to animals and children.

One or two of our physicians gave talks on First Aid. These with our Victrola music and magic lantern shows made our club so popular that now we have over sixty members and require larger quarters.

One very unpleasant incident happened to some of our boys last spring. It developed they were employed by a very notorious saloonkeeper to steal coal from the St. Paul tracks. As was to be expected, they were caught and arrested by the railroad detective, and the Chapter had to stand back of some *very badly frightened* boys to make them tell who instigated the crime, so greatly were they under the influence of this evil man. I regret to add that up to the present time this saloonkeeper has not been brought to justice.

Another of our boys became involved in a serious misdemeanor, the police applied every conceivable argument to make him confess. Finally the boy sobbed out, "Oh, Captain! I'll tell everything and you can do anything you like with me if only you won't tell the D. A. R. ladies," which made us feel that perhaps our work was not in vain.

Our club is more or less military in its bearing. The boys always give the Chapter members the military salute on meeting them in the street and at the opening and closing of all meetings.

When our local militia was called to the border, the captain notified our Chapter just three days before they were leaving that the Government had failed to provide the soldiers with the regular army kits or housewives, and asked if we might supply them. It called for prompt action on our part, and we succeeded in making and filling seventy-three of those *very fussy little kits* in time for the soldiers to take with them. But our pride in the kits had a considerable fall when the town read with *much mirth* in the newspapers that the Daughters of the American Revolution had provided Co. L with "seventy-five kits of housewives."

At the request of our Chapter last year the mayor set aside $100 annually to be used for Memorial Day exercises, these to be in charge of a perpetual committee composed of the superintendent of schools, presidents of the Woman's Club, Commercial Club and regent of the D. A. R.

By this means we made our old soldiers very happy Memorial Day with patriotic exercises at the opera house, and an escort to the cemetery of the militia, the band, 600 school children and the D. A. R. Boys' Club all carrying flags, and prouder lads never lived than our club boys when they found they were to be given a little public *approbation* instead of public disapproval.

We think we drove home some of our lessons in patriotism by allowing them to take part in this parade and to assist the old soldiers in decorating the

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graves of their departed comrades with the 126 wreaths made by the Chapter.

They were destined very shortly to take part in the escort of our militia when they started for the Mexican border—a reward indeed for their honest efforts to turn over a clean leaf.

During the very hot weather last summer, the Chapter gave a picnic to our D. A. R. Boys' Club. They ate an unbelievable amount of food, went bathing to their hearts' content, and at the close of a very happy day waved their caps and gave three cheers for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. G. W. MCCORMICK, *Regent.*

Marshall Chapter (Marshall, Mo.) held a carnival from Thursday afternoon, November 30, to Saturday night, December 2. The event was most successful from every viewpoint; the merchants expressed themselves as highly pleased and willing to co-operate with the Chapter in the future, and the affair was of mutual benefit financially to the Chapter as well as to the merchants. During the three days of the show more than 1,400 people visited the buildings, enabling the merchants to get in closer touch with them than is possible with any other form of advertising.

In the electrical room two ladies toasted bread, popped corn and demonstrated the various electrical appliances so helpful in the modern household. In the wholesale grocery room visitors were given toast and a cup of hot coffee, while in the next room choice cold meats from the Missouri Packing Co., fine hams and shining buckets of lard adorned the walls. Thirty or more different exhibits were presided over by members of the Chapter, and the results were so pleasing that we are beginning to look forward to next year already.

MISS MABEL E. FISHER, *Regent.*

Roger Nelson Chapter (Marshall, Mo.) during the past year has been untiring in its zeal and eagerness for better things. A patriotic enthusiasm has resulted from the observance of Flag Day and Independence Day.

In May our State Regent, Mrs. Painter, and Mrs. H. M. Meriwether, of Kansas City, were with us when we presented a flag and flag pole to the high school. Besides their very inspiring talks on Patriotism, we had patriotic music, and May-pole dance by twenty-six campfire girls, using red, white and blue ribbons.

We have had flags placed in each room of every school building in Marshall; presented medal to pupil in eighth grade for best American history marks; and have offered prizes to high school and eighth grade pupils having highest marks in American history.

We have organized a Children's Chapter of the American Revolution, and have reported six desecrations of the flag. MRS. EDGAR S. PLACE, *Regent.*

Watson Van Buren Chapter (Montgomery City, Mo.) has had another pleasant and harmonious year, working together with a spirit of love and pride for home and country which characterizes all true Daughters of the American Revolution.

The work of erecting a drinking fountain has been started and a good sum subscribed.

The aid of the Chapter was sought by Mrs. Ann Weeks, one of God's good women, in helping to move the County Poor Farm to a more suitable and sanitary situation. The farm is away from the railroad and inaccessible; unpleasant conditions exist there. Club-footed children were born of club-footed parents, eugenics never was thought of, so Mrs. Weeks, who is soon to become a D. A. R., circulated a petition over the county with the D. A. R. ladies of the Hardin-Kamp Chapter and the Watson-Van Buren Chapter at the head of it, asking the County Court to grant the sale of the poor farm. The names of 1,000 men and 300 women were signed. In wind and weather this dear old soul circulated the petition, then she went be-

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fore the County Court, but not without taking your humble Chapter Regent with her, and bidding her make the speech of her life. People here usually do what Mrs. Weeks bids them do, so amid those tributes we two lifted our voices in behalf of the county's poor and indigent. The petition was granted, the poor farm put up for sale shortly afterward, and before leaving that court room every man had opened his purse strings and had reimbursed Mrs. Weeks for her expenses. The gentlemen gave Mrs. Weeks money, while the Chapter ladies quietly ordered a Christmas present; something she had always wanted and had never had—a ring. So a large signet ring came, bearing her monogram on the outside and in the reverse side D. A. R.

In May the Chapter was honored by a visit from our State Regent, who presented a gold medal given by the Chapter to the U. S. History pupils making the highest grade. This proved very interesting—three pupils contested close for the medal. The two girls who lost were remembered by a lovely gift for each from Mrs. Painter when she returned home.

MRS. H. W. JOHNSON, *Regent.*

Wyaconda Chapter (La Grange, Mo.) was organized March 30, 1914. Our first work was to place flags in the public schools and have the pupils taught to salute the flag. Later a flag was placed on the school building. Each year we have given prizes to the eighth grade pupils making the best mark in U. S. history. We have sent delegates each year to the State Conference, who have brought home very inspiring reports, and aided us greatly in going ahead the coming year.

MRS. KATE BONNEY LOWDERMILK,
Historian.

Pawnee Chapter (Fullerton, Neb.) —The Daughters of the American Revolution have erected monuments in Nebraska to commemorate the deeds of the white man; but to Pawnee Chapter of Fullerton, Neb., it seemed eminently fitting that a monument should stand upon the site of the old Pawnee hunting grounds as an evidence to future generations of the loyalty and bravery of a man of another race—the chief of the Pawnees—White Eagle. In consequence upon July 4th a magnificent granite boulder bearing an attractive bronze plate was unveiled in the Nance county court-yard and presented to the county by Pawnee Chapter, D. A. R.

Mrs. A. E. Bryson, regent of the Chapter, and to whose persistent and untiring efforts the successful culmination of the Chapter's plans were due, presided, welcoming all guests, emphasizing the significance of the occasion, and introducing Mrs. Charles H. Aull, of Omaha, Nebraska State Regent.

Mrs. Aull spoke of the nature of the Red man, and of the Pawnee in particular. She recalled the history of Nebraska, dwelling upon the Pawnee's love for Nebraska which they consider their fatherland, and upon the virtues of the Chief honored by this historical marker. The significance of the day itself—the day all patriotic citizens love to celebrate—caused Mrs. Aull to enlarge upon the teaching of patriotism within the home and the school and upon the part the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has in fostering the spirit of patriotism.

Probably no man in Nebraska knows more of the Pawnee Indians than John W. Williamson, of Genoa, who for years served as Government Indian scout and escorted the Pawnees to Indian Territory when they were sent there by the Government. At the request of Pawnee Chapter he prepared a paper, "Reminiscences of the Pawnees," which was read at the unveiling.

Chauncey L. Wiltse, whose wife and mother are both members of Pawnee Chapter, D. A. R., and who is himself a Son of the American Revolution, composed a poem, entitled "The Pawnee Chief's Farewell" for the occasion.

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Pawnee Memorial

Mrs. Bryson, on behalf of the Chapter, presented the boulder to the Board of Commissioners for the county of Nance. Mr. Albert Thompson accepted the marker. His words were few but fraught with meaning and voiced the same spirit evidenced by those men who fought to gain those liberties expressed in the Declaration of Independence and who made possible as a home for the white man the fertile fields and productive valleys of Nebraska.

Little Misses Margaret Reimers and Henrietta Barnes pulled the ropes that flung to the breeze the Stars and Stripes and revealed a large boulder to which was attached a bronze tablet ornamented with the insignia of the society of the Daughters of the Revolution and a relief bust of White Eagle, a Pawnee chieftain, and bearing the inscription:

PAWNEE MEMORIAL

The Pawnee Confederation included four tribes—Skidi, Tshawi, Kitkehaki, Pitahawirat. Their Domain lay between the Niobrara River, north; Shell Creek, east; the Divide between the Republican and the Solomon Rivers, southwest; the forks of the Platte River, west; comprising the Loup River Drainage System, a section of the Platte Valley, and the upper half of the Republican Valley. They ceded to the United States the part south of the Platte, 1833; *the remainder, excepting a Reserve now composing Nance County,* 1857; *removed to Indian Territory,* 1873-75.

Erected by Pawnee Chapter

Daughters of the American Revolution,

1916.

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Oneida Chapter (Utica, N. Y.) was favored in its celebration of its anniversary, October 12, by as beautiful a day as ever dawned over the Mohawk Valley. Being also Columbus Day, the streets of Utica were gay with the Stars and Stripes and with the Italian colors; while Italian people everywhere impressed the fact that no longer were we "pent up and provincial," but were a "New Utica" and cosmopolitan, in spite of any lingering protests or clinging to various old by-paths and out-grown customs.

The Chapter was honored by the presence of the State Regent, Mrs. Benjamin F. Spraker, and the Regent of Buffalo Chapter, Mrs. John Miller Horton. "Sir Christopher" himself would have felt complimented by the clear and concise account of his discovery and adventures given by his bright little country-woman, Rose Scala, of the Brandegee School, showing the admirable training and instruction given in the school.

Mrs. Spraker spoke of the proper respect which should be accorded to the Flag, and the ways in which respect should be paid, as published by the Monroe Chapter, D. A. R. She also gave in detail the marvelous work accomplished in the last twenty-five years by the Daughters in the state of New York along all lines of patriotic work. Mrs. Horton spoke of the especial work of the Buffalo Chapter, and stated that the unfurling of the Flag in front of the Buffalo public schools was among the beginnings of the work of teaching due reverence to our national colors, as symbolizing loyalty to our country.

HELEN L. MILLER,
Secretary, pro tem.

Sakakawea Chapter (Valley City, North Dakota) gave a reception on the evening of October 11, at the home of Miss Nellie Farnsworth, the regent, to all those who felt they were eligible to join the Daughters of the American Revolution. The occasion was especially fitting, as the State Federation of Women's Clubs was holding its annual meeting at the time. Miss Farnsworth greeted the guests (over a hundred in number), explaining the object of the meeting, and introduced the guest of honor, the State Regent, Mrs. George M. Young, who spoke of the work of the National Society as a whole, and especially of the patriotic duty of each one, who is eligible, to unite in fostering the spirit of loyalty, respect for the flag, etc., among the young, and in instilling the youth of the state with the principles of true American government. Blanks were distributed by the Secretary and Registrar, and addresses of possible future members taken; and during the holiday season literature will be sent with the hope of cementing the bond of union formed at that time.

MRS. JESSIE M. TRACY,
Corresponding Secretary.

Cincinnati Chapter, (Cincinnati, O.) after twenty-three years of useful existence now numbers 278 members, and is most active in the many branches of work which it has undertaken. Besides the support given to Memorial Continental Hall and the George Washington Memorial Fund, the Chapter has an endowed fellowship in American history, in the Cincinnati University. It directs five enthusiastic clubs of the Children of the Republic, one of the most interesting of which is a group of little Roumanian boys who are so glad to learn how to be good citizens that they are constantly bringing friends. Those in charge of the C. of R. hope soon to organize more clubs.

The little girls are also looked after and taught all the useful arts of womanhood in a Chapter of the Girl Home-makers. This is a recent but growing activity. And while the children are being directed along the paths of good and useful citizenship, the mothers are also looked after in neighborhood patriotic work, now merged into one large club called "The Molly Pitcher-Betsy Ross Club." Of course future members of the Chapter are not neg-

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Monument erected by Cincinnati, Ohio

lected, and a very enthusiastic Chapter of Children of the American Revolution have many good times together. Cincinnati Chapter was one of the first of the patriotic organizations to respond to the call for help from stricken Belgium, and out of this work grew a very delightful sewing circle meeting all day once a week for the purpose last year of sewing for the city poor. During the summer this circle took up Red Cross work to send aid to our own soldiers on the border, and has continued into the fall. After Christmas the circle expects to resume the sewing.

The Historic Sites Committee is a busy one, caring for and marking all historic points of interest. The last marker was placed last spring with appropriate ceremonies on the site of the old Ludlow Block House. The monument was built with pillars and granite blocks from the old Court House destroyed in the riot of 1884 on ground given to the Chapter by the owner, Mr. Molyneux. It has a handsome bronze tablet bearing this inscription: "Near this spot stood the block house at Ludlow Station, built in 1791. General Arthur St. Clair and his army encamped here from August 1 to September 17, 1791. General Anthony Wayne and his army encamped here in 1793. Erected by the Cincinnati Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1916."

ELIZABETH WOLCOTT BURCKHARDT,
Historian.

Nancy Green Chapter (Sapulpa, Okla.) organized less than three years ago for historical, patriotic, charitable, civic and social purposes. The Chapter, while still young, has made commendable progress in these lines.

While each member is ready and willing to respond in the program work, all are busy taking part in other creditable work. The Chapter contributed toward the purchase of a large flag for the cemetery, which was to be used in all patriotic demonstrations. Refreshments were given soldiers passing through on the way to the border. Funds were given the city to aid in "Clean up Day" to bring about a more sanitary condition. A goodly sum was given to the Humane Society and to the Xmas tree for the poor.

A flower fund is kept for the sick. Each member pays five cents each month. A good sum is on hand when needed. The Chapter has given a masque ball in February of each year. Participants have the liberty to dress in Colonial dress or any fancy dress they wish. It is a great social time and a splendid sum is cleared. The sale of tickets is in the hands of persons who use care in selling them to desirable people, thus making a select affair.

The spirit of congeniality and harmony so permeates our Chapter that it is a positive pleasure for all to meet on the first Monday of each month.

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In March of 1917 the Chapter will have the pleasure of being the hostess Chapter to the State Convention. A banquet will be given, and the visiting Chapters entertained in every way possible. HATTIE FEWELL TROTTER,
Historian.

Memorial to David Zeisberger

Allagewe Chapter (Coudersport, Pa.) in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Historical Commission unveiled a very handsome boulder on the morning of October 13, 1916.

The boulder, of native sandstone, was removed from a nearby hill, and with the beautiful bronze tablet set in, makes a most impressive ornament to the Court House Square, where it is set near the southwest corner, facing toward that corner.

It bears this inscription:

Erected as a memorial to David Zeisberger who encamped near this place on the night of October 8, 1767, when on his way from Bethlehem to the mouth of Tionesta Creek to visit the Indians on the Allegheny river. He was accompanied by two Delaware Indians, Anthony and Papunhank. This visit led to the establishment of the various Moravian Missions among the Delawares in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. David Zeisberger was, so far as all records show, the first white man to pass through the primeval forests of the upper Allegheny river. Erected by the Pennsylvania Historic Commission in co-operation with the Allagewe Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1916.

Owing to rain the exercises were held in the Court House instead of on the lawn as planned.

Great credit should be given the Regent, Mrs. J. W. Wells, and First Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. L. Knox, whose untiring efforts have resulted in the placing of the beautiful boulder which is an ornament to our little town.
(MRS. FRANK A.) LILLIAN COVEY FRENCH, *Historian.*

Merion Chapter (Bala, Pa.) unveiled October 17, 1916, a memorial in West Laurel Hill, Lower Merion, Pa., to Margaret B. Harvey, A. M., Organizer and Historian of the Chapter. The opening address was made by the Rev. Henry A. F. Hoyt, D.D. Miss Mary I. Stille, State Historian, D. A. R., followed. She told of the valuable work done by Miss Harvey, calling attention to the fact that her poem, "Valley Forge Arbiters" was placed in the cornerstone of the Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge, June 19, 1903. The tablet was then unveiled by Mrs. John F. Develin, Regent of Merion Chapter, and a sister of Miss Harvey. The inscription reads

In loving memory of Margaret B. Harvey, A. M., Daughter of James B.

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and Julia P. Harvey, Historian, Genealogist, Linguist, Organizer and Historian of Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Entered into Eternal Life October 4, 1912.

The flag used at the ceremony was the "Betsy Ross" flag made by the thirteen charter members of the Chapter (Miss Harvey having made, and sewed in, one star and one stripe on this flag). The grave, which is on the brow of a hill, was covered with autumn leaves, dahlias and chrysanthemums. The day was a beautiful typical fall day with the bright sunshine filtering through the colored leaves. The services began just as the chimes in the ivy-covered tower rang out the hour of twelve. Miss Harvey's life was always an inspiration toward the higher and better things, and the members of Merion Chapter cherish her in loving memory. Three other members of this Chapter lie close by the spot where we assembled on October 17. These graves were strewn with flowers and decorated with flags.

MRS. D. H. DEVELIN, *Regent.*

AN HISTORIC BOTTLE

This glass bottle, recently presented to the National Society, was blown in 1788 at Catoctin Furnace, Frederick, Maryland, at the glass works of Colonel Baker Johnson, a Revolutionary officer. Col. Johnson and his brother, Governor Thomas Johnson, one of the three Commissioners that laid out the city of Washington, D. C., owned the Catoctin Furnace. After Col. Johnson's death the bottle was given to his son, Baker Johnson, Jr., who gave it to his daughter, Mary Catherine, wife of John Robert Dorsey, who took it with them when they went to Tallahasee, Florida. In 1845 the Dorseys moved to Washington, D. C., and after the death of her husband, moved to Frederick, Maryland. In 1859 she divided her precious relics among her children, and the bottle fell to her only son, Baker Johnson Dorsey, who had married and settled in San Francisco. So, carefully packed with other glass, silver and china, the bottle journeyed around the Horn, reaching California in time to be shaken—but not broken—in an earthquake. From there it accompanied Mr. Dorsey and his family in their journeyings, first to New York, then to New Jersey, from there to Minnesota, thence to Wisconsin, and finally to Washington, D. C., where on his death it was left to his only daughter, Mrs. Thomas L. Johnson, who recently presented it to the National Society, where it has an honored place among the precious relics in the Museum.

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GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Any subscriber is allowed the privilege of sending queries to this department, *provided* they pertain to the Revolutionary period or that following; and conform to the rules given below. Questions pertaining to the Colonial period must be excluded for want of space; also all queries in regard to the requirements of other societies.

2. No one can send more than two queries at any one time; nor should she send to the department more than once a month.

3. A query cannot be repeated unless an interval of at least a year has elapsed since it was first printed.

4. Requests for information in regard to genealogies cannot be printed; but a list of reputable dealers in such works will be furnished upon application, if desired.

5. The main object of this department is to aid those who wish to join patriotic societies, or to obtain additional recognition on the service of some Revolutionary patriot. Queries, in order to be inserted, must therefore be definite and conform to this object.

6. Queries will be inserted in the order in which they are received. It will, necessarily, be some months between the sending and printing of a query.

7. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired; and full credit will be given to the sender of the answer by the Genealogical Editor. She is not responsible for any statements, however, except for those given over her own signature. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query.

8. Each separate query must be accompanied by a two-cent stamp. Do not use postal cards or self-addressed envelopes. Especial care should be taken to write names and dates *plainly*.

9. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed, and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication which she desires; and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query. It rests with the latter whether the correspondence is continued.

10. It is impossible for the Genealogical Editor to send personal replies to queries. They must take their turn and be answered through the columns of the magazine.

ANSWERS

4289. (2) Chesebrough. The name of William Chesebrough appears in the list of signers of the "Memorial to New Haven" Oct. 14, 1776. This petition or Memorial was signed by 105 citizens of Stonington, Conn., including the members of the Committee of Correspondence and Inspection. All descendants of these signers are eligible to the D. A. R. The original petition is recorded in Hartford (Rev. War IV. Doc. 400). See also "Chesebrough Family Genealogy," and Hurd's History of New London, p 629. *Mrs. F. C. Buckley*, 1610 Sixteenth St., Superior, Wis.

4622. Bailey. Lossing's Pictorial Field Book Vol. 1, p 689, mentions Samuel Bailey of N. J. as a member of Washington's Guard, June 4, 1783; and in the supplement has a copy of the signatures of the men, including Samuel Bailey. A footnote, p 688, says: The terms of enlistment into the Guard were the same as those into any other corps of the regular army, except in the matter of qualification. They were selected with special reference to their physical, moral and intellectual character; and it was considered a mark of peculiar distinction to belong to the Commander in Chief's Guard. *Mrs. F. C. Buckley*, Superior, Wis.

4715. (4) Gilman. Bartholomew Gilman, b Exeter, N. H., Sept. 30, 1773, m Elizabeth, dau of Daniel and Sybil (Draper) Fisher. They removed to Ohio where he d at Belpre, Oct. 11, 1823. Elizabeth was b at Dedham, but removed to Newport, N. H., with her family, who also went to Ohio later. Her father owned a mill on Blennerhassett Island. The ch of Bartholomew and Eliz. Gilman were: Elizabeth Phillips, Catherine Fisher, Sybil Draper, George, Mary Greenleaf, John Calvin. See "Ancestors and Children of Col. Daniel Fisher and his wife, Sybil Draper," by Rev. Robert Stewart. *Adelaide Fuller Bell*, 156 Galena Blvd., Aurora, Ill.

4721. (5) Fielder. From some old family

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papers I have the following: John Fielder, third son of John James Fielder and Mary Stuart, his wife, was b in Va. in 1752, and d in Walton Co., Ga., in 1842 (not 1812). He m Sally (or Nancy) Hawkins. The names of the other two ch. unknown to E. L. T. were: Nancy and Laney, both of whom d y. I am a descendant of John's brother, James, who m Sally Burge, and who we also believe was a Rev soldier, although we can find no proof. *Mrs. John V. Hughes,* 401 South Mary Ave., Tyler, Texas.

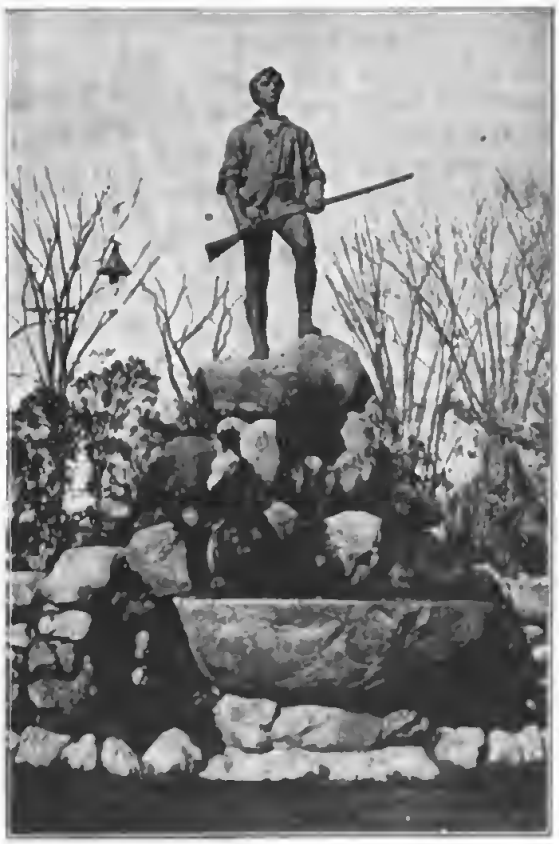
4727. (2) McKay. In answer to this query I would give this bit of information. Robert McKay, b 1744 and his wife, Mary, also b 1744, emigrated in 1785 from Frederick Co., Va. to Ky. Their ch were Jacob, who m Deborah Carson; Rachel, who m Levi Cleveland; Alice, who m an Allen; Lydia Patience, who m a Grubbs; Joseph and Ann, who m a Kyle. *Mrs. Charles W. Thompson,* Edinburgh, Ind.

4766. Thompson. In searching for the date of marriage of my ancestor, John Thomson, b 1766, Loudon Co., Va., I came across the following: In Halifax Co., Va., 1793, John Thomson and Rebecca Whitlock. In 1794 John Tompson and Rebecca Scumlock. It is possible that one of these may be the John Thompson desired. *Agnes Bullock,* 634 S. 2nd St., Missoula, Minn.

4773. Sherman-Foote. On p 60 of "Nathaniel Foote and His Descendants" is found: John Foote b July 20, 1711, m 1731 Amy and had among others: Mary, b Oct. 17, 1732, m Oct. 24, 1756, Lemuel Thomas of Newton, Conn.; Amy, b Mch. 16, 1735; Lucy, b 1736; Ezra, b 1748. John Foote lived and died in Newton, Conn. I am able to account for all other Lucys and Lucindas and Amys in the Genealogy. No other branch of the Foote family had either by birth or marriage a Lucy, Lucinda or Amy in their family at or near that time. It is probable, therefore, that Lucy (Foote) Sherman was the dau of John Foote. *Charles Keith,* Princeton, Minn.

4777. (2) Funk. John Funk had two sons, Martin, my great-grandfather, b Va. 1762, and Samuel, b 1768. John Funk emigrated from Germany to Md. and then to Penna. His war record is to be found in Penna. I have a picture and letter from Catherine (Funk) Rice of Ill. who mentions her father, Samuel, her brother Samuel, Jr., and her uncle, Martin coming to see them in Md. *Miss Margaret Funk,* 1541 Fourth St., Portsmouth, Ohio. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that while there is mention in Penna. Archives, Fifth Series, Vol. VII, pp 437, 447 and 878 of a John Funck who was a private in the Lancaster Co. Militia in 1778 and 1782, there is also mention made of the Funk family in Maryland Records, by Dr. G. M. Brumbaugh. In the Census of 1776 of Elizabeth Hundred, Frederick Co. (now Hagerstown, Washington Co.) on pp 238, 250, we find Martin Funk, aged 22 yrs; Henry Funk, 24 yrs: John Funk, 26 yrs; Henry Funk, aged 3 yrs; John Funk, aged 2 yrs and on p 58 in St. John's and Prince George's Parishes, Prince George Co., Md. we find Jacob Funk, aged 51, and Ann, aged 49 with a son 9 yrs and a dau 12 yrs in the family.

4784. Greene. Pardon Greene was the son of Capt. William and Judith (Rathbone) Greene, who lived at Westerly, R. I. Pardon had brothers: Wm. Rathbone and Benjamin. "The Greene Family," by Frank L. Greene, formerly principal of Grammar School No. 9, Brooklyn, N. Y., gives the entire line. *Frances Ragan,* Sault Ste Marie, Michigan.



Statue of Capt. Parker, Lexington, Mass.

4807. (3) Robinson. A friend who does not wish her name to be printed states that Linus (or Linnus) Robinson was the son of Capt. Dan Robinson. Capt. Dan had a family of twelve children, and with his second son, also named Dan, is said to have served in the Revolution, one in Mass. and the other in Conn. There is in the possession of one of the descendants of Capt. Dan a flintlock musket with "D. R." carved on the woodwork. The Robinson Genealogical Society of Boston,

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Line of the Minute Men, Lexington, Mass.

Mass., is compiling data for a genealogy which will include this particular branch of the family.

4813. Buttrick. In the October issue of the magazine the Gen. Ed. states that to Major John Buttrick belongs the honor of giving to his troops the first order ever given to American rebels to fire upon their king. We have always read that honor fell on Col. James Barrett (our great-grandfather) and that he gave the order to Major John Buttrick. For references I give Shattuck's History of Concord, pp 110-362; Clifton Johnson's "Highways and Byways of New England," p 177; Old Concord, by Allan French; and the D. A. R. Lineage Book, Vol. IX. To this the Gen. Ed. would answer that the D. A. R. Lineage Book states that he "led the militia" but not that he gave the first order. Authorities differ, and after a great deal of study it appears now to the Gen. Ed. as if the honor really belonged not to Major John Buttrick, nor to Col. James Barrett, but to Capt. Parker of Lexington, who when he saw the British approaching uttered those never-to-be-forgotten words: "Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon. But if they mean to have a war let it begin here." The accompanying illustrations show the statue of Capt. Parker erected at Lexington, and the boulder, marking the line of the Minute Men, April 19, 1775, and in the background, Jonathan Harrington's house.

4814. (2) Nichols (Nickels). In the February issue of the magazine entitled "Genealogy," pub. by Wm. M. Clemens, N. Y., on p 23, there is a list of Rev. soldiers buried in Medina Co., Ohio. Among them is found David Nichols, who d Nov. 5, 1839, at Sharon, aged 76 yrs (b 1763) who was a fifer in the Rev war. His son, John Nichols, is also buried there. He d Dec. 27, 1865, aged 73 yrs and was a fifer in the War of 1812. *Mrs. Louise Button*, 715 Clifford St., Flint, Michigan. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that B. J. S. is mistaken when she thinks that no one by name of Nickels served from N. Y. during the Rev. There were scores of them, under every known spelling of the name who served their country and enlisted from New York.

4843. (3) Fish. There was a Eunice Fish, b June 2, 1734, in Stonington, Conn., who was of suitable age to have m Timothy Pierce in 1754. She was the dau of David Fish and wife, Grace Palmer, who were m Mch. 29, 1721. Their ch were: David, b 1722; Grace, b 1724; Jason, b 1726; Titus, b 1728-9; John, b 1730-1; Eunice, b 1734; Ambrose, b 1735, and Isaac, b 1740. David was too old to have served in a military capacity, and I found no civil service for him. *Mrs. E. J. Kling*, Nevada, Mo.

4860. (2) Cooper. Ann Cooper m Wm. Packette in Westmoreland Co., Va., Jan. 27, 1789. I have a copy of their marriage bond but cannot tell whether it is the one desired, as no dates were given by L. R. C. *Mrs Wm.*

Bainbridge Packette, 515 Samuel St., Charles Town, West Va.

4863. RANDALL. Benjamin Randall served in the Rev. from N. H. and in 1790 was a resident of New Durham, Strafford Co., N. H. There was also a Benjamin Randall who served in the French and Indian wars, was at the capture of Louisburg in 1745, and again saw service in 1758. See N. H. Rolls, Vols. 1, 3 and 4. *Mrs. A. H. Rice*, 35 Silver St., Dover, N. H.

4870. WILLIAMS. Elizabeth Williams, who m Jean Jacques Flournoy, was the dau of James Williams of Wales and his wife, Eliz. Beckner. As Elizabeth was m June 23, 1720, her father would have been too old to have served in the Revolution. *F. V. McIlvaine*, 809 Roanoke St., Roanoke, Va.

4874. (2) BOONE. The names of the brothers and sisters of Daniel Boone are as follows: Sarah, b June 18, 1724, m John Wilcoxen; Israel, b May 20, 1726; Samuel b May 31, 1728, m Sarah Day; Jonathan, b Dec. 17, 1730; Elizabeth, b Feb. 16, 1733, m William Grant; Mary, b Nov. 14, 1736, m (1) William Bryan, m (2) Gen. Charles Smith; George, b Jan. 13, 1739; Edward, b Nov. 30, 1740, m Martha (?) Bryan; Squire, b Oct. 5, 1744; Hannah, b Aug., 1746, m (1) John Stuart, m (2) Richard Pennington. (See Draper Mss. 1C 96 and 27C 91.)

The names of the ch of Daniel Boone and his wife, Rebecca Bryan, are: James, b May 3, 1757; Israel, b Jan. 25, 1759; Susannah, b Nov. 2, 1760, m William Hays; Jemima, b Oct. 4, 1762, m Flanders Callaway; Lavinia, b Mch. 23, 1766, m Joseph Scholl; Daniel Morgan, b May 26, 1768, m (Mch., 1800), Sarah Lewis; Rebecca, b ab 1770, m Philip Goe; Jesse Bryan, b 1773; m a dau. of Capt. John Van Bibber in 1790; William, b June, 1775, d inf.; Nathan, b Mch. 2, 1781, m Olive Van Bibber, Sept. 26, 1799. The two eldest sons were killed by Indians in early life. (See Draper Mss. 6S.) *Miss Mabel C. Weaks*, State Historical Society, Madison, Wis. Although part of this information appeared in the August, 1916 magazine, and part in the issue for January, 1917, there was mixed with it some statements which, in the light of this authoritative information, will hardly be credited. The Gen. Ed. decided, therefore, to print this in full, that there might be recorded in permanent form and in a concise manner, this valuable information.

4907. SUMNER. Mary Everett Sumner, who m. Asa Brooks, was the dau of Joel and Elizabeth Warren (Everett) Sumner of Halifax, Vt. Joel was the son of Daniel and Lydia (Fairbanks) Sumner and a descendant of William Sumner, the immigrant, who emigrated to America in 1636 from England. The Sumner Genealogy does not state that Joel was a Rev. soldier but the war records may do so. *Mrs. Clark W. Heavner*, Buckhannon, West Va.

4953. CORNISH. Zara Cornish, b 1829, who m Matilda Jane Youngs, was the son of Cyrus Cornish (b. Mch. 13, 1780, d July 4, 1861) and his third wife, Orra Gaines of Brattleboro, Vt. The first wife of Cyrus was Polly Wood of Whiting, Vt., by whom he had several children. By the second wife, name unknown, he had twelve children. After his third marriage Cyrus moved to New York state and later to Potter Co., Penna., where he died. Cyrus was the son of Andrew Hilliard Cornish, b July 15, 1751, d Nov. 5, 1791; m Huldah Shepherd in 1770. She was b. May 19, 1755 and d Apr. 16, 1826. After her husband's death she m (2) Mr. Palmer and (3) Capt. Fisher, who was killed in the War of 1812. Andrew Hilliard Cornish lived at New Ashford, Mass. He was a sergeant in one of the Berkshire regiments and had eight ch. as follows: Gabriel, b June 15, 1772; James; John, who d at Stillwater, N. Y., aged 18 yrs.; Cyrus (ment. above) Andrew, b June 27, 1782; Huldah, who m Ebenezer Hawkins of Waltham, Mass. and had ten children; Hannah, who m Philip Cook and Abigail, who m Rufus Austin. Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the Rev. Vol. III, p 1012 gives the official record of service of Andrew Cornish. The family is given in the Cornish Genealogy by Joseph E. Cornish, published by G. H. Ellis co., Boston, Mass. *Gen. Ed.*

4975. WATTS. Barnett Watts had four sisters: Mildred, who m (1) Mr. Leathers, m (2) Mr. Lambrenson, m (3) Mr. Thompson; Agnes, who m (1) Mr. Brashears and (2) Mr. Turner; Anne, who m (1) Mr. Melton and m (2) Mr. Merry; and Julius who m Mary, dau. of Rev. George Eve, acording to the sender of the Query. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that there is a "Bennett Watts" mentioned in the Report of the Librarian of the Va. State Rev. Library, as a Rev. soldier. This is possibly the one desired.

(2) MATTHEWS. There was a John Matthews of N. C. who was a Rev. pensioner. As there were nine men by that name living in N. C. in 1790 care must be exercised to see if the Rev. soldier really was the one who emigrated to Ohio, or not. *Gen. Ed.*

QUERIES

5002. KNAPP. Ezra Knapp, b Apr. 30, 1755, m Phoebe Fairchild Kuggs, b July 19, 1761, and d Nov. 4, 1842. She d Jan. 5, 1850. They had Abner b Aug. 17, 1799 d Feb. 7, 1895, m Betsey Archer who was b Mch. 20, 1803 and d July 20, 1894, and possibly others. They emi-

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grated from N. Y. to Michigan. Did Ezra serve in the Revolution? If so, official proof of service desired. *M. L. S.*

5003. HART. In the Fourth Smithsonian Report it is stated that Nancy Hart is buried in Henderson Co., Ky. and that her grave has been identified and marked. In what town is this grave located? Inquiries of the Nancy Hart chapter in Ga. fail to receive an answer. *W. A.*

5004. LINES. Rufus Lines, a Rev. soldier and pensioner, m Tamar, dau. of Andrew Durand, another Rev. patriot, of Cheshire, Conn. Rufus moved from Cheshire to Susquehanna Co., Penna. What was his father's name? Was he also in the Revolution? *E. S. W.*

5005. BURWELL-HALE. Mary Burwell, b ab 1748, m ab 1768, Lewis Hale, b ab 1745. Their ch. were: Richard, b 1769; William, b 1771; Dudley; Francis; Lewis Jr.; Stephen. They settled in Grayson Co. Va. In "Pioneer Settlers of Grayson Co." the statement is made that Mary was a descendant of the Burwells of Eastern Va. Can this be proved? Was Lewis' father a Rev. soldier? *J. E. R.*

5006. WELLES-BATES. Elijah Welles, b Jan. 8, 1752 at Colchester, Conn. m at Shelborn, Mass. in 1772, Mary Bates and d in N. Y. state Elijah was the son of Simeon Welles, b Colchester, ab 1730, m twice and d Waitsfield, Vt. in 1802. Wanted, all gen. data and Rev. records on both the Welles and the Bates lines.

(2) ADAMS-POST-KING. Joseph Adams, b Mch. 15, 1783, d in Va. July 11, 1845; m in Sussex Co. N. J. 1810, Martha A. Post, b Mch. 23, 1792, d Va. Jan. 14, 1844. They had a son, Ellis, who m in Phila. Amanda Rebecca King. Amanda was the dau of Samuel King, b Sept. 10, 1774, d July 11, 1841 New London, Penna. m at Chester, Penna. Oct. 4, 1804, Ann Phillips. Wanted, all gen. data and Rev. records, if any, in these lines. *F. C. B.*

NOTE

Thomas Elliott, Lancaster County, Va., married 1764, Winifred Saunders, whose brother Lieutenant Joseph, was in the Revolution.

John Elliott, the only son of Thomas and Winifred, married Mildred Maclin.

Other allied Southern families are those of Dudley, Bolling, Clark, Slaughter, Glancey and Hill.

Third Generation—Robert, son of John, son of Thomas Elliott, married Minerva Hill.

Mrs. C. E. Hughes, 123 West Fourth St., Covington, Ky., care of Mrs. Wheeldom, has the family Bible which is over a hundred years old, which she is anxious to dispose of.

BOOK REVIEW

THE HUNTINGTON FAMILY IN AMERICA

A Genealogical Memoir of the Known Descendants of SIMON HUNTINGTON from 1633 to 1915. Published by the Huntington Family Association, Hartford, Conn., 1915. Price, $7.00 net. Address R. Thomas Huntington, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 144, Wethersfield, Conn.

This Memoir which is really a continuation and development of the "Genealogical Memoir of the Huntington Family," published in 1863, will be hailed with delight by all descendants of the immigrant, Simon Huntington. That their name is legion is best evidenced by the fact that although only a brief sketch is given of any one individual, the book numbers 1190 pages, 140 of which is given to the index. It is a pity that the compiler saw fit to deviate from the usual method of numbering descendants in this really excellent work, making it difficult for anyone but a skilled genealogist to find readily the information so carefully gleaned. By a little care and patience, and reference to the fine index, however, one can learn how to search the ancestor; and the material collected will well repay for the time in making the search.

Among the numbers of Revolutionary patriots, one notes the name of Barnabas Huntington, born May 29, 1728, in Norwich, Conn., who married December 11, 1751, Anna Wright, of Hebron, and lived in Franklin, then the West Farms Parish of Norwich. He was one of the selectmen of Norwich, who on May 30, 1774, issued a call to the patriots of the town to meet on the sixth of the next month "to take into Consideration the Melancholly Situation of our Civil and Constitutional Liberties Right and Privileges which are threatened with destruction, by the Enemies of his Majesty's Happy Reign and Government over the American Colonies."

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Daughters of the American Revolution

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Mrs. Vida K. Clementson, 1608 17th St., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA .....Mrs. M. W. Carruth, 412 W. Lafayette St., Tampa.
Mrs. Anna L. Forde, Orlando.

GEORGIA .....Mrs. Howard H. McCall, 301 Ponce de Leon Ave., Atlanta.
Mrs. Charles C. Holt, 115 Culver St., Macon.

HAWAII .....Mrs. William Alanson Bryan, 1013 Punahou St., Honolulu.

IDAHO .....Mrs. Charles W. Pursell, 1515 Ada St., Boise.
Mrs. Ward Stone, 1410 Albany St., Caldwell.

ILLINOIS .....Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, 723 20th St., Rock Island.
Mrs. John Hamilton Hanley, 724 Broadway, Monmouth.

INDIANA .....Mrs. Henry A. Beck, 1907 W. Illinois St., Indianapolis.
Miss Emma A. Donnell, Greensburg.

IOWA .....Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt, 1205 Second St., Knoxville.
Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells, Hickory Hill, Burlington.

KANSAS .....Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, "Ridgewood," Independence.
Mrs. L. L. Kiene, 501 Lincoln St., Topeka.

KENTUCKY .....Mrs. Eli G. Boone, 1409 Broadway, Paducah.
Miss Jeanie D. Blackburn, 718 Upper 11th St., Bowling Green.

LOUISIANA .....Mrs. Taliaferro Alexander, 853 Cotton St., Shreveport.
Mrs. George H. Mills, 418 Milan St., Shreveport.

MAINE .....Mrs. Charles W. Steele, Farmington.
Mrs. Wilford G. Chapman, 482 Cumberland Ave., Portland.

MARYLAND .....Mrs. Arthur Lee Bosley, 1406 Mt. Royal Ave., Baltimore.
Mrs. Weems Ridout, 200 Duke of Gloucester St., Annapolis.

MASSACHUSETTS ..Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, 44 Clark St., Belmont.
Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, 25 Bellevue Ave., Melrose.

MICHIGAN .....Mrs. William H. Wait, 1706 Cambridge Rd., Ann Arbor.
Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, 1012 W. Main St., Kalamazoo.

MINNESOTA .....Mrs. George C. Squires, 698 Oakland Ave., St. Paul.
Mrs. William J. Morehart, 104 Pleasant St., Mankato

MISSISSIPPI .....Mrs. Thomas B. Franklin, 1018 3rd Ave., N., Columbus.
Mrs. Charlton H. Alexander, 850 N. Jefferson St., Jackson.

MISSOURI .....Mrs. William R. Painter, 603 N. Main St., Carrollton.
Mrs. Arch McGregor, 577 St. Louis St., Springfield.

MONTANA .....Mrs. Edward A. Morley, 15 South Benton Ave., Helena
Mrs. Charles A. Blackburn, 804 West Silver St., Butte.

NEBRASKA .....Mrs. Charles H. Aull, 1926 S. 33rd St., Omaha.
Mrs. Ellet G. Drake, 606 N. 6th St., Beatrice.

NEVADA .....Mrs. Charles S. Sprague, Goldfield.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE...Miss Annie Wallace, Rochester.
Mrs. Will Bernard Howe, 35 South St., Concord.

NEW JERSEY.....Mrs. William Dusenberry Sherrerd, Highland Ave., Haddonfield.
Mrs. James Fairman Fielder, 139 Gifford Ave., Jersey City Heights.

NEW MEXICO.....Mrs. Singleton M. Ashenfelter, 702 Bayard St., Silver City.
Mrs. William H. Pope, Santa Fe.

NEW YORK.....Mrs. Benjamin F. Spraker, Palatine Bridge.
Mrs. David B. Page, 157 W. 3rd St., Oswego.

NORTH CAROLINA..Miss Lida Tunstall Rodman, Washington.
Mrs. Theodore S. Morrison, 287 Pearson Drive, Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA....Mrs. George M. Young, Valley City.
Miss Helen M. Crane, Valley City.

OHIO .....Mrs. Austin C. Brant, 848 N. Market St., Canton.
Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, 6719 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA .....Mrs. Walter D. Elrod, 400 N. Grand Ave., Okmulgee.
Mrs. C. H. Parker, 1424 West Broadway, Enid.

OREGON .....Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, Eola Rd., Salem.
Mrs. F. M. Wilkins, 91 West 9th St., Eugene.

PENNSYLVANIA ....Miss Emma L. Crowell, Oak Lane, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Hotel Schenley, Pittsburgh.

RHODE ISLAND.....Mrs. Charles E. Longley, 87 Walcott St., Pawtucket.
Miss Florence G. Bullock, 74 Harris Ave., Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA..Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun, Clemson College.
Mrs. Hugh L. McColl, Bennettsville.

SOUTH DAKOTA....Mrs. Edward Baldwin Keator, 907 Park St., Watertown.
Mrs. E. St. Claire Snyder, 617 2nd St., Watertown.

TENNESSEE .....Mrs. Thomas Polk, 583 E. Main St., Jackson.
Mrs. Edward M. Grant, Morristown.

TEXAS .....Mrs. James Lowry Smith, 1101 Taylor St., Amarillo.
Mrs. John J. Stevens, 311 Martin St., San Antonio.

UTAH .....Mrs. Lee Charles Miller, 943 East 1st South St., Salt Lake City.
Mrs. Lucius E. Hall, 78 East 1st North St., Salt Lake City.

VERMONT .....Mrs. Edward S. Marsh, Brandon.
Mrs. E. R. Pember, Wells.

VIRGINIA .....Miss Alethea Serpell, 108 Duke St., Norfolk.
Mrs. John A. Alexander, 1310 N. Augusta St., Staunton.

WASHINGTON .....Mrs. Edmund Bowden, 1534 18th Ave., Seattle.
Mrs. James S. McKee, Hoquiam.

WEST VIRGINIA.....Mrs. Parks Fisher, 186 Willey St., Morgantown.
Mrs. Linn Brannon, 236 Center Ave., Weston.

WISCONSIN .....Mrs. John P. Hume, 539 Terrace Ave., Milwaukee.
Mrs. Rudolph B. Hartman, 4001 Highland Blvd., Milwaukee.

WYOMING .....Miss Grace Raymond Hebard, Grand St., Laramie.
Mrs. E. Richard Shipp, 443 Beech St., Casper.

ORIENT .....Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, care Judge Lobingier, Shanghai, China.
Mrs. Caroline E. McWilliams Holt, Iloilo, P. I.

Honorary Officers Elected for Life

Honorary Presidents General

Mrs. John W. Foster, ...
Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

Honorary President Presiding

Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General

Mrs. A. Howard Clark, 1895.
.....
Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, 1899.
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, 1905.
Mrs. William Lindsay, 1906.
Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, 1906.
Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, 1910.
Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, 1911.
Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, 1913.
Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, 1913.
Mrs. Wallace Delafield, 1914.
Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, 1914.
Mrs. John Newman Carey, 1916.

National Board of Management

Regular Meeting, Wednesday, December 13, 1916

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Wednesday, December 13, 1916, at 10:19 A. M.

The following prayer was offered by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Lockwood:

Our heavenly Father, we have come together in Thy name to ask Thy protecting care and to thank Thee for all the blessings of the years that have come to us. We thank Thee for the planting of this nation; we thank Thee for the preferred stock Thou selected and guided over the waters that through the years have built up this nation and planted the cross in this goodly land. We thank Thee that so many descendants of those who suffered in the early years of this Republic are here to represent them and to bear testimony in spite of adverse criticism to their sturdiness of character, to their uprightness and steadfastness in all matters that made for the good of this nation—obeying the laws and reaching out for Thy hand which led them in the right way. We ask of Thee to overrule the devices of men, set straight the things they cannot govern or alter, take pity on the nations now in the throes of conflict, in Thy mercy and goodness show a way where men can see none, vouchsafe to Thy children healing peace again and restore once more that concord among men and nations without which there can be neither happiness nor true friendship nor any wholesome fruit of toil or thought in the world. Help us to be willing to be led in the paths of obedience to places of vision where we can see the right, and this nation be a councillor to help lead the nations of the earth to peace and righteousness.

Help this Society to ever keep in mind the object for which it was founded, to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence.

The members of the Board then joined in the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, and the following members answered to their names or came into the Board room within a short time: *Active Officers:* Mesdames Story, Moody, Smith, Foster, Davis, Wood, Gedney, Lockwood, Boyle, Smoot, Ransdell, Blodgett, Miss Pierce, Mesdames Orton, Sternberg, Miss Barlow. *State Regents:* Mesdames Hall, Brumbaugh, Guernsey, Bosley, Ellison, Wait, Sherrerd, Spraker, Young, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Longley. *State Vice Regents:* Mesdames Howe and Harris.

The President General referred to the loss that the Society had sustained in the death of valued members, mentioning Mrs. Augusta Danforth Geer, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Tennis S. Hamlin, the first Chaplain General; Miss Clara Lee Bowman, ex-Vice President General from Connecticut; Mrs. George B. Macfarlane, Chairman of the Committee to Prevent the Desecration of the Flag. The President General stated that she so keenly felt the loss of Mrs. Macfarlane that she had not felt inclined for a time to appoint someone else in her place, and that she had now received a formal request from Missouri that they be allowed to name Mrs. Macfarlane's successor, and it seemed only right and fitting that the request of Missouri should be granted. With regard to other members who had passed away the President General said she would not omit the mention of them because they were all precious to the Society and she deeply deplored their loss, and it would be the understanding that the Recording Secretary General should write expressing the sorrow of the Board. The Board rose in carrying out the motion of Mrs. Orton, seconded by Mrs. Augsbury, *that the Board rises for a moment in silent recognition of the loss the Society has sustained in the death of these valued members.*

The President General read her report, as follows:

Report of President General.

Members of the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution:

In view of the fact that important business must be considered at this meeting I present no report, and simply wish to express the hope that other national officers and committeemen will observe as much brevity as is con-

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sistent with full consideration and intelligent action in their reports and debate. If later it appears that a statement from me is advisable on any special matter I will submit such statement to be included in the report of the action of this meeting.

With the hope that the approaching season of cheer and good will may be one of real joy and blessing to each one of this body, I am

Faithfully yours,

DAISY ALLEN STORY.

Mrs. Ransdell requested that the usual order of business be suspended and the Treasurer General's statement be heard first, owing to the fact that her husband, Senator Ransdell, was ill, and to the further fact that the bookkeeper, Mrs. Bryan, who would be required to be present to answer questions regarding figures, had lost a dear sister, and while heroically suppressing her grief and continuing to perform her duties during the two days her sister had lain dead at home, must be excused that morning to attend the funeral. The President General stated that she was quite sure the Board would wish to extend every consideration to its members, and that unless she heard objection to the contrary she would grant the request of the Treasurer General and hear her statement at once, adding, however, that the Board would take up the business that followed naturally in order after the statement of the Treasurer General—the report of the Auditing Committee, of the Finance Committee, and all of the business that should legitimately surround the statement of the Treasurer General. Mrs. Ransdell requested that her bookkeeper, Mrs. Bryan, be permitted to be present so as to answer any question with regard to figures that might arise, which request was granted by the President General, who asked that the Chairman of Finance, the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, and the Chairman of the Magazine Committee be called for, the Treasurer General being interrupted in the reading of her report in order to wait until the Chairman of Magazine Committee and the Chairman of Finance reached the Board Room.

During the intermission the President General recognized Mrs. Orton, who had requested an opportunity to be heard. Mrs. Orton stated that what she had to say might do for her report, that the work on the Nineteenth Smithsonian Report was progressing nicely, the only delay being occasioned by the fact that so many chapters had failed to send in their reports; that there were over 1,500 chapters and she had received 1,050 replies, and the receipt of as many as these were due largely to the assistance given her by the State Regents; that the chapters utterly failed to understand their responsibility in the matter and do not realize that it is mandatory they should make this report; that on the 1st of November she sent out a circular letter to the State Regent of each state requesting that she send the delinquent chapters in her state a notice that the report asked for by the Director General in charge of the Report to the Smithsonian Institution be sent without further delay.

The President General requested the representative of the State of Ohio to take the message to her state in connection with the death of Mrs. Macfarlane, that it would have seemed logical for the very efficient member of the Flag Committee from Ohio to succeed Mrs. Macfarlane, but that in view of the request of the State of Missouri to fill the place she could hardly see her way clear to appoint anyone else in that place.

Mrs. Boyle here read her report as follows:

Report of Recording Secretary General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that cards of admission were sent out within the specified time to all the new members admitted at the October Board meeting. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret and condolence, in connection with this meeting were also promptly written.

The minutes of the meeting were prepared and turned over to the Editor and proof read, and you have all received your December Magazine containing these minutes.

All the certificates which have been signed by the President General have been issued and mailed.

The notices to members of the Board of the December meeting, as well as the notices for the meeting of Memorial Continental Hall Committee were sent out as soon as the date was fixed. I have signed all documents requiring my signature.

The Board having voted at the October meeting to recommend some special observance of the birthday of Martha Washington, I felt it my duty to ascertain the exact date, which seemed never to have been absolutely verified. I take great pleasure, therefore, in quoting a letter received from the possessor of the Henley family Bible, Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, wife of Admiral Luce: "I have at your request looked up the matter of the date of the birth of Mrs. Washington and find it is recorded in our Bible as June 2, 1731, between the hour of 12 and 1. Mrs. Washington was the sister of my grandmother, and it gives me great pleasure if this information will be of any service."

Respectfully submitted,

ABBIE WILLIAMS R. BOYLE,

Recording Secretary General.

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The acceptance of the Recording Secretary General's report was moved by Mrs. Blodgett, seconded by Mrs. Orton and carried.

Mrs. Smoot presented a copy of the first vestry book of Christ Church Fairfax Parish, made by Martha G. Powell, historian of the Mount Vernon Chapter, which was received by the President General for the National Society with great appreciation, and accepted for the Library by Mrs. Sternberg with thanks. On motion of Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, it was carried *that a vote of thanks and appreciation be sent from this Board to Mrs. Powell of Mount Vernon Chapter for her valuable gift.*

Mrs. Young and Miss Finch having now come in, the President General stated that the statement of the Treasurer General would now be proceeded with, and after some discussion as to the part that had gone before, the Treasurer General took up her report from the beginning.

Report of Treasurer General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your Treasurer General has the honor to submit the following report in regard to the present financial condition of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to which she invites your most careful consideration. It is of vital importance that the unsound condition of the Treasury of the Society be clearly understood by the National Board of Management, and your Treasurer General asks your close attention for a few moments.

On November 30, 1916, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution had in the current fund a balance of *only* $2,938.26, and by the *last* day of *this month* the Society will be faced with a *deficit* of about *$11,000,* unless unexpected revenues are received.

In order that the cause of this financial crisis may be entirely clear it is necessary to set forth briefly several matters.

Prior to the October issue of the D. A. R. Magazine which came out about September 20, 1916, the Magazine was sent *only* to a number of paid subscribers, about 7,000 to 9,000 copies being printed monthly. However, during our last Congress, on April 22, 1916, the following resolution was adopted:

"Adoption of recommendation of Magazine Committee; that hereafter by the payment of her annual dues every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution becomes a paid subscriber to the magazine."

An examination of the verbatim report of the proceedings of the last Congress (see pages 288, 290) discloses that there was no discussion of the financial end of the proposition, no specific questions being raised as to the actual cost of sending the magazine free to the 90,000 odd members of the organization. A delegate whose name is not given, made some suggestion as to the condition of the Treasury, but this was promptly ruled out of order by the Parliamentarian.

Please understand that the Treasurer General is not criticising in any way the action of the Congress, but merely calling your attention to the facts as disclosed by the record.

At the meeting of the National Board of Management on June 22d last, the recommendation of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee that the practice of sending the magazine to all the Daughters be begun with the October number (issued about September 20th) was adopted. I quote from the minutes of the June Board meeting:

"The adoption of the first recommendation of the report of the Chairman of Magazine. Miss Serpell; Mrs. Thompson. (In accordance with the action of the 25th Congress, the magazine be sent to every Daughter of the American Revolution in good standing, beginning with the number sent out in September (i.e., October issue) and that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay the bills)."

Accordingly, 93,000 copies of the October magazine were printed and 92,000 distributed. The increased expense incurred is made evident by the following figures which can be verified by the records in the Treasurer General's office:

The total cost of issuing 7,500 copies of the magazine in September, 1915 (October issue), including office help, printing, postage, etc., was $929.72.

The total cost of issuing 93,000 copies of the magazine in September, 1916 (October issue), including office help, printing, postage, advertising agent, etc., was $8,619, approximately

The magazine has never paid for itself. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916, the total receipts from the magazine were $4,595.81, while the total magazine disbursements during the same year were $14,234.28. This left a deficit of nearly $10,000 to be paid out of the Society's funds. What the magazine receipts have been since March 31, 1916, and especially since the new advertising agent was employed, is not known to the Treasurer General, as the Chairman of the Magazine Committee has made no report to her office.

A resolution requesting the Chairman of the Magazine Committee to turn over monthly to the Treasurer General all moneys received on account of the magazine was laid on the table at the October Board meeting, and I wish to interpolate right here that no insult

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was intended to Chairman of Magazine as she suggested. The purpose of this resolution was to inform the Treasurer General of the financial status of the magazine, and to enable her to make certain that there would be money enough in the Treasury to meet the running expenses of the Society and the heavy cost of the monthly issuance of the magazine. An examination of the last magazine advertisements makes it fair to assume that the receipts have not increased very materially, but the Treasurer General has no definite information on this point.

The heavy deficit caused by the magazine will have to be borne by the Society. As previously stated, about $8,619 has been paid out for the October issue of the magazine. Already $7,328.10 has been paid out for the November magazine. The total cost, when all bills for this issue are paid, will be over $8,600, or more than the cost of the October issue. Assuming therefore that the monthly cost of the magazine, at its present circulation of over 93,000 copies, will continue at about $8,600—and unless actual figures to the contrary are given, we must assume this—the cost of the magazine for twelve months will be $103,200. This is a most conservative estimate.

The average annual surplus of the Society for the past several years, after payment of all debts (exclusive of magazine cost), has been about $33,000.

Everything indicates that the greater portion of the $103,200 cost of the magazine will be a deficit. We do not know what the receipts are, or will be, but fear that they will not amount to very much. It is evident then that with a surplus of $33,000, and a magazine deficit of from $85,000 to $95,000 to pay, the Society will be in a bad way within a year if the magazine continues to be published, unless the returns from advertising are very unexpectedly large. Not only will nothing at all be paid on our permanent fund, but we will have to go in debt to pay for the magazine.

As stated in the opening paragraph of this report, the Society had in the current fund on November 30, 1916, $2,938.26. If the record of other years is followed this year, the Treasurer General's office will receive during this month (December) about $3,000 in dues, etc., making a total current fund of $5,938.26. In December, 1915, the expenses of the D. A. R. (including all clerks, etc., and excluding magazine cost), were $5,207.75. If the expenses are the same this month—and they will probably be greater—there will only be $730.51 in the current fund on December 31. The December number of the magazine has already been issued and must be paid for within a few days. Its cost, I assume, will be the same as the October and November issues, that is about $8,600. This leaves a deficit of $7,869.49. A bill will be presented this month for about $3,000 for printing the proceedings of the last Congress. This will raise the deficit to $10,869.49.

In other words, on December 31, 1916, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will not only have no money on hand to pay the running expenses for January, but will have to go in debt to the extent of $11,000 to meet pending obligations, and this does not include the cost of the January issue of the magazine, which will raise the deficit to about $19,000. This disastrous financial situation is now staring us in the face.

The Treasurer General would be recreant to her constitutional right and duty as custodian of the funds of the Daughters of the American Revolution if she did not call these facts to the attention of the National Board of Management. If the Society is involved in serious financial difficulties the Treasurer General does not want the blame to fall upon her shoulders. A month ago she presented these facts fully to the President General and to the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and her anxiety for the welfare of the National Society demands that she also urge the Board to give its serious consideration to the critical condition of the Society's finances.

The facts are now clearly before the Board and the Treasurer General awaits such action as the Board in its wisdom may take.

Some question has been raised in regard to the $5,000 payment on land, which it is alleged was made without authority. The facts in the case are these: On February 23, 1916, the President General had closed a transaction for the purchase of land for $33,958.93, and in the early part of June the papers for final settlement were sent to my office by the Recording Secretary General. Notes due at a certain fixed period had been given by the National Society in full payment of this land, bearing interest at 6 per cent. An examination of the transaction convinced me that the rate of interest was higher than that which the Society had usually paid. I, therefore, consulted with a member of our advisory board, Mr. Charles C. Glover, President of the Riggs National Bank, who called in his friend, Mr. Charles J. Bell, President of the American Security & Trust Co., who expressed his willingness to accept a proposition which I made: that is, for him to pay for the land that we intended purchasing and accept our notes bearing interest at 5 per cent instead of 6 per cent and payable at our pleasure instead of at certain fixed periods.

I then wrote the President General fully in regard to this suggested transaction and

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on the following day the proposition was closed, with her consent and approval. The President General admitted to me that the Society had been saved considerable money by the substitution of the 5 per cent notes for the original 6 per cent notes, and by the fact that the money could be paid on these notes at the discretion of the National Society instead of at certain fixed periods, thereby, of course, enabling us to cut down the running of interest.

This whole transaction was explained to the National Board of Management at the meeting held on June 22, 1916, and the Board tendered your Treasurer General a vote of thanks for having saved the Society money.

The American Security & Trust Co., which holds the notes advised your Treasurer General, under date of September 13, 1916, that the revised transaction had saved the National Society nearly $1,000.00 already, and that a much larger saving may be expected in the future by the curtailing of the notes. It is a payment of a $5,000.00 note held by this bank which has been and is being criticized.

The actual facts in the case will completely exonerate the Treasurer General. Of the $5,000.00 paid on this note, all but $800.00 had been expressly given for land payment, or had been directed to that end through proper official channels. The Treasurer General knew that pledges to the amount of $1,300.00 had been given at the last Congress toward the Permanent Fund, and she had every reason to believe that these pledges would more than cover this $800.00 deficit.

The Treasurer General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution has always felt that it was incumbent upon her in the exercise of her sound discretion to decide when a land note or when a building note should be taken up, but this is entirely aside from the issue in this case. The Treasurer General had the approval of the National Board of Management in the $5,000.00 payment on land. In her report to the National Board of Management on June 22, 1916, the Treasurer General informed the Board of her intention to take up notes on land, and the Board by accepting her report, placed the stamp of its approval upon her proposed action.

Criticism, however, has been made that the President General's countersignature was not affixed to the check given in payment of the $5,000.00 land note. The Constitution authorizes the Treasurer General to draw by check on the funds of the Society and contains no word whatsoever in regard to the necessity of having the President General's countersignature on any of her checks. If it is desired to limit the Constitutional power of the Treasurer General to draw on the various funds by having all checks countersigned by the President General, the Treasurer General suggests that the Continental Congress alone has a right to amend the Constitution, and that, therefore, the matter should be presented in due course to the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress which meets next year. The Treasurer General resents being called up before the Finance Committee and questioned in regard to the Permanent Fund, because it is her conviction that the Finance Committee has no jurisdiction whatsoever over the Permanent Fund.

REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OCTOBER 1-NOVEMBER 30, 1916.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1916		$14,858.04

Receipts.

Annual dues $5,281, initiation fees $1,658, certificates $1, D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution $8.61, die of Insignia .50, directory $2.64, duplicate papers and lists $68.66, exchange .35, hand books $11.81, index of books in Library $1.08, interest $57.76, lineage books $124.96, magazine, sale of single copies $7.35, proceedings $6.26, ribbon $9.67, sale of Twenty-fifth Anniversary Medals $10., stationery $20.91, slot machine .45, statute books $8.75, telephone $3.31, refund, revenue stamps $1.01, auditorium events $200. Total receipts	7,484.08
	$22,342.12

Disbursements.

Refunds: Annual dues $325, initiation fees $26	$351.00	

President General: clerical service $180., postage $61.51, telegrams and telephones $22.86, rent of typewriter $10.50, mileage, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio and Virginia $122.34..... 397.21

Organizing Secretary General: clerical service $390., expressage .68, 10,100 cards $27.78, 1,000 seals $1.80, postal guide .75, binding book $3.75, repairing typewriter $11.70, sharpening erasers $1.40, ink pad .60..... 438.46

Recording Secretary General: clerical service $350., postage $2.50, telegrams $7.59, expressage $3.36..... 363.45

Certificate: clerical service $150., expressage $5.48, engrossing 2,056 certificates $205.60 ..... 361.08

Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service $150., postage and expressage $71.29, 5,000 "General Information" $11.50, postal guide .40, sharpening eraser .10..... 233.29

Registrar General: clerical service $1,266, 5,000 postals to be printed $50., binding records $20., 10,000 cards $38.50, sharpening erasers .40 ..... 1,374.90

Treasurer General: clerical service $1,250., record books $23.50, binding record books $7., receipt books $23.50, postal guide .40, telegrams $5.88, cards $4.93, sharpening erasers $1.20..... 1,316.41

Historian General: clerical service $370., cards $2.25, expressage .29.. 372.54

Director General; charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution: clerical service $4.50, envelopes and printing $73.75..... 78.25

Librarian General: clerical service $170., accessions $12., postage, express and drayage $9.03, clerical service, Genealogical Research Department $150. ..... 341.03

Curator General: clerical service $150., postage $2.33, blank book .65.. 152.98

General Office: clerical service $150., messenger $45.45, stamped envelopes $414.96, postage $5., overdue postage $10., supplies $161.34, revenue stamps $2., blank book $2.80, ink pad .50, telegram .51, dies of Insignia .30, repairing bicycle $1.55, express and drayage $13.70, sharpening eraser .10, bonding clerk .85, engrossing 13 pages in Remembrance Book $65., 10,000 amendments $28.90. Committees: Auditing, postage .48—Banquet Hall, postage .30—Building and Grounds and other Committees: clerical service $150., postage .50—Conservation: postage and printing $7.50—Finance: blank book $2., postage .12—Liquidation and Endowment Fund: postage $2.80, engrossing 125 Block certificates $9.38—Real Daughters: postage $10.—Revolutionary Relics: stamped envelopes $1.58..... 1,087.62

Expense Continental Hall: superintendent $200., watchman $120., guide $100., telephone operator and assistant guide $60., cleaners $340.50, electric current $65.48, coal $362.50, wood $8.75, ice $14.56, paper cups $3., paper towels and service $29.40, toilet paper $7.50, electric supplies $4.80, grass seed $6., hardware $1.05, packing and plungers .68, cement and gasoline $2.50, polish $8.15, paints and oils $3.57, glass and cloth .30, repairing boiler $18.84, cleaning 34 pairs curtains $25.50, inspecting elevator $1.25, repairing elevator $16. ..... 1,400.33

Printing and Duplicating Machine: printer $36., roller, ink, type and repairs $18.70..... 54.70

Magazine: Chairman—clerical service $161.32, postage $48.02, receipt book $8., postal guide .40, street directory $1., bonding Chairman 3 years $75., changing rubber stamp .20, mileage, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio and Virginia $122.34; Editor—salary $200., postage $25.97, telegrams $5.18—Expense Notes and Queries $60.; inserting and mailing August 1915 issue $29.94, cuts, August 1915 issue $11.16, photos, July $2.10, cuts, August issue $35.18, cuts, September issue $21.44, cash for Post Office, October issue $386.74, setting up addressing plates printing, etc., August, September and October issues $863.23, account of printing and mailing November issue $7,328.10, expressage $41.47, expressage, Remembrance Book .46..... 9,427.25

Real Daughters: support 40 Real Daughters October and November.. 640.00

State Regents' Postage: Alabama $10., Colorado $10., Connecticut $10., District of Columbia $5., Indiana $25., Massachusetts $10., Mississippi $10., Missouri $10., New Hampshire (1915) $10., New York $10., West Virginia $10., Wisconsin $10..... 130.00

Stationery, National Officers, etc.: President General $50.90, Recording Secretary General $9.25, Registrar General $22.13, Treasurer General $47.44, Librarian General $10., General Office $12.25, Magazine, Chairman $14.60, Magazine, Editor $4.80..... 171.37

Stationery, State Regents: Florida $2.75, Kentucky $1., Maine $3.75, Massachusetts $1.00, Michigan $8.90, New Jersey $7.30, New York $3.00, Oklahoma $11.10, Washington $1.25	41.25	
Auditing Accounts: audits August, September and October	150.00	
D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution: 200 copies 18th Report $37.12, postage $3	40.12	
Lineage: postage and expressage	13.96	
Proceedings: postage and expressage	9.92	
Statute Books: postage	3.00	
Spoons: spoons for 2 Real Daughters	4.80	
Telephone: service and toll	100.69	
Furniture: steel case, Registrar General $76., 2 sections filing cabinet, Registrar General $44., Office Furniture, Chairman Magazine Com. $185.50, 5 decanters and stopper, Museum $37.75, antique silver sugar tongs $5	348.25	
Total Disbursements		$19,403.86
Balance, Current Fund November 30, 1916		$2,938.26
Franco-American Fund: balance at last report September 30, 1916	$219.19	
Disbursements: wreath, Gen. Lafayette's statue	12.45	
		206.74
Patriots' Memorial D. A. R. School Fund: as at last report September 30, 1916		701.05
American International College D. A. R. Building Fund: balance at last report September 30, 1916 $1,049.90; Receipts: Copper Country Chapter, Mich. $1.05		1,050.95
Preservation of Historic Spots: balance at last report September 30, 1916 $72., Receipts: D. C.; District of Columbia Daughters $40., Potomac Chapter $18., Ruth Brewster $18., Total $148; Disbursements: erecting fence for milestone $18., 20 markers for milestone fences $40, Total $58		90.00
On deposit National Metropolitan Bank November 30, 1916		$4,987.00

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Cash balance at last report September 30, 1916		$543.03
Receipts: California—at large Mrs. Annie L. Ayres $1., Mrs. Wm. K. Beans $1., Mrs. Chas. M. Booth $1., Mrs. Edith B. Crawford $1., Mrs. Hattie S. Diven $1., Mrs. Martha G. Herrick $1., Mrs. Joseph Travelli $1., F. E. Welch 10., Indiana—Indiana Chapters $29., Michigan—Chapter, Copper Country $1.05, Ohio—Chapters, Molly Chittenden $1., Ursula Wolcott $1., Pennsylvania—Chapters, Bellefonte $5., Warrior Run $10., Yorktown $20.25, interest, bank balance $16.98		101.28
On deposit National Metropolitan Bank November 30, 1916		$644.31
Cash balance National Metropolitan Bank	$644.31	
Investment: second mortgage, Norfolk, Va. 6 per cent	1,000.00	
Investment: Permanent Fund, Land Notes 5 per cent	1,330.00	
Total Philippine Scolarship Fund	$2,774.31	
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Historical Fund. Investment: Permanent Fund Land Notes 5 per cent		$1,517.79

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

Receipts: Arkansas—Chapter: John McAlmont $50., Connecticut—Chapters: Freelove Baldwin Stow $50., Hannah Benedict Carter $50., Miss Edna L. Woodruff, Hannah Woodruff Chapter $50., Mary Floyd Tallmadge $50., District of Columbia—Chapters: Mary Washington $5., Wendell Wolfe $60., Georgia—Chapters: Fielding Lewis $28., George Walton $5., James Monroe $2., Nebraska—Chapter: Coronado $5., New Jersey—Chapters: Chinkchewunska $25., Gen. Lafayette $60., New York—Chapters: Salamanca $5., Tuscarora $50., Ohio—Chapters: Columbus $25., Fort McArthur $10., Pennsylvania—Chapters: Chester County $100., Cumberland County $30., Peter Muhlenberg $50., Tennessee—Chapters: Adam Dale $6.75, Bonny Kate $12.45, Campbell $15., Capt. Wm. Edmiston $3.30, Col. Thomas McCrory $9.45, Commodore Lawrence $3., Martha Bratton $2.70, Samuel Doak $14.10, Shelby $3.60, Watauga $14.85, Texas—Chapters: Jane Douglas $10	805.20
Disbursements: Helen Dunlap School, Ark., $50., George Washington University D. C. $5., Berry School Ga., $240., W. C. T. U. Settlement School, Hindman Ky. $20., Pine Mountain Settlement	

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School, Ky. $10., Lees-McRae Institute N. C. $60., Godman Guild, Columbus, Ohio $25., Maryville College, Tenn. $300., Tennessee D. A. R. School, Tenn. $85.20, Southern Industrial Educational Association $10..... 805.20

Petty Cash Fund $500.00

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance in Bank at last report September 30, 1916..... $4,939.06

Receipts.

Charter Fees $29., Life Membership Fees $175..... $204.00

Continental Hall Contributions: Alabama: Chapter, Oliver Wiley $10,—Arizona: at large, Mrs. Eva T. Jensen $1—California: Chapter, San Diego $2.—Connecticut: Chapters, Sarah Riggs Humphreys three members, bond $50., Sibbil Dwight Kent, bond $55.—Georgia: Chapters, Ochlochnee $5., Sergeant Newton, certificates $6.—Iowa: Chapter, Clinton, expressage on Tablet, Room $3.64—Kentucky: Kentucky Chapters, Room $25., Henry Clagett, Room $5., Trabue Room $5.—Maryland: Mrs. Greenleaf Johnson, Baltimore Chapter $100.—Michigan: Chapters, Michigan Chapters, case, Museum $83.80, Copper Country case, Museum $1.05, Copper Country $9.45, Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, five members, engrossing title page memory book $5.—Missouri: Chapters, Dicey Langston $5., Elizabeth Benton, penny a day $51.70, Rachel Donelson $15., St. Joseph $25., Sarah Barton Murphy $6., Miss Mary E. Taylor, at large $10.—New Hampshire: Miss Annie Wallace, State Regent $10., Old Number Four Chapter $2.—New Jersey: at large, Miss Edith A. Brockett $2.25—New York: Mrs. Chas. H. Lovett, Bronx Chapter, penny a day $7.—Pennsylvania: Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon and Miss Eliza O. Denniston, Pittsburgh Chapter, books for Library $8.—Texas: Chapters, Esther McCrory $10., Mary Isham Keith $25., Mrs. J. Wallace Brosig, Robert Raines Chapter $5., Mrs. J. A. Walker, .25—Vermont: Chapter, Hands Cove $1.—Wisconsin: Chapter, Benjamin Tallmadge $15 ..... 565.14

Silver Chain Contributions: Massachusetts: Chapter, Fort Massachusetts $3.50—New York: Chapter, Fort Greene $1.25—Wisconsin: Chapter, Port Washington $4.50..... 9.25

Contributions to Final Payment of Debt, Memorial Continental Hall: Arkansas: at large, Miss Katherine C. Breckenridge $5.—California: Chapters, California $25., Oneonta Park $25., Santa Barbara $15.—Colorado: Chapters, Arapahoe $10., Denver $25.—District of Columbia: Chapter, Army & Navy $25.—Florida: Chapters, Col. Arthur Erwin $5., Jacksonville $25.—Illinois: Mrs. William Butterworth, V. P. G. $100.—Indiana: Mrs. W. W. Gaar, Richmond—Indiana Chapter $25.—Iowa: Mrs. F. E. Frisbee, Mary Ball Washington Chapter $25.—Maine: Chapters, Hannah Weston $10., Koussinoe $25.—Massachusetts: Chapters, Fort Phoenix $25., Old Colony $25, Mrs. Helen R. Blackmar, Old Colony Chapter $25, Peace Party $25,—Michigan: Mrs. Frances P. Connable, Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter $25, Mrs. Wm. Wente, Ruth Sayre Chapter $25, Mrs. W. H. Withington, Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter $10,—Mississippi: Chapters, La Salle $10, Richard Caswell $5,—Missouri: Chapters, Charity Stille Langsstaff $25, Webb City $5,—New Hampshire: Chapter, Ellen I. Sanger $25,—New Jersey: Chapters, Gen. Lafayette $25, Greenwich Tea Burning $25,—New York: Mrs. Daniel Manning, Hon. Pres. Gen. $25 Chapters, Battle Pass $25, Capt. John Harris $20, Caughnawaga $25, Champlain $5, Mrs. P. O. A. Briggs, Corp. Josiah Griswold Chapter $40, Cunahunta $5, Mrs. Frances J. McCullough, Cunahunta Chapter $5, Fort Oswego $25, Gen. Wm. Floyd $10, Hendrick Hudson $10, Irondequoit $25, Ketewamoke $10, Le Ray de Chaumont $25, Minisink $11. Philip Schuyler $20, Mrs. James Mingay, Saratoga Chapter $25, Miss Ellen H. Walworth, Saratoga Chapter $25, Schoharie $10, Ticonderoga $10, Mrs. Lucy B. Dudley, at large $25,—Ohio: Mrs. Wm. C. Boyle, Rec. Sec. Gen. $25, Chapters, Col. Jonathan Bayard Smith $5, Mrs. Frances L. Achey, Jonathan Dayton Chapter $25, Mary Stanley $25, Wah-wil-a-way $50, Western Reserve, group of mem-

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bers $75, Mrs. Wm. G. Rose, Western Reserve Chapter $25, Miss Sarah L. Van Dorn, Western Reserve Chapter $25,—Rhode Island: Mrs. Chas. E. Longley, State Regent $25,—Texas: Mrs. Joseph B. Debrell, Alamo Chapter $25, Mrs. Camille B. Bird, Pocahontas $25,—Utah: Chapter, Spirit of Liberty $25,—Washington: Mrs. Eliza F. Leary, V. P. G. $25,—West Virginia: Mrs. Annie C. Spilman, James Wood Chapter $25,—Wisconsin: Chapter, Benjamin Tallmadge $10	1,421.00	
Contributions to Land: Alabama: Chapters, Andrew Jackson $1.25, Bienville $1.25, Bigbee Valley $1.25, Cherokee $1.25, Colbert $1.25, Fort Strother $1.25, Francis Marion $1.25, Joseph McDonald $1.25, Light Horse Harry Lee $1.25, Martha Wayles Jefferson $1.25, Mobile $1.25, Needham Bryan $1.25, Old Elyton $1.25, Oliver Wiley $1.25, Sylacauga $1.25, Tohopeka, $1.25, Tuscaloosa $1.25, Twickenham Town $1.25, Under Five Flags $1.25,—Colorado: Chapter Monte Vista $1.70—Connecticut: Chapters: Anna Warner Bailey $1.25, Martha Pitkin Wolcott $1.25,—Michigan: Michigan Delegation 25th Cont. Congress $27, Copper Country Chapter $1.05,—New York: Chapter, Manhattan $25,—Pennsylvania: McKean Chapter $5, Mrs. Magdalena Stauffer, Valley Forge Chapter $5,—Tennessee: Chapter, David Craig $3.75,—Texas: Chapter, William Findley $1.25	96.00	
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	1.00	
Commissions: Insignia $97.50, Regents and Ex-Regents Bars $44, Record Shields $3, Recognition Pins $33.20, Spoons $30.90	208.00	
Interest on Bonds	45.00	
Total Receipts		$2,549.99
		$7,489.05

Disbursements.

(None)		0,000.00
Balance November 30th, 1916		$7,489.05
Balance, American Security and Trust Company Bank	$7,489.05	
Permanent Investment, Chicago and Alton Bonds	2,314.84	
Total Permanent Fund, Cash and Investment		$9,803.89

Respectfully,

OLIVE POWELL-RANSDELL,

Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Bryan was here excused, the President General stating that when it was necessary to ask questions she would be called for.

After some discussion, Mrs. Greenawalt read her report as Chairman of the Auditing Committee as follows.

Report of Auditing Committee.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Auditing Committee has the honor to report that we have met and carefully examined the reports of the National Accounting Company, auditors for the National Society for the months of October and November, 1916, in connection with the reports of the Treasurer General for the same months.

We are happy to inform you that the accounts of the Treasurer General for this period agree with the auditor's record, as also do the balances of the various funds. The petty cash fund, stamped envelopes and other minor funds have been examined and checked up by the auditors, and found to correspond with the report of the Treasurer General as presented.

The National Accounting Company, expert accountants for the Society, in submitting the October 1916 report to your Committee, state as follows: "The following permanent fund vouchers to which we called attention in our June and August reports, still require the approval of the President General, No. 591 American Security and Trust Company $5,021.10, also No. 598 American Security and Trust Company $201.31."

The following letter from the National Accounting Company, expert accountants for our Society, is submitted for your consideration:

115 Broadway, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1916.

Mrs. Frank F. Greenawalt, Chairman, Auditing Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

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Dear Madam:

We have before us a copy furnished us by the Recording Secretary General of the resolution of the National Board of Management, passed at the meeting of October 6, 1916, with reference to the countersignature of checks drawn by the Treasurer General of your Society.

We also have before us Article 6 of the By-Laws, to which reference is made in this resolution.

It is our opinion that this resolution as drawn provides that all checks drawn by the Treasurer General upon the funds of the National Society must be countersigned by the President General. We would suggest that the Special Funds in the custody of the Society and now deposited in the National Metropolitan Bank, be transferred from the Current Fund to a separate bank account in the National Metropolitan Bank, which could be known as a special account and that all checks drawn from this account should be required to have the countersignature of the President General in the same manner as the Permanent Fund checks.

We would further suggest that some one, resident in the City of Washington, be appointed to countersign all checks drawn on the Current Fund. We do not particularly favor the countersignature of the President General on Current Fund checks owing to the delay incident to this procedure.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) H. J. Losgren,
National Accounting Company,
Acting General Manager.

In accordance with the advice of the expert accountant for our Society, outlined in the letter above, we respectfully present

Recommendation 1.

That the Special Funds in the custody of the Society, now deposited in the National Metropolitan Bank, be transferred from the Current Fund to a separate bank account in the National Metropolitan Bank, to be known as a "Special Account," and that all checks drawn from this "Special Account" shall be required to have the countersignature of the President General in the same manner as the Permanent Fund checks.

Also, acting upon the advice of the National Accounting Company, we respectfully present

Recommendation 2.

That some one resident in Washington be appointed to countersign all checks drawn on the Current Fund.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Frank F.) Maud Lipscomb Greenawalt,
Chairman, Auditing Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Wood and carried, that *the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted without recommendations.* After the reading by Mrs. Greenawalt of what the Special Funds consisted of for the month of October, *the adoption of the first recommendation of the Auditing Committee* was moved by Mrs. Angsbury, seconded by Mrs. Smith and carried.

The second recommendation was then read and the President General suggested that it be added to by stating that the person designated be the Chairman of Finance. Mrs. Angsbury thereupon moved the adoption of the second recommendation that checks on the current fund be countersigned by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the President General stating that the Chairman of Finance Committee was a member of the Board. Miss Pierce seconded the motion amending it by adding the words "who shall be a member of the Board." This was accepted by the maker, and the motion, *the adoption of the second recommendation that checks on the current fund be countersigned by the chairman of the Finance Committee, who shall be a member of the Board,* was then put and declared carried. Mrs. Brumbaugh stated that she was about to ask a roll call vote on the question and a rising vote was ordered taken by the President General, resulting in 19 for and 1 against.

The President General here called upon Miss Finch to give her report as Chairman of Magazine, explaining that all these matters came up at this time because they had to do with the disposition of the funds of the Society of which the Treasurer General treated in her report, calling attention to the fact that while these two National Chairmen (Magazine and Auditing) were present they had no right to vote.

Report of Magazine Committee.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As Chairman of the Magazine Committee, I desire to report that since the last meeting of the Board, the November and December numbers of the Magazine have been sent to the members in good standing in accordance with the vote of the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress. The fifteen hundred new members who were admitted at the October meeting having been added to the mailing list.

I also wish to state that the money received by the Magazine Committee since the last Congress, and on deposit to the Magazine account in the National Lincoln Bank, up to December 5, 1916, amounts to $2,142.37, consisting of the following:

Receipts for advertisements.....$1,106.16
Receipts for subscriptions..... 946.89

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Receipts for sales..... 89.32

Total $2,142.37

Money still due the Magazine from advertisements amounts to about $4,667.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE G. FINCH,
Chairman.

Inasmuch as the Carey Printing Company are able to submit through their company, the third largest printers in the country and the printers of over forty-eight well-known magazines, the lowest bid, the Magazine Committee recommends to the Board that the Carey Printing Company be awarded the new contract for printing the Magazine.

Unanimously carried at meeting of Magazine Committee, Dec. 12, 1916.

The editor of the Magazine was given permission by the President General to be present at this time. A general discussion followed on this recommendation, during which Mrs. Guernsey read a lengthy opinion from an attorney as to the right of the Board to make any magazine contract. The discussion was finally interrupted by a motion made by Mrs. Augsbury, and seconded by Mrs. Sternberg, that the Board adjourn for luncheon, Mrs. Augsbury announcing that she and Mrs. Spraker had sent invitations to the luncheon to every member of the Board and if any State Vice Regent was there she should consider that she was included in the invitation. The Board therefore adjourned at 1:45 for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order at 3:35 by Mrs. Gedney, Vice President General from New Jersey, who stated that the President General had asked her to take charge while she obeyed a summons to the White House, and that the time while she was gone should be devoted to the receiving of reports, no recommendations to be acted upon until her return as she desired to keep very closely in touch with the work of the Board.

Miss Pierce read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General.

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1,485 applications presented to the Board and 478 supplemental papers verified; permits issued 1,613. Papers examined and not yet verified, original, 490; supplemental, 1,161. Supplemental papers received prior to January 1, 1915, for which additional information has been requested but not yet received 295, papers returned unverified, original, 32; supplemental, 56. New records verified, 311.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

The acceptance of the report of the Registrar General and that the Secretary be empowered to cast the ballot for the new members was moved by Mrs. Orton, seconded by Mrs. Wood and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot for the 1,485 members admitted, and the Chair declared the members elected to the National Society.

Mrs. Smoot then read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I wish to present for confirmation the name of *Mrs. F. M. Witkins* of Eugene, Oregon, for State Vice Regent in the place of Miss M. Ruth Guppy resigned. Also the name of *Mrs. Rudolph B. Hartman* of Milwaukee, Wis., for confirmation as State Vice Regent in the place of Mrs. John G. Rexford resigned. Both these ladies have been duly elected by their States to fill unexpired terms.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Lucia Weaver Robbins, Faunsdale, Ala.; *Mrs. Corinne Macfarland Lipscomb*, Washington, D. C.; *Miss Margaret Fitzwater*, Clearwater, Fla.; *Mrs. Edna Ellis Robbins*, West Palm Beach, Fla.; *Mrs. Faith Dorsey Yow*, Lavonia, Ga.; *Mrs. Lulu M. Pearce Farmer*, Thomson, Ga.; *Miss Bertha Elizabeth Bergen*, Morris, Ill.; *Mrs. Eva Linbarger Walworth*, Hammond, Ind.; *Mrs. Edna L. Frederickson*, Charles City, Iowa; *Miss Marcia Arthur Moss*, Williamsburg, Ky.; *Mrs. Marion Adele Longfellow*, Brookline, Mass.; *Mrs Alice Moss Ferris*, Laddonia, Mo.; *Mrs. Inez M. Haring*, Massillon, Ohio; *Mrs. Mary A. Soule*, Baker, Oregon; *Miss Jennie L. Westgate*, Haverhill, N. H.; *Mrs. Helen Reed de Laporte*, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; *Mrs. Grace Aimee Reed Porter*, Fort Pierre, S. D.; *Mrs. Winnie Huntington Quick*, Castle Rock, Washington.

The National Board is asked to authorize chapters at the following places:

Washington, D. C.; Maysville and Pineville, Ky.; North and Pacolet, S. C. and Panama.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Louise Thatcher Harrison, Alta, Iowa; *Miss Mary McKeen*, Moorestown, N. J.; *Mrs. Minnie Bassett Holloman*, Tucumcari, New Mexico; *Mrs. LaBelle Wallace*, Shelton, Neb.; *Mrs. Flora M. Kinner*, Warrensville, Ohio; *Mrs. Alice Merrill O'Brien*, Skiatook, Okla.; *Mrs. Sue Hite Humphreys*, Greenville, Texas.

The Organizing Regency of Mrs. Frances Brooks Pittman was reported to the October Board by mistake, as having expired. She has organized her chapter.

The resignations of the following Organizing Regents have been reported:

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Mrs. Dora Myers Hanna, Long Beach, Cal.; *Miss Grace Willes Sullivant,* Baton Rouge, La.; *Miss Fanny Harnit,* Maumee, Ohio; and *Mrs. Eleanor Cheney Schmoele Boyd,* Kingsville, Texas.

The reappointment of the following Organizing Regents have been requested by their respective State Regents:

Mrs. Lelia Lee Lusk, Guntersville, Ala.; *Mrs. Grace Locke Davis,* Redlands, Cal.; *Mrs. Minnie Moore Willson,* Kissimmee, Fla.; *Mrs. Jennie Mershon Hilt,* Buckner, Mo.; *Miss Henrietta Worsham,* Seventy-six, Mo.; *Mrs. Alice Clara Dilworth,* Holdredge, Neb.; *Mrs. Mary Day Denniston,* Anacortes, Washington.

The Richard Royall Chapter of McKinney, Texas, wishes to be officially disbanded.

The following Chapters have reported their organization since the October 6th Board meeting:

Federal City, Washington, D. C.; *Olde Towne,* Logansport, Ind.; *Joseph Morris,* Fulton, Ky.; *Elizabeth Pierce Lancey,* Pittsfield, Maine; *Brig. Gen. John Glover,* Lynn, Mass.; *Madame Hodnett,* Cleveland, Miss.; *Louisiana Purchase,* De Soto, Mo.; *Clay Center,* Clay Center, Neb.; *Douglas King,* Wayne, Neb.; *Sioux Lookout,* North Platte, Neb.; *Ellicott,* Falconer, N. Y.; *Alexander Martin,* High Point, N. C.; *Mary Chesney,* Warren, Ohio; *Oxford Caroline Scott,* Oxford, Ohio; *Sarah Childress Polk,* Dallas, Oregon; *Triangle,* North East, Penna.; *Capt. Jabez Deming,* Brenham, Texas; *Betsey Wright,* Newport, Wash.; and *Michael Trebert,* Port Angeles, Washington.

Charters issued, 14; Charter Members insignia, 1; Bars, 42; State and State Vice Regents Insignia, 4; Regents' lists issued, 12; 7 paid for, $35.

Admitted membership October 6, 1916..126,276
Actual membership October 6, 1916... 94,223

Respectfully submitted,

BETTY CARTER SMOOT,
Organizing Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Moved by Mrs. Sternberg, seconded by Mrs. Orton, and carried, *that the report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted.*

Mrs. Augsbury presented her report as follows:

Report of Historian General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The annual letters sent from my office to members of the Historical Research Committee have called forth a large number of enthusiastic replies. The heart of your Historian General is always cheered by these personal messages so filled with loyalty and interest.

The collecting and transcribing of local history has been a prominent feature in contributions and in plans for future work. The heroes of peace as well as those of war, the progress of social and economic conditions, the development of religious and educational matters have been the themes of many valuable additions to our collection of historical material. I have to report today a varied list which includes several gifts from friends outside our membership: Marriage Bonds, Edgecomb Co., N. C., 1766-1837. Wills, Tarboro, Edgecomb Co., N. C., 1763-1854, giving names of testator and heirs, Mrs. Paul Jones, Tarboro, N. C. *Reminiscences* of the "Wood Yard," Hon. John Hays, LL. D., Carlisle, Pa. *Photographs,* Flag Day Exercises at Muskegon, Michigan, in which 4,500 school children participated, from Mrs. J. M. Snow, Muskegon. *History of Blackshear,* Pierce Co., Georgia, from 1757-1814, pamphlet of twenty-nine pages, by Miss Nellie Stewart. Presented by Mrs. L. J. Langley, Rome, Ga. *Blue print map* of Braddock's military road from Cumberland, Maryland, to Braddock, Pa., 1755. Donated by Miss Effie Teemer, Lorain, Ohio. *Copies, military orders,* Arnold's Expedition, 1775. Presented by Miss Alice Foster, Gardiner, Maine. *Descendants of Elijah B. Cook* and Charity Lockwood Cook. Published and presented by Mrs. William H. Cortright, Regent "Charity Cook" Chapter, Homer, Michigan. *Copy of deed* of "Carter Park;" also oldest tombstone inscription in Leominster, Mass. Gifts of Miss Ellen E. Pierce. *Historical papers,* California Indians and their myths, Early Explorers of the Pacific Coast, Father Junilero Serra and the missions of El Camino Real, written by members of "Santa Barbara" Chapter. Presented by Mrs. Mary A. Bliss. Poem—*Traditions of Wallenpaupack,* by Mrs. Helen M. Cooke, Historian "Wayne" Chapter, Hawley, Pa. *Scrapbook* of press clippings, unveiling ceremonies at grave of Lieut. William Baylis, the only Revolutionary soldier buried in Henry Co., Missouri, from Mrs. Charles Rutherford, Clinton, Mo. *Copies of two letters* from Mrs. Amaryllis Ellis of New Bern, N. C., to her sister, Mrs. Sallt Attmore of Philadelphia, 1791. Also *"The Old South"* (1850), a charming picture of country life under the old regime, written by Mrs. Frederick C. Roberts. Presented by Miss Lucretia Roberts, New Bern, N. C. List of officers, 16th Regiment, New Hampshire militia (1797-1806). Mrs. W. H. Story, Claremont, N. H. *Press clippings,* unveiling of fountain in memory of the Cabarrus Black Boys, by D. A. R., at Concord, North Carolina, Historical sketch of their daring deed (1771). *Press clippings,* Mrs. Roberta Atkins, Lexington, Ky. Valuable papers read before Schenectada Chapter; Presented by Mrs. W. T. Becker, are as follows: Legend of Bemis Heights (poem), Passing of Burgoyne, by William Temple Becker, and Origin of the Flag, Mrs. Franklin P. Wemple. *Program* of the Pageant of Old Deerfield, given in August. *Two hundred pension records* have been

copied in this office from the original records in the U. S. Pension Bureau and bound in permanent form for the library. Volume forty-three of the Lineage Book is in the hands of the printer, while work on volume forty-four is half finished.

Respectfully submitted,
MARY E. AUGSBURY,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Miss Pierce, and carried, *that the report of the Historian General be accepted.*

Mrs. Sternberg presented the following report, reading, as was customary, only the totals:

Report of Librarian General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the library:

BOOKS.

Genealogy of the Ayres Family of Fairfield County, Conn. Compiled by James Noyes States. New Haven, 1916.

Chronicles of the Cochranes. Compiled by Ida Cochran Haughton. Columbus, 1913.

The Ely Ancestry. Lineage of Richard Ely of Plymouth, England, who came to Boston, Mass., about 1655, *and settled in Lyme, Conn.,* 1661. Collected by Moses S. Beach and William Ely, M. D. Edited and enlarged by George B. Vanderpoel. New York, 1902. Presented by Mr. George B. Vanderpoel.

The Hamiltons of Burnside, North Carolina, and their ancestors and descendants. By Patrick Hamilton Baskervill. Richmond, 1916. Presented by the author.

History of the Hubbell Family, containing genealogical records of the ancestors and descendants of Richard Hubbell from A. D., 1086 *to A. D.,* 1915. By Walter Hubbell. New York, 1915.

History of Hume, Kennedy and Brockman Families. By William Everett Brockman. Washington, D. C. C. H. Potter and Company, 1916.

The Huntington Family in America, 1633-1915. Published by Huntington Family Association. Hartford, 1915. Presented by the Association.

The Kinnears and Their Kin. Compiled by Emma Siggins White. Kansas City, 1916.

Genealogy of Colonel Andrew Lynn Jr. and Mary Ashercraft Johnson and their descendants. By Eliza B. Lynn, Regent "Colonel Andrew Lynn" Chapter. Presented by the author.

Notes from a family record, 1604—*May,* 1905—*June,* 1916. *Webster, Ingersoll, Moss, King, Howley, McHarg.* By William M. McHarg. New York. Privately printed. Presented by Mr. Joseph Manuel Andreini.

The Clan McFarlane, the division of the clan. The ancestry of David D. McNair. By Mary Wilson McNair. Hartford, 1914. Presented by the author.

The Ancestry of Katharine Choate Paul, Mrs. William J. Young, Jr. Compiled by Edward Joy Paul.

Descendants of George Puffer of Braintree, Mass., 1639-1915. By Charles Nutt. Worcester, 1915.

Partial Genealogy of John Reynolds born in England, 1612 (*supposedly*), *sailed from Ipswich, England.* Compiled and published by Alvah Reynolds. Altona, Illinois, 1916. Presented by the author.

Historical and genealogical account of Andrew Robeson of Scotland, New York and Pennsylvania and of his descendants, 1653-1916. Compiled, edited and published by Kate Hamilton Osborne.

Genealogy of the States family. Compiled by James Noyes States. New Haven, 1913.

A genealogy of the Thomas family, 1625-1911. *Descendants of Jeremiah Thomas of Harpers Ferry, Virginia, a patriot of the Revolution.* Compiled by Stella Miller. Mount Sterling, 1911. Presented by the compiler.

The Tousey family in America. By Theodore Cuyler Rose. Elmira, The Osborne Press, 1916. Presented by Mrs. Theodore Cuyler Rose.

Allied ancestry of the Van Culemborg family of Culemborg, Holland. By Edwin Jaquette Sellers. Philadelphia, 1915.

Genealogy of the descendants of Omri Warner and more extended history of Milo Warner and his family. By C. O. Warner. Presented by the author.

Genealogy of the Wilson-Thompson families. Descendants of John Wilson of County Antrim, Ireland, and of Elizabeth McGrandy Thompson of County Tyrone, Ireland. Compiled by the Wilson-Thompson Family Association. Edited by Warren S. Ely. Doylestown, 1916. Presented by Mr. Lewis Low Thompson.

The Life and times of Anne Royall. By Sarah Harvey Porter. Cedar Rapids, 1909. Presented by the author.

Peterborough, New Hampshire, in the Revolution. By Jonathan Smith. Clinton, 1913.

The Journals of Captain Meriweather Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway kept on the expedition of western exploration, 1803-1806. Edited by Milo M. Quaife. Madison, Wisconsin, 1915. Volume 22 of Collections of Wisconsin State Historical Society.

The Dutch Dominie of the Catskills, or The Times of the "Bloody Brandt." By David Murdoch. New York, 1861. Presented by the Rev. Charles Maar.

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The Stonington Battle Centennial. A record of the celebration of August 8, 9 and 10, 1914. Presented by Mrs. and Miss Noyes in memory of Edward Herbert Noyes.

A History of Evansville and Vanderburgh County, Indiana. By Joseph P. Elliott. Evansville, 1897. Presented by "Vanderburgh" Chapter.

Brief history of First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. Compiled by William Reynolds. Baltimore, 1913. Presented by the First Presbyterian Church.

History of Calhoun County, Mich. Philadelphia, 1877. Presented by Mrs. Justin Cook through "Charity Cook" Chapter.

John Marshall's Life of Washington. Volumes 1, 3, 4 and 5.

Historical Collections. Virginia.

The Federalist on the new Constitution. By Hamilton, Jay and Madison. Written in 1788.

Bound Pamphlets. Printed in 1774.

The History of Political Transactions of Parties from Charles the 2nd and the deeds of King William. By Somerville, and printed in 1793.

Bound Pamphlets. By Richard Price and printed in 1785.

The late war between the United States and Great Britain. By William Cobbett. Printed in 1815.

D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation. 4 volumes. 1848.

Godwin on Political Justice. 2 volumes. Printed in 1796.

Hening's Justice. 3 volumes. Printed in 1799.

Smith's History of Virginia. 2 volumes.

Bound Pamphlets. Printed in 1769.

The above 22 volumes were presented by Mrs. Stephen Putney of Wytheville, Virginia, in memory of her father and ancestor through the chairman of the Virginia Book Shelf Committee, Mrs. Arthur Kyle Davis.

History of Princeton in the County of Worcester, Mass., 1759-1915. 2 volumes. Published by the town. Presented by Mrs. Frances Everett Blake.

Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association for 1915. Volume 14.

Burying grounds of Sharon, Connecticut; Amenia, North East and New York. Being an abstract of inscriptions from thirty places of burial in the above named towns. Published by L. Van Alstyne. Sharon, Conn. Presented by Dr. Laura C. Hawkins.

Historic Newark. A collection of facts and traditions about the most interesting sites, streets and buildings in the city. Newark, 1916. Printed for and persented by The Fidelity Trust Company.

Bulletins of Virginia State Library. Volume 9. Richmond, 1916.

Early years on the Western Reserve with extracts from letters of Ephraim Brown's family, 1805-1845. Prepared and edited by George Clary Wing. Cleveland, 1916. Presented by the editor.

A History of Schenectady during the Revolutian. By William T. Hanson, Jr. Privately printed.

Inscriptions on gravestanes in the ald cemetery at Hancock, New Hampshire, 1911. Presented by Mrs. Mary E. Saint Clair.

Year Book, 1915-1916, *af Society of Colonial Wars in State of New York.* New York, 1916. Presented by the Society.

A descriptive catalogue of the official publications of the territory and state of Indiana from 1800 *to* 1890. By Daniel Wait Howe.

Indiana Historical Society Publications. Volume 3. Indianapolis, 1906. Lacks Number 7.

Maunt Vernon, Washington's home and the nation's shrine. By Paul Wilstach. Garden City, 1916.

The appeal of the State Regent at the late State Canference of the "Daughters" of Tennessee for books for Memorial Cantinental Hall is already bearing fruit, "Commodare Perry" Chapter, being the first to respond with eight baoks and three pamphlets by Tennessee authors. Two volumes by Virginia Frazer Boyle, one by Edith Preston Booney and four by Walter Malone, authors of whom Tennessee is justly proud.

PAMPHLETS.

Andrew Branning's family, pioneers of the territary of Florida. By W. C. C. Branning. 1914. Three parts. Presented by the author.

Chart of the descendants of William Broun of Virginia. Constructed by Virginia M. Broun from material collected by Thomas L. Brown. Presented by the compiler.

Captain Thomas Cook (1752-1841). *A soldier of the Revolution.* Edited by his great-great-grandnephew, William M. Sweeny. Presented by Mr. Sweeny.

Year Book, 1916, *of American Clan Gregor Society.* Edited by Egbert Watson Magruder. Richmond, 1916. Presented by the Society.

Family records. Day, Scott, Phelps, Van Fleet or Van Vliet, McCarty, Watson, Marston, Carrill, Newcomb. Compiled by M. Alice Day Marston. Typewritten. Presented by Mrs. Anson Marston.

Centennial celebration of Bethany Presbyterian Church, Bridgeville, Penn., 1814-1914. Presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

Early tax lists of Hallowell, Maine, 1799-1800. Compiled by Jessica L. Haskell. Presented by "Mary Kelton Dummer" Chapter.

District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revalution. Officers, Canstitution, Members. Washington, 1916.

German Flatts Reformed Protestant Dutch

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Church, Fort Herkimer, New York. Historical sketch by Rev. W. N. P. Dailey, 1916. The last two presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

Our national flag, "The Star Spangled Banner." The history of it. By Major General Schuyler Hamilton. New York, 1887. Presented by Mrs. Sanders Johnston.

Thanks are due Miss Lida Tulloch for many back numbers of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Sketch of the Bond Family of Harford Co., Md. Presented by Mrs. John Hamilton Hanley.

Addenda to Items of Ancestry. By a descendant, I. M. R. Newport, 1916. Presented by Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton.

PERIODICALS.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, Nov., Dec.; *History Teachers' Magazine*, Oct., Nov.; *Illinois State Historical Society Journal*, Jan.; *Mayflower Descendant*, July; *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Oct.; *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Oct.; *New York Public Library Bulletin*, Sept., Oct.; *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, Oct.; *Pilgrim Notes and Queries*, Oct., Nov.; *Smith College Studies in History*, Oct.; *Vermonter, The*, July, Oct.; *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Oct.; *William and Mary College Quarterly*, Oct.

The above list includes 80 books, 15 pamphlets and 18 periodicals. Sixty-two books were presented, 1 purchased and 17 received in exchange; 15 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. George M.) M. L. STERNBERG,

Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Brumbaugh presented on behalf of the District of Columbia nine volumes, stating that she had undertaken to get at least one volume from each chapter in the District, and that this gift represented three chapters. Mrs. Sternberg expressed her appreciation and thanks for the generous gift. On motion duly seconded the report of the Librarian General was accepted.

The President General here took the chair and announced that the discussion of the report of the Chairman of Magazine Committee be again resumed, requesting that Miss Finch be sent for. While waiting for Miss Finch to appear, Miss Barlow read her report as follows:

Report of Curator General.

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the pleasure and honor to report the progress of the work of the Museum during the past two months with the following accessions:

Collection of 18 medals, silver, bronze, tin, brass, commemorating events in American history from 1636 to 1841. Presented by Mrs. Fred F. Bullen, Chicago Chapter, Ill. *China Plate of the Revolutionary Period*, formerly owned by the family of Mrs. Elizabeth Wise Blackistone Riley Hodges. Presented by her son Mr. William Riley Hodges, of Washington, D. C. *China Bowl*, known as Christening Bowl, of the Revolutionary Period, from among the china brought to this country by the ancestors of the donor, Mrs. Parks Fisher, Morgantown, W. Va. *Silver Sugar Tongs*, formerly owned by the Willing Family of Philadelphia, Penna. Purchased from Museum Fund. *Foot Stove*, formerly owned by Mrs. Chloe Mallery, whose husband was an officer in the Revolutionary War. She carried this stove ten miles every Sunday to church. Presented by her great-granddaughter, Mrs. Harriet H. Vancleve, of New York City, N. Y. *Staffordshire Tea Pot*, of deep blue and white; subject "Lafayette at the Tomb of Franklin." Presented by Mrs. Clarence A. Brouwer, of Gaspee Chapter, R. I. *Five books, "Old China Book," "Old Pewter," "Wedgwood," "Old Clocks"* and *"Delftware."* These books are of unquestioned authority on the subjects treated. Presented to the Museum by the author, Mrs. N. Hudson Moore, of Irondequoit Chapter, N. Y. *"American History illustrated by Contemporary Medals,"* by C. Wyllys Betts, presented by Mrs. Fred F. Bullen, of Chicago Chapter, Ill. *"History of Old Lace,"* by Mrs. Bury Palliser, presented by Mrs. Sanders Johnston, of Mary Washington Chapter, D. C. *"Book of Hand-woven Coverlets,"* by "Eliza Calvert Hall." This book is of special interest to Daughters of the American Revolution, as much American history is woven into these old coverlets. Presented by Mrs. Lida Calvert Obenchain, of Samuel Davies Chapter, Ky.

Eight pieces of manuscript have been repaired by Mr. Berwick at a cost of $14.50.

The Michigan Case, previously reported, has been given in honor of the sixth State Regent, Mrs. William Henry Wait, by the Michigan State Conference.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,

Curator General, N. S. D. A. R.

The Librarian General desired to know if the gift of these books reported by the Curator General were the beginning of a new library, calling attention to the duties of the Librarian General as provided for in the By-laws. Miss Barlow explained that she considered these books her tools just as was her typewriter, etc. Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Augsbury, and carried, *that the report of the Curator General be accepted.*

Mrs. Sternberg read the following supplemental report:

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Supplemental Report of Librarian General.

Work accomplished by Miss Wilson, clerk accredited to the office of the Librarian General, since the June meeting of the National Board of Management:

Three volumes of Pension Records, copies of the original applications on file at the Pension Office, made in the office of the Registrar General, have been typewritten. Each of these volumes contains 200 Pension records from one to five pages each, usually two pages. Cards made for each pensioner and all soldiers who testified in the application, averaging at least 1,000 cards to a volume.

Two hundred and fifty members of the Society have been furnished with Block certificates. Said applications necessitated examination of records in the offices of the Registrar General, Treasurer General and Organizing Secretary General; preparation of data for the engrosser, verification of same, and addressing slips for mailing tubes.

Data for the certificates of membership for the members admitted to the Society at the October Board meeting has been compared with the clerk in charge of the department.

Three hundred and ninety-four letters have been written for the Librarian General in addition to other work in that office.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Geo. M.) M. L. STERNBERG.

Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, *that the supplemental report of the Librarian General be accepted.*

Mrs. Blodgett read her report as Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that during October and November 930 letters have been received and 765 written.

The following supplies have been sent out: Application blanks, 11,333; leaflets, "How to Become a Member," 997; miniature blanks, 885; general information, 888; Constitutions, 819; Transfer cards, 805.

Committee Lists have been mailed to the National Board of Management, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretaries of the National Committees.

The mail for the building has been distributed each day, and the clerical work of the Finance Committee attended to.

Respectfully submitted,
DAISY P. BLODGETT,
Corresponding Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.

Moved by Mrs. Sternberg, seconded by Mrs. Orton, and carried, *that the report of the Corresponding Secretary General be accepted*

For the Revolutionary Relics Committee Miss Barlow, as Chairman, reported that acting on the resolution passed at the last Board meeting she had called a meeting of her committee for December 12, that 79 notices had been sent out to members all over the United States, four letters of regret were received and two members attended the meeting.

The consideration of the recommendation of the Magazine Committee was again taken up and after prolonged discussion, Mrs. Gedney moved that the contract be presented to the Board, and Miss Crowell offered the motion that further consideration of this recommendation of the Magazine Committee be deferred for at least two months. It being pointed out by Miss Finch that there could be no contract until the Board ordered a contract, Mrs. Gedney withdrew her motion. Miss Finch stated that as chairman of Magazine Committee she would take the responsibility of withdrawing the recommendation of the committee. Mrs. Guernsey moved *that we grant permission to the Chairman of Magazine Committee to withdraw her recommendation.* (Inasmuch as the Carey Printing Company are able to submit through their Company, the third largest printers in the country and the printers of over forty-eight well-known magazines, the lowest bid, the Magazine Committee recommends to the Board that the Carey Printing Company be awarded the new contract for printing the Magazine.) This was seconded by Mrs. Wood and carried.

Mrs. Young, Chairman of Finance Committee, next read her report.

Report of Finance Committee.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held December 11th, and I have the honor to report the following:

A request for filing cases for the office of the Organizing Secretary General, which has been presented both to the Finance Committee and the Board, was again taken up. Our finances did not seem to warrant the purchase of these cases at this time, but as the bill would not have to be paid immediately a motion was adopted as follows:

"I move that the Building and Grounds Committee be requested to write to Illinois first, and if they could not furnish the cases that the Building and Grounds Committee be instructed to order the filing cases."

A bill was presented by the President General for $3.30 for money advanced for having letters multigraphed in connection with the purchase of Monticello by the U. S. Government and the following motion was adopted covering this bill:

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"I move that the President General be reimbursed for the amount advanced."

The subject of the expense of the Magazine was brought up and discussed. The matter of securing a loan was suggested, and the following motion was adopted:

"I move that this committee recommend to the Board that a loan be negotiated for an amount sufficient to finance the Magazine for the numbers that come out between now and the time Congress meets, beginning with the December number: and further, that the amount of the loan shall be reduced by monthly payments from the receipts turned over from advertising."

The Treasurer General's report was read giving the balance in the Current Fund as $2,938.26. She brought to the attention of the Finance Committee a letter received from the Columbia National Bank, informing the Treasurer General in regard to the withdrawal of the Ambulance Fund, that a check for $890 was countersigned by Louis Nettement, Consul for France at New York, and they issued a draft on Paris to the order of Le Minstre de la Guerre de la Republique Francaise. This information had been asked for because it was understood that the National Society should receive credit on the books of contributions sent, and this amount has not been credited to the Society.

It was also stated in the Treasurer General's report that a letter and check for $100 for the National Committee on Memorials to our country's patriotic founders had been received, the check made payable to the Lincoln National Bank.

In explanation of this check, made payable to the Lincoln National Bank, it was stated that these funds were to be handled in the same manner in which the Belgium Relief Fund was taken care of. A check for the total receipts was to be sent to the Society by the Treasurer of the fund, to be entered on the books of the Society and the Treasurer General was to send back in exchange a check for the same amount. A motion was made as follows:

"I move that this committee recommend that the letter and check made payable to the Lincoln National Bank for the National Committee on Memorials to our Country's patriotic founders, which was in error opened by the Treasurer General, be sent by the Treasurer General to the Lincoln National Bank, and that all other donations received for that purpose be sent to the Lincoln National Bank."

I have been informed that this letter was not opened by the Treasurer General but in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, and I ask that when this report is accepted it be done with this correction.

The matter of Mrs. Henry L. Cook, Chairman of the Committee on State and Chapter By-laws, which has been brought to the Finance Committee three different times and has passed to the consideration of the Board, has again been referred to the consideration of the Finance Committee. The chairman recommends that this matter be closed at this meeting if possible, and as Mrs. Cook has paid this money for work done that she be reimbursed to the amount of her bill; $126.20 (should be $159.51).

Vouchers for the months of October and November have been approved to the amount of $22,105.63.

I ask the acceptance of this report, with its recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,
MRS. GEORGE M. YOUNG,
Chairman.

The acceptance of the report of Chairman of Finance without the recommendations was moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried. Mrs. Young then read the recommendation regarding the loan. The question being raised as to the authority of the Board to make a loan the President General read Sec. 7 of Art. IX of the Constitution, and stated that the expense of the Magazine was essentially current, that there was nothing more current than the monthly payment of its bills, that it was paid from the Current Fund and Congress had made it current. The President General read also a letter from the National Accounting Company in which it was shown that in November 1911 a loan was made through the Board and repaid February 1912, with interest at 6 per cent., to make good a deficit in the treasury caused largely by the issuance of a directory and by payments on account of a special examination of the books ordered by Congress. The President General stated also that $2,000 a month would be forthcoming from the Magazine every month to pay on the debt and to pay the 6 per cent. interest. The discussion which followed was participated in by practically all of the members present, as well as by Miss Finch. Mrs. Augsbury moved the adoption of the recommendation and a roll call vote was asked for by Miss Crowell. Many of the members of the Board felt that the Daughters should be given an opportunity to help in this crisis before a loan was made, inasmuch as they were profiting by the vote of Congress and were receiving the Magazine. Mrs. Augsbury accepted an amendment proposed by Mrs. Lockwood that the money be borrowed only in small sums as needed, and read her motion, which was seconded by Mrs. Smith, as follows: *I move the adoption of the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the loans to be negotiated in small amounts as needed, the total not to exceed* $50,000. After some further discussion Mrs. Orton moved the previous question, which was put and carried. The Recording

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Secretary General proceeded to call the names of those recorded as present at the meeting, with the following result:

Mrs. Story, aye.
Mrs. Moody, no.
Mrs. Smith, aye.
Mrs. Foster, no.
Mrs. Davis, aye.
Mrs. Wood, no.
Mrs. Gedney, aye.
Mrs. Lockwood, aye.
Mrs. Boyle, aye, but I say we ought to appeal to the Daughters.
Mrs. Smoot, not present during the vote.
Mrs. Ransdell, no.
Mrs. Blodgett, aye, but I also would like to appeal to the Daughters.
Miss Pierce, aye, because I feel that the integrity of the payroll of the organization should remain intact.
Mrs. Augsbury, aye.
Mrs. Orton, aye.
Mrs. Sternberg, not present during the vote.
Miss Barlow, aye.
Mrs. Hall (Del.), no.
Mrs. Brumbaugh (D. C.), no, because I believe we have no right to make a loan.
Mrs. Guernsey (Kansas), no, because we were not given a definite proposition.

The President General stated that debate was not in order at that time, but that it was right and proper she should state that no contract could possibly be entered into until the terms of that contract were submitted to the Board.

Mrs. Bosley (Maryland), aye.
Mrs. Ellison (Mass.), no.
Mrs. Wait (Mich.), aye, but I too think that the Daughters ought to be appealed to.
Mrs. Howe (N. H.), not present.
Mrs. Sherrerd (N. J.), aye.
Mrs. Spraker (N. Y.), aye.
Mrs. Young (N. D.), aye.
Mrs. Harris (Ohio), not present.
Miss Crowell (Penna.), no, because I think we are not in a position to vote that way; we have not three-fourths of the Board that we need to have.
Mrs. Longley (R. I.), not present.

Mrs. Boyle announced that the entire number of votes was 25; 16 in the affirmative and 9 in the negative. The President General stated that those who were strongly in sympathy with the idea of appealing to the Daughters might consider themselves especially appointed to raise money from the Daughters, so that the loan need not be for a larger sum than was necessary, and that as much as could be turned in would reduce the amount of interest to be paid.

Miss Pierce presented her supplemental report as Registrar General of 197 applicants for membership from the third list, making a total to be admitted at the meeting of 1,682, the total number of papers verified being 2,160. The motion of the Registrar General that these applicants be admitted to membership and the Secretary be empowered to cast the ballot was seconded and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot and the President General declared the members elected.

The following supplemental report was presented from Mrs. Smoot:

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Mary Ida Sipple Bromley, Sarasota, Fla.; Mrs. Augusta Lovila Packard, Twin Falls, Idaho; Mrs. Anna Witherington Southerland, Mount Olive, N. C.

Mrs. Wait, the State Regent of Michigan, wishes a chapter authorized at Alma, Mich.

Wichita Chapter of Wichita, Kan., was officially recorded organized Dec. 13, 1916, also a Chapter at Marion, Ohio, was officially recorded organized Dec. 13, 1916.

The State Conference of North Dakota requests the appointment of Miss Helen Crane as State Vice Regent.

Respectfully submitted,

BETTY CARTER SMOOT,
Organizing Secretary General.

Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Young, and carried, *that the Supplemental Report of the Organizing Secretary General be adopted.*

Mrs. Brumbaugh stated that at the April meeting of the Board, just after the Twenty-fifth Congress, she was authorized by the Capt. Molly Pitcher Chapter to promise a gift of another screen for the magazine illustrations; that they made that gift with the understanding that the screen was to remain in the Museum, but that since there was a possibility that the screen could not be put in the Museum, they desired to withdraw the gift in order that they might give $150 to Miss McDuffee toward the liquidation of the debt. The motion of Mrs. Brumbaugh, *that the request of the Capt. Molly Pitcher Chapter be allowed*, was seconded by Mrs. Wood and carried.

Mrs. Young here read the next recommendation in her report of the Finance Committee (that the letter and check made payable to the Lincoln National Bank for the National Committee on Memorials to our Country's patriotic founders, which was in error opened by the Treasurer General—corrected to read opened in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General—be sent by the Treasurer General to the Lincoln National Bank, and that all other donations received for that purpose be sent to the Lincoln National Bank), which was explained by the President General, and after some discussion *the adoption of the sec-*

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ond recommendation was moved by Mrs. Young, seconded by Mrs. Augsbury, and carried.

Mrs. Young then brought up the question of the payment of the bill presented by the Chairman of the Committee on State and Chapter By-laws for moneys paid out for the work of the Committee, and asked that the Board pass a motion that this bill be paid. The President General stated that this matter had been referred to the Finance Committee with power to act, and she would rule that the Chairman of Finance could approve the voucher. No exception was taken to this ruling.

The Treasurer General called attention to the motion adopted by the Board at the June meeting, "that the numerical restriction as to the number of clerks employed in the offices of the Registrar General and Treasurer General be removed, also be referred to the Building and Grounds Committee," and stated that this ruling was carried out at the October Board meeting on the recommendation of the Building and Grounds Committee only so far as it affected the Registrar General's office, but that her request had been totally ignored, and moved that another clerk be supplied for the Treasurer General's office and that the ruling of the Board of January 20, 1915, restricting the number of clerks in the Treasurer General's office to nine be rescinded and that this office be allowed ten clerks in addition to any temporary service that may be needed during the rush season. The President General pointed out that the matter of the number of clerks for each office had been thoroughly gone into by a committee appointed for that purpose and their conclusions were brought to the Board and adopted, and one of the provisions made by the Board was that the matter of engaging clerks should come from the Building and Grounds Committee, and that the records would need to be consulted and that it was a matter to which much time and consideration needed to be given. Mrs. Wood offered the substitute motion that the Treasurer General be allowed the temporary assistance until the matter had been inquired into, which motion was not put, the President General stating that no doubt the Chairman would make a recommendation to meet the Treasurer General's requirements, and thus it would come in proper form.

Mrs. Augsbury presented on behalf of Miss Pierce, who was out of the room at the moment, a request of Bailey, Banks and Biddle for a permit to procure an insignia from Caldwell & Company which they might use for exhibition purposes to show how the various special pins might be worn on the same ribbon with the insignia. Moved by Mrs. Wood, seconded by Mrs. Spraker, and carried, *that the request of Bailey, Banks and Biddle to use our insignia for exhibition purposes be granted.*

The President General presented the request of Caldwell & Company to be considered the official maker of the insignia, stating that now the United States Congress had renewed the patent, they would be responsible for any infringement as formerly, and she recommended that their request be granted; also that as they had been official stationers for a number of years they be permitted to continue in that capacity: that she had considered the stationery unnecessarily expensive but at her request they had produced samples of a cheaper grade of paper, which could be procured in the Business Office. The President General stated that no jeweler should be granted the privilege of making souvenirs of any kind unless they agreed to give a percentage to the Society. Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried, *that Caldwell & Company be the Official Jeweler for the insignia, and the Official Stationer, of the National Society.*

Miss Rogers having been summoned to present her report, the President General referred to the motion of the Treasurer General regarding the increase of her force, and after some discussion it was explained by Miss Rogers that the action in the case of the Registrar General was taken because she had made a requisition for a clerk, that as soon as the Treasurer General made a requisition for a clerk the Building and Grounds Committee would set under way the necessary procedure that had been followed in the case of the Registrar General, that temporary help was always granted in any office as soon as the National Officer made a requisition for such service. Miss Rogers then read her report as Acting Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee.

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee reports that upon learning of the death of Mrs. Tennis S. Hamlin, first Chaplain General, and of Mrs. Augusta Danforth Geer, Honorary Vice President General, flowers were sent for their funerals, and the Committee therefore recommends:

That the two bills for flowers, one for $10, and the other for $10.82 be paid.

The Committee also reports that a communication has been received from the Children of the American Revolution, asking if the gift of a bird bath, or sun dial, for the grounds of Memorial Continental Hall would be desirable. The Committee replied, stating that in their opinion this would be a most acceptable gift, but suggesting that plans, a description, and full details be sent, to be submitted to the Art Critics' Committee before any money is

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expended. Upon reporting to the Art Critics' Committee the contents of the letter sent to the Children of the American Revolution, they heartily commended our action, and expressed the wish that those proposing gifts would in every possible case follow this plan.

The Committee reports further that Alfred Lawson, the janitor who was called to service in the National Guard, returned to his work here on October 11th. For the time that he was away this Society paid him his regular salary, amounting to $148.05.

The Committee reports that for economy's sake a special lamp has been placed in the office of the Organizing Secretary General, to be used on dark days when consulting the card catalogue. Also special lights have been installed in the Library for the use of Mrs. Pealer, Genealogist, when working at night, in order to avoid using the entire illuminating power of the Library.

In the last report the Committee called the attention of the Board to the increase in the cost of supplies, especially of paper. Since then the prices have constantly increased, and the Committee has made every effort to obtain the supplies at as low a figure as possible.

The Committee reports on the subject of the elevator, referred to it by the National Board of Management, that the following propositions have been received:

No. 1. From the A. B. See Electric Elevator Company:

"For the sum of two thousand, six hundred ($2,600) dollars, we will furnish and install one of our 'A. B. See' automatic push-button elevators complete, in the above building, using the present car and guides, and making the necessary changes to the building to accommodate our machine; we to remove and have the present hydraulic pumping equipment, all as in accordance with our proposal of December 11, 1916.

"We have installed in the Pan-American Union, the Smithsonian Institution, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Washington Club, as well as a number of private residences, the type of push button machine which we propose to install in Continental Hall."

No. 2. From the Otis Elevator Company:

"The present hydraulic elevator apparatus with the exception of the car and steel guides is to be removed and replaced with the most modern type of automatic, push-button control, electric, passenger elevator.

"The proposal submitted will give practically an entirely new elevator. The cost will be $2,275.

"This would eliminate all objectionable noise."

Both companies have submitted full specifications, blue-prints, etc.

The Committee reports that requests are occasionally received for copies of records from the Lineage Book. As these requests come to the Library, where the Lineage Books are kept, it has been suggested by the Librarian General that all such requests be turned over to the Library and be sent from that office, the nominal charge of twenty-five cents being made for each record, as this is the amount charged for copies of application papers. The Registrar General favors this suggestion. Therefore, the Committee recommends:

That all requests for copies of records from the Lineage Book be turned over to the Librarian General and be made in her office with a charge of twenty-five cents for each record.

The Committee reports that an application has been received from our printer and messenger, LeCount Woodson, known as "Lee," stating that at the beginning of his services here, he was promised an increase of salary when he became an expert printer, that he has for some time been able to do all this work in a satisfactory manner, and asking for this increase, that is, for fifty dollars a month instead of forty dollars. He states that he has a family and is greatly in need of this money. The Committee has received letters from several National Officers, most highly commending the printing done by Lee in thousands of cards, letterheads, circulars, etc., and urging the Committee to recommend this raise in his salary. As messenger and in all other work he has proved to be most efficient and valuable. Therefore, the Committee recommends

That the salary of LeCount Woodson be increased from forty dollars to fifty dollars a month, beginning December 1, 1916.

The Committee desires to state what is well known to many members of the Board, namely, that as a Committee we have no power to make rules or laws for the Society, that we are governed entirely by rules made by the National Board of Management, that our duties consist in this regard in merely bringing recommendations to this Body, which in turn, as it sees fit, rejects our suggestions or adopts them, and not until then do our recommendations become laws. We have no power given us, by the statutes or any ruling, to make laws for the governing of any office in the building, except in the Business Office, over which by a ruling of the National Board we have jurisdiction. The present Committee has been most punctilious in never trespassing in the slightest degree upon the work of any office. Our object has been to be as helpful as possible in the numerous, arduous and frequently difficult lines of our legitimate work.

Respectfully submitted,

DORINDA E. ROGERS,
Acting Chairman,
Building and Grounds Committee,
N. S. D. A. R.

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The adoption of the report of the Acting Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee was moved by Mrs. Smith, seconded by Mrs. Spraker, and carried. *The adoption of the first recommendation of the Building and Grounds Committee (that the two bills for flowers be paid)* was moved by Mrs. Augsbury, seconded by Miss McDuffee, and carried. *The adoption of the second recommendation of the Building and Grounds Committee* was moved by Mrs. Bosley, seconded by Mrs. Davis, and carried. Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Boyle, and carried, *that recommendation No. 3 be adopted.*

Mrs. Bosley moved *that a bond be taken up for payment of debt on Memorial Continental Hall,* which was seconded by Mrs. Davis. After some discussion, and the statement by the President General that no funds specifically given for any other purpose could be used for the liquidation of the debt on the Hall, the motion was put and carried.

The Chairman of the Committee on Final Payment Plan, Miss McDuffee, who was present in her capacity as State Vice Regent representing Michigan during the absence from the Board Room for a short time of the State Regent, Mrs. Wait, was introduced by the President General and asked the State Regents present to appoint at the earliest possible moment a chairman for the final payment work, sending her the name and address of the appointee, and she asked also that the chapters be interested as much as possible in the work for the next month.

Mrs. Boyle presented a tribute adopted by the Connecticut Chapter Regents to Miss Clara Lee Bowman, ex-Regent of the Katherine Gaylord Chapter, ex-State Vice Regent of Connecticut, and ex-Vice President General, who passed from pain to the peace and joy of the higher life on October 7, and a tribute adopted by the State Regent's Council to Mrs. Elizabeth Hatch Curtis, who at the time of her death on November 17, was serving as Corresponding Secretary for Connecticut, both of which tributes were turned over to the Editor to appear in the next issue of the Remembrance Book.

A letter from the director general of the Mississippi Centennial Exposition was read by Mrs. Boyle, inviting the National Society to hold the 1918 meeting on the Mississippi Gulf Coast; also one from the Business Men's Club Chamber of Commerce of Memphis with a like invitation for Memphis for 1917, which the President General stated would have to be referred to the next Congress.

The appeal from the Francis Vigo Chapter for help in securing the historic Harrison mansion at Vincennes was also presented by Mrs. Boyle, and she was requested to express the sympathy of the Board in the project and to convey its regrets that it could not give more substantial help.

A letter was presented from the Regent of the Magruder Chapter advising the Board that former members of the chapter, who had withdrawn with the former chapter regent, would not restore their duplicate application papers to the files of the chapter of which they had first become members, and the request was made that until the return of this property of the chapter these members at large be prohibited from joining any other chapter. The Recording Secretary General was instructed to write the designated members at large that until they complied with the laws of the Society they would be debarred from the privilege of active service.

At the request of the President General, Mrs. Boyle read a document referring to the regulation formerly in force that all vacancies in the regular army occurring after June 30 shall be saved for the graduating class of the next fiscal year of the Military Academy, and asking that this regulation be made into a law and applied to the vacancies occurring under the National Defense Act, as the feeling was quite general that the operation of the Hay bill would work a considerable hardship to the West Point students of the class of 1917 in putting in civilians ahead of the men who had given four years of their lives to the severest and most thorough training. This was referred to the Chairman of Legislation in United States Congress, and on motion of Mrs. Moody, seconded by Mrs. Hall, it was carried, *that this Board go on record as being in sympathy with the request of the West Point cadets.*

Mrs. Draper having requested to appear to present one or two matters, presented a proof of the Magazine which was to be out in two days, and explained how she had endeavored to give every state a chance to be represented in the magazine with an account of the conference and a picture of the State Regent. She also desired to read to the Board the revised rules for the queries in the Genealogical Department which she felt were now necessary, inasmuch as the Board in the beginning had prescribed the rules at present in force. Mrs. Draper referred also to requests received by her from time to time for copies of extracts from books in the Library which she felt should be granted, and desired permission to be able to say that this work would be done on the payment of a certain sum. The President General notified Mrs. Draper that this might come under the same class as the requests for copies of records in the Lineage Book and be turned over to the Librarian General. The attention of the Board was called to the conditions existing with regard to the publication of the Magazine where, through no fault of her own, the editor had repeatedly

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had to go to New York, paying her own expenses, in order to facilitate the coming out of the Magazine on time, and requested that when at any time such a thing should happen through the fault of the printer that the whole expense of her trip to New York be charged to the printer and taken out of the amount due him on his bill, and when it was the fault of the advertising man that same rule be applied to him and the editor be reimbursed for all of her expenses from the commissions due him on advertising, and that the printer and the advertising man be informed of this action so that they might be able to make their preparations for the February issue. Moved by Mrs. Bosley, seconded by Mrs. Smith, and carried, *that the request of the editor of Magazine be granted.*

The motions as passed were read and approved. At 8:45, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Wm. C.) ABBIE WILLIAMS R. BOYLE,
Recording Secretary General.

Supplementary Report of the President General

My Dear Fellow Members:

In presenting my report to the National Board of Management on December 13, 1916, I made my statement brief, in order to conserve the time of the members and to save the expense of lengthy articles in our Magazine, but I did state that if certain matters were presented to the Board later, during the meeting, I should feel it incumbent upon me to make a statement which would be a supplementary report.

In view of the lengthy statement made by the Treasurer General I am forced to refer to certain matters which she has seen fit to give wide publicity, in including them in her statement which she is aware will be printed in our Magazine and by circulating personally similar documents; for this reason, in justice to the National Board of Management, whose members vote on all expenditures and all matters that determine the policy of the Society, I must refute an impression which I believe will be created by the statement of the Treasurer General and will appear to reflect upon the action of Congress and the policy of the Society.

I desire on the part of all members a full understanding of all matters appertaining to the Society.

I deplore the fact that the Treasurer General has taken means to spread broadcast the impression that the condition of the Treasury is "unsound," and I would in refutation of this statement recite a few facts.

In estimating the expense of the issuing of the Magazine the Treasurer General has based her figures on the first two or three months of the large issue of ninety-four thousand copies. This is misleading and unjust because the initial expense of new equipment, stencils, etc., appear in these months and will not appear in the months that follow.

The Treasurer General has never asked the Chairman of Magazine to report monthly the receipts from advertisements and subscriptions; the chairman has turned in at stated intervals all receipts and she at no time has ever drawn on this or any other D. A. R. fund.

As the Treasurer General states that she is not aware of the amount of receipts from advertisements it is manifest that she cannot correctly quote these figures from these receipts and in her statement she ignores the receipts from advertisements, subscriptions and sale of Magazines which are an asset and will materially reduce the expense of issuing the Magazine.

In stating that the balance in the treasury is small, the Treasurer General has omitted to mention the fact that at this time of the year the balance is always low, indeed in the previous administrations, in December and November, 1911, three loans were made by the Society in order to tide over this period, and she has also failed to state that this month will be followed by several months of large receipts from annual dues, so the depression is only temporary.

The stenographer's report of last Congress and the action of the members in voting that the Magazine be sent to every member in good standing will show you that this action was carefully considered and that there was a large attendance when the vote was taken.

Congress undoubtedly voted with the knowledge that as soon as a large circulation was established for the Magazine it would become a valuable advertising medium and would thus bring in an assured income to the Society, as of course it will, but whether the vote was given advisedly or inadvisedly, Congress did vote so and the vote of Congress must be obeyed, so it is for us to adopt the most reasonable and business-like methods to meet the obligation that Congress has put upon us.

The National Board of Management has voted that a loan be made to carry the expense of the Magazine until the next Congress, accordingly negotiations will be made for a loan

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at five or five and a half per cent., the amount being borrowed as it is needed and not to exceed a total of fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Glover, the president of the Riggs Bank, who has always been a valued friend to the Society, and the American Security and Trust Co., whose president Mr. Bell, has also accorded every consideration to our Society, will make this loan on the note of the Society. This loan will be paid off at the rate of at least two thousand dollars a month from the receipts from advertisements and subscriptions, so the treasury of the Society will not be drained or crippled in any way by the issuing of the Magazine to all our members.

I regret that the Treasurer General has obliged me to report as to a certain payment she has made on the land back of Memorial Continental Hall. Early in this administration full authorization was given by Congress and by the National Board to the President General to purchase, at the best possible terms, the land adjacent to the Hall.

The first purchase of land made by this administration was made at the lowest figure at which it was ever offered to us, namely, $1.25 a square foot. This first purchase required an initial payment of one thousand dollars, which I personally raised through the generosity of some of our members, the remaining payments were aranged for in a series of small notes at five per cent.

When I learned that the second lot of land could be purchased at the rate of $1.23 a square foot, and at a still lower price for the lots at the extreme back, I accepted the offer and agreed to raise fifteen hundred dollars for the first payment, which I did, again our members helping me loyally.

In these transactions I would say there were no expenses to the Society, no agents' fees or commissions to anyone, solely the expense of searching the title to the land and the lawyer's fees for drawing up the papers.

After the initial payment on this land the remaining payments were arranged for so that no payment would be required for over a year, and then in such small amounts that they could easily be paid from the Society's income. The notes in this transaction bore six per cent.

All of the papers drawn up and submitted to me carry out these terms of sale, no papers have ever been presented to me in connection with the reduction of the rates of interest which the Treasurer General reports in her statement. I am told by the Treasurer General that she has since made an arrangement by which these notes now draw five per cent.

Last summer I received a check for $5,000, with a request from the Treasurer General that I countersign this check that it might be used to make a payment on the land back of the Hall. As I knew that no notes on the land were due or would become due on this land for over a year I wrote the Treasurer General that I could not countersign the check and I advised her that I did not approve of taking up these land notes before they were due and while there was still a debt upon our Hall that the members were working so valiantly to wipe out. In addition to this I have always believed that funds given for a specific purpose must be used for that purpose alone and the Treasurer General states in her statement that all of the money she applied to the payment on land notes was not given for that purpose.

Later I learned that notwithstanding the fact that my predecessor, Mrs. Scott and I had been called on to sign all checks drawn on the permanent fund, the check, for which the Treasurer General says she has been criticized, had been drawn and the money paid on the land without my signature, and I am told was paid even before the check was sent to me to countersign.

I am told that all Trust Funds, such as this of the Society, should be drawn on only by checks bearing two signatures, and I should suppose that this would be desired by those who are directly responsible. It is proper that our transactions be conducted on the most conservative methods.

The National Accounting Co., who have audited the Society's books for several years, advised that the checks of the Society be countersigned and the National Board of Management voted, nineteen to one, that the checks drawn on the permanent and special funds be countersigned by the President General as well as the Treasurer General and that the checks drawn on the current fund be signed by the Treasurer General, countersigned by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, who is a member of the National Board.

I am confident that the members of the National Board of Management in voting as they did were impelled only with the high desire to meet the responsibility of administering a trust fund with the utmost care and conservatism.

I am, faithfully yours,

DAISY ALLEN STORY,
President General.

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Is One Magazine Enough for Your Family?

All members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in good standing are entitled to receive the Magazine. There are often several members in one family or household. It has been suggested that the sending of more than one copy into such family or household is a needless expense. It is better, however, to send too many copies than to have the magazine fail to reach any member.

It would be a distinct economy to the National Society to avoid the sending of unnecessary magazines, but such economy cannot be realized without the authority and coöperation of our members.

A revision of the mailing list in accordance with this notice will in no way affect the status of members.

The blank printed below will make it easy for you to send notification to this office of cases where a saving may be obtained in the publication of the magazine.

Your coöperation in meeting this difficulty is urgently requested.

FLORENCE G. FINCH.
Chairman Magazine Committee

(CUT OUT ON DOTTED LINE)

PLEASE WRITE PLAINLY

Date.....1917.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE,
Miss Florence G. Finch, *Chairman:*
322 West 106th Street, New York City.

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List of members to whom magazine need not be sent.

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(Mrs. or Miss) .....
(Mrs. or Miss) .....
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NUMBER OF MEMBERS ADMITTED FROM EACH STATE

December 13, 1916

Alabama, 13; Arkansas, 17; California, 39; Colorado, 31; Connecticut, 61; District of Columbia, 30; Florida, 22; Georgia, 35; Idaho, 7; Illinois, 102; Indiana, 41; Iowa, 61; Kansas, 33; Kentucky, 27; Louisiana, 4; Maine, 44; Maryland, 17; Massachusetts, 132; Michigan, 53; Minnesota, 22; Mississippi, 17; Missouri, 75; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 33; New Hampshire, 36; New Jersey, 39; New York, 189; North Carolina, 19; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 101; Oklahoma, 19; Oregon, 8; Pennsylvania, 87; Rhode Island, 17; South Carolina, 54; South Dakota, 5; Tennessee, 23; Texas, 48; Utah, 1; Vermont, 30; Virginia, 14; Washington, 21; West Virginia, 21; Wisconsin, 28; Wyoming, 1; Hawaii, 1; Canada, 1. Total, 1,682.

ATTENTION

If you wish prompt replies to your letters, be sure that you send them to the proper persons. Do NOT send complaints about the non-receipt of magazine, or report changes of address to the Editor.

Do NOT send chapter reports or material designed for the magazine to the Publishers or Chairman of Magazine Committee. Send them to the Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Volume 2 of THE REMEMBRANCE BOOK of the DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION, January, 1917, is now ready for distribution. Price ten cents, postpaid.

This book contains all Obituary notices received by the Editor of the Magazine since July 1, 1916, arranged according to states and chapters,

also a list of Deceased Members, whose names have been reported to the National Board of Management, since June, 1916.

THE EIGHTEENTH REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

is now ready for distribution.

Price 35 cents, postage additional.

This report, besides recounting the many notable achievements of the National Society, from October, 1914 to October, 1915, contains a list of 3,000 REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS, with place of burial, service, and in many instances family data. This list has been compiled with great care, is thoroughly indexed, and contains names heretofore unreported.

Several fine illustrations add to the value of the work.

No Chapter can afford to be without a copy.

Volume XLII of the LINEAGE BOOK N. S. D. A. R. is on sale, Price $1.00. Postage additional.

This book contains the names of 1,200 Soldiers of the Revolution with line of descent to a Daughter of the American Revolution. Many of them have never before been published.

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What is an Internal Bath?

By R. W. Beal

MUCH has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the humind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but strange as it may seem, the most important, as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions, and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot-water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post-mortem, the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit and impress them so profoundly that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long - sought - for, health - producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also, they have almost no conception of how a little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable but preventable through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of today is only fifty per cent efficient." Reduced to simple English, this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down, and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

Always mention DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE *when writing to advertisers.*

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How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy, and strong? The number is appallingly small.

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time, and in these strenuous days people have time to do everything else necessary for the attainment of happiness but the most essential thing of all—that of giving their bodies their proper care.

Would you believe that five to ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granting that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? Internal bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body, and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your mind keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed, and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practice internal bathing and begin to-day.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is, WHY people should take them, and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are all answered in a booklet entitled "THE WHAT, THE WHY and THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Doctor Charles A. Tyrrell, the inventor of the "J. B. L. Cascade," whose lifelong study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only has internal bathing saved and prolonged Doctor Tyrrell's own life, but the lives of a multitude of hopeless individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker, and the housewife; all that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Doctor Charles A. Tyrrell at 134 West Sixty-fifth Street, New York City, and mention having read this article in D. A. R. Magazine, and same will be immediately mailed to you free of all cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purpose. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subjects, and your writing for this book will give you that information. Do not put off doing this, but *send for the book now* while the matter is fresh in your mind.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals something. Don't allow procrastination to cheat you out of your opportunity to get this valuable information which is free for the asking. If you would be natural, be healthy. It is unnatural to be sick. Why be unnatural, when it is such a simple thing to be well?

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Back numbers of **The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine** may be purchased on the following scale of prices, based upon our supply and demand.

Current Year.....15c per copy
1910 to Current Year...20c per copy
1894 to 1910.....30c per copy
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These amounts cover postage.

In writing for copies, please apply to Miss Florence G. Finch, Chairman, 322 West 106th Street, New York City.

Guarantee of Advertising

All the advertisements in this magazine are, we believe, signed by trustworthy persons. To prove our faith by works, we will make good to actual subscribers any loss sustained by them through the actual dishonesty of any of our advertisers. We shall not attempt to adjust business differences between subscribers and advertisers, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts. To make this guarantee effective, in all cases say "I saw your advertisement in DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE" and if anything goes wrong, notify us immediately and in writing.

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Stop Eating Foods That Poison!

Why Wrong Eating is Responsible for More Sickness than Any Other Cause. How Right Eating Removes the Cause of Sickness.

By Arthur True Buswell, M. D.

Eugene Christian

Not long ago I had a talk with Eugene Christian, the noted food scientist, and he told me of some of his experiences in the treatment of disease through food. Incidentally Eugene Christian has personally treated over 23,000 people for almost every non-organic ailment known with almost unvaried success. An enviable record when one considers that people nearly always go to him after every other known method has failed.

One case which interested me greatly was that of a young business man whose efficiency had been practically wrecked through stomach acidity, fermentation, and constipation, resulting in physical sluggishness which was naturally reflected in his ability to use his mind. He was twenty pounds underweight when he first went to see Christian and was so nervous he couldn't sleep. Stomach and intestinal gases were so severe that they caused irregular heart action and often fits of great mental depression. As Christian describes it, he was not 50 per cent efficient either mentally or physically. Yet in a few days, by following Christian's suggestions as to food, his constipation had completely gone, although he had formerly been in the habit of taking large daily doses of a strong cathartic. In five weeks every abnormal symptom had disappeared — his weight having increased 6 lbs. In addition to this he acquired a store of physical and mental energy so great in comparison with his former self as to almost belie the fact that it was the same man.

Another instance of what proper food combinations can do was that of a man one hundred pounds overweight whose only other discomfort was rheumatism. This man's greatest pleasure in life was eating. Though convinced of the necessity, he hesitated for months to go under treatment, believing he would be deprived of the pleasures of the table. He finally, however, decided to try it out. Not only did he begin losing weight at once, quickly regaining his normal figure, all signs of rheumatism disappearing, but he found the new diet far more delicious to the taste and afforded a much keener quality of enjoyment than his old method of eating and wrote Christian a letter to that effect.

But perhaps the most interesting case that Christian told me of was that of a multi-millionaire—a man 70 years old who had been travelling with his doctor for several years in a search for health. He was extremely emaciated, had chronic constipation, lumbago, and rheumatism. For over twenty years he had suffered with stomach and intestinal trouble, which in reality was superaciduous secretions in the stomach. The first menus given him were designed to remove the causes of acidity; which was accomplished in about thirty days. And after this was done he seemed to undergo a complete rejuvenation. His eyesight, hearing, taste and all of his mental faculties became keener and more alert. He had had no organic trouble—but he was starving to death from malnutrition and decomposition—all caused by the wrong selection and combination of foods. After six months' treatment this man was as well and strong as he had ever been in his life.

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These instances of the efficacy of right eating I have simply chosen at random from perhaps a dozen Eugene Christian told me of, and they applied to as many different ailments. Surely this man Christian is doing a great work.

I know of several instances where rich men and women have been so pleased with what he has done for them that they have sent him checks for $500 or $1000 in addition to the amount of the bill when paying him.

Food is the fuel of the human system, yet some of the combinations of food we put into our systems are as dangerous as dynamite, soggy wood, and a little coal would be in a furnace—and just about as effective. Is it any wonder that the average life of man today is but 39 years—and that diseases of the stomach, liver, and kidneys have increased 103 per cent during the past few years?

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a little course of lessons which tells you exactly what to eat for health, strength, and efficiency. This course is published by The Corrective Eating Society of New York.

These lessons (there are 24 of them) contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, curative as well as corrective, covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age and for all occupations, climates, and seasons.

Reasons are given for every recommendation based upon actual results secured in the author's many years of practice, although technical terms have been avoided. Every point is explained so clearly that there can be no possible misunderstanding.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist, because every possible point is so thoroughly covered that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will produce the increased physical and mental energy you are seeking the day you receive the lessons, and you will find that you secure results with the first meal.

If you would like to examine these 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating, simply write The Corrective Eating Society, Department 752, 460 Fourth Avenue, New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial with the understanding that you will either return them within that time or remit $3.00, the small fee asked.

Please clip out and mail the following form instead of writing a letter, as this is a copy of the official blank adopted by the Society and will be honored at once.

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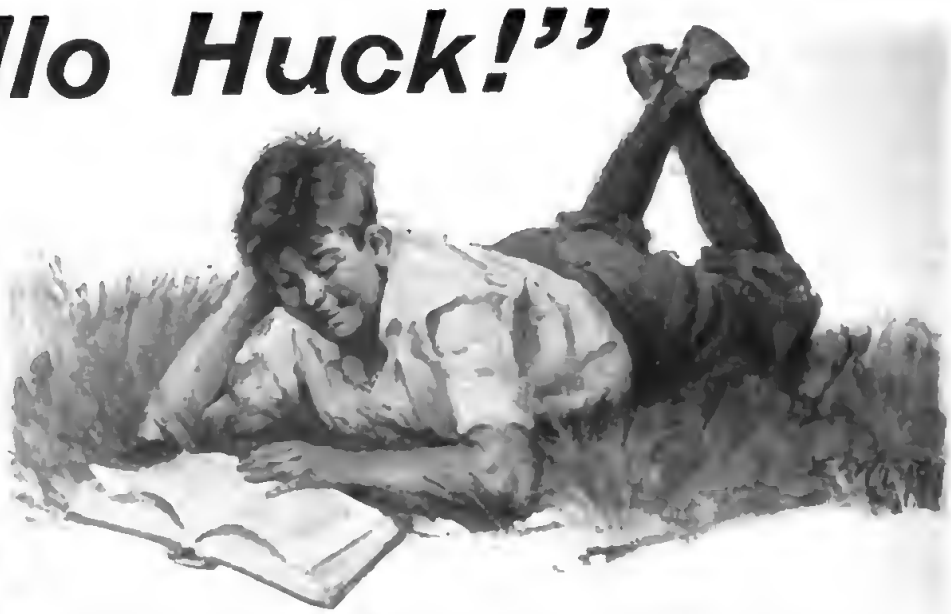

RECALL that golden day when you first read "Huck Finn"? How your mother said, "For goodness' sake, stop laughing aloud over that book. You sound so silly." But you couldn't stop laughing.

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MARK TWAIN

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VOL. L

No. 3

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CONTENTS FOR MARCH, 1917

PAGE.

South Portico, Memorial Continental Hall ..... *Frontispiece*

Some D. A. R. Homes. *Ada A. McClelland* 147

Anecdotes of Fairfield, Connecticut. *Harriet Trubee Garlick* 157

Monticello. *Fanny Harnit* 158

State Conferences: Alabama, North Dakota, Utah 164

Parliamentary Puzzles Solved. *Cora Welles Trow* 166

Real Daughters 167

Work of the Chapters 169

Chapter Events as Recorded in Print 175

Current Events 178

Book Reviews: Maryland's Colonial Eastern Shore; Kinnear, Paul, Puffer and Viele Genealogies 180

Genealogical Department 183

Marriage Record Exchange, Alexandria, Va. 195

National Board of Management:

Official List of 197

Minutes of Regular Meeting, January 17, 1917 200

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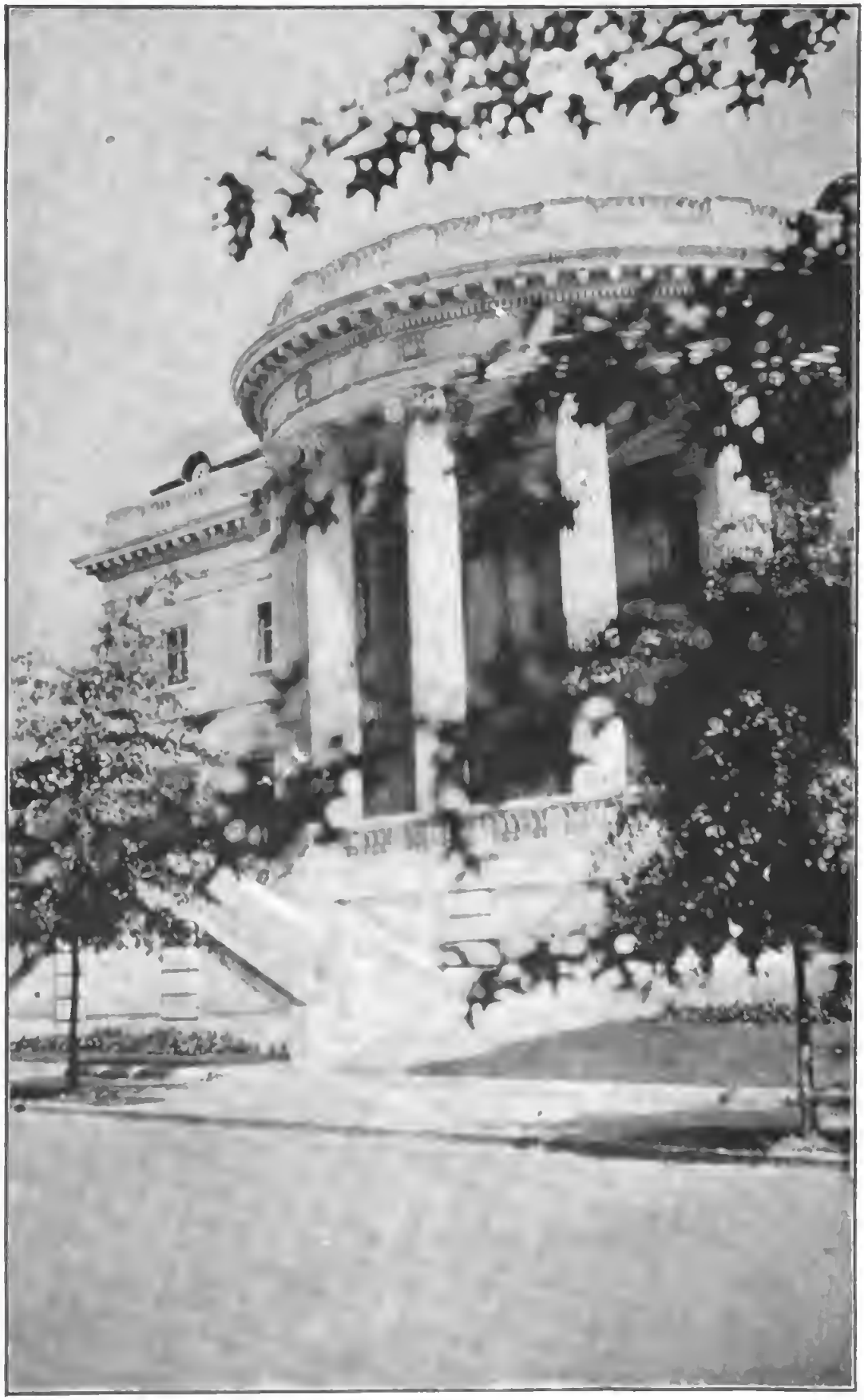

South Portico,
Memorial Continental Hall

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DAUGHTERS
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

Vol. L. No. 3 MARCH, 1917 Whole No. 296

Some D. A. R. Homes

By Ada A. McClelland

With the D. A. R. pin for an open sesame, and a ticket as long as the old Russian Priest's sleeve for our staff, we started out one day last summer for a vacation pilgrimage to some of the historic homes owned or occupied by the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The first shrine we visited was the great Mecca of the National Society, the beautiful Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, D. C. Never before has a band of women built such a mighty home. Never before has any organization in so short a time erected such an imposing structure.

It is admirably located, overlooking the President's Park, and having the Pan-American, and the Red Cross buildings for its nearest neighbors. Its great front portico reminds you of a Grecian temple, while from behind those sixteen immense drum columns, triple pairs of bronze doors swing open to bid you welcome. The most beautiful as well as the most poetical detail of the Hall is the great rounded south Memorial Portico with its roof supported by thirteen monolithic columns presented by Chapters—and in some instances by vote of the legislatures — from the thirteen original states.

The interior arrangement is a glorified reality of Mrs. Mary V. E. Cahell's words of 1891 when she said that the Society needed "A home where historic records can be lodged, a spacious hall where debates and addresses can take place, fire proof apartments where the relics and treasures of the Society can be preserved, a commodious place of business, where officers and members can meet for the transaction of their affairs." All these, and more are realized in Continental Hall. It has a great Auditorium seating about two thousand. It has a museum. It has a library. It has beautifully furnished office rooms. It is already nearly filled with rare gifts from Chapters, members and friends.

We enjoyed it all during our two weeks' stay in Washington. We read an original letter from Dolly Madison. We touched the breakfast table of George and Martha Washington. We gazed into a mirror that had reflected faces before the Colonial era. We looked up the records of our ancestors in the library. We examined volume after volume in our search for Chapters owning their own homes. We learned that there were over ninety-three thousand actual members of the Society, and many more clamoring to be admitted. And so, receiving inspiration and courage from this stupendous example of woman's work and worth, we accepted its royal accolade, and proceeded on our pilgrimage.

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Washington's Headquarters

Few houses have had a more interesting historical experience than has the Jumel mansion of New York. In 1903, the City acting upon the suggestion of representatives from the Washington Heights, Knickerbocker, Manhattan, and Mary Washington Colonial Chapters, purchased the property for $235,000, and later the custody of the Mansion was given to the Washington Headquarters Association of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Washington Heights Chapter use the large upper south-west room for Chapter meetings. The other Chapters have furnished different rooms with rare Colonial furniture. One room is being filled with things excavated, not from Etruria nor Mycenae, but from the great city which now surrounds the Mansion. And they are worth looking at too: buttons, buckles, bullets, fire arms, flints, arrowheads, jewelry, coins, Hessian cooking utensils, pins, swords, medals, etc. Mr. W. Lanier Washington has loaned his valuable Washingtonian Collection to the Association, and it occupies several rooms.

The house, standing on the summit of Harlem Heights, is a noble and spacious Colonial mansion with a great hall through the center, and with dining room and parlors (now museum rooms) on right and left. In the rear of the hall at the right, a mahogany staircase leads to the upper stories. Directly opposite the singularly beautiful glass doorway is the great oblong octagon drawing room.

The wide south portico with its tall pillars and recessed balcony has welcomed visitors for more than one hundred and fifty years, and what a host of distinguished people have crossed that stately colonnade and passed through the colored glass doorway! The first Châtelaine was the bride of Roger Morris, that beautiful Mary Philipse whom Washington had wooed in vain. The Morris house became the center of many social activities. At the breaking out of the Revolution Col. Morris, being a staunch Tory, was forced to flee from the mansion with his wife and children, and later sailed for England.

It was one of the strange fortunes of war which brought, on the 16th of September, 1776, Gen. Washington with his Aides across that portico to take possession of the mansion as his Military Headquarters.

The great drawing room now became the Council Chamber. Here plans were discussed, and orders issued. Here came the Indians of the Six Nations in war paint and feathers to offer their services to the pale faced Father. Here Alexander Hamilton received his commission as Captain. Here Aaron Burr served as aide in Putnam's staff. Here Nathan Hale, saying, "Any service necessary for the public becomes honorable by being necessary," offered to become a spy, and honorably went forth to his martyrdom. And here in November the British and

Hessian Troops marched across the portico, and taking possession of the mansion, held it until the evacuation of New York.

After the war the home passed through various hands. At one time it became a tavern. Washington—then president—entertained a party of his cabinet officers and ladies at dinner there. Few other D. A. R. houses can boast of a dining room where Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton and their wives have dined.

After many changes of ownership, in 1810 Stephen Jumel, a rich French merchant bought the house, and it became known as the Jumel Mansion. He restored it to its original beauty. He hoped to give it to Napoleon Bonaparte for a home, and went to France in his own ship to bring the great Frenchman to America. Although the Emperor was unable to accept their hospitality Monsieur and Madame Jumel gained the friendship of the Bonapartes.

Madame Jumel entertained most lavishly. Like a queen she received her guests seated on a dais in the great drawing room. She rode in a Colonial yellow coach and four with postillions. Stephen Jumel died in 1832 and one day in July of the next year, Aaron Burr, with the same clergyman who had performed the marriage ceremony for him fifty years before, came through the colored doorway, and in the west tea room was married to Madame Jumel. Truly this mansion is like the fountain of Trevi, for whoever once visits it, and sees his image reflected there, is bound sometime to come back again. That Aaron Burr a few months later passed out of that historic doorway to return no more, belongs to his story and not to that of the old white mansion.

Across the shadows of the four pillars came many of the great writers of the time, James Parton, George Bancroft, Benson Lossing, Nathaniel Willis and others. It was in this house that Fritz Green Halleck wrote Marco Bozaris.

Madame Jumel and her heirs kept the mansion until 1887 when it was sold. Later it was called Earle's Court, its last individual owner being Mrs. F. P. Earle.

Now, under the management of the Headquarters Association this truly historic house is open daily, and its wealth of romance and antiquities delights its many visitors.

Putnam's Headquarters

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Two things are common to all D. A. R. houses, the great flag staff before the door from which, during the time the house is open to visitors, the flag floats, and a framed Declaration of Independence hanging in hall or parlor. Out in front swinging from tree, pole, or side of house we often found most artistic Chapter signs. A beautiful wrought iron sign swings in front of the Putnam Hill Chapter House in Greenwich, Conn. This Chapter, in 1903, bought the house used by General Israel Putnam in 1779 as his Headquarters. It is a shingled frame two story house painted a light yellow with solid green shutters. It stands in a large well kept yard, shaded with great elm, maple and locust trees. We saw there great possibilities for garden fêtes, teas and pageants.

As we leaned over the upper half of the old Dutch door after sounding the knocker, we saw on the wall an illuminated Declaration; and an old grandfather's clock in the hall corner greeted us with the hour.

The caretaker lives in a stone addition to the original house, and her little daughter escorted us over the house, and told us the story of the slat-back chairs, the high boys, the mirrors, and the old-fashioned landscape wall paper. The tea room is blessed with two corner cupboards having glass doors, behind which shine old pewter, luster, and Britannia ware. Between the cupboards and dominating the whole room is a portrait of Israel Putnam—the man who knew not fear. What thrilling history this man has made for us! One of thirteen children, and the father of ten he looked at life's difficult problems with absolute courage. He was not fool-hardy, but he never hesitated to do the needful thing whatever the hazard. He faced the wolf, the Indian's stake, the gunpowder keg, the advancing enemy with never a thought of retreat or defeat. He had won his spurs during the Colonial wars. He was 57 years old when he left that historic plow standing in the furrow, and mounting a horse started off to spread the alarming tidings and to offer his services to his own country.

We looked out of the window which tradition says was the one through which the General, while shaving, saw the red coats of the British approaching the house, and quickly rallying his men, he outwitted the enemy and made his leap into history.

Putnam Hill

After leaving the quaint old Chapter house we walked along Putnam Avenue till we reached the top of the hill from which the General made his leap.

The Putnam Hill Chapter has placed here a great memorial stone bearing a bronze tablet to the glory of the man who dared "to lead where not one of many hundred foes dared to follow." The hill has been somewhat cut away to form a road that leads down into the valley beyond, but many of the old rough stone steps are still there. So we climbed down the moss-covered and fern-befringed red

stones as a fitting ending to our pilgrimage to the memory of "the bravest warrior of them all."

Nathan Hale School House

In 1774 Nathan Hale, having just graduated from Yale College, came to New London, Conn. to teach in the new Union School. He had 32 young boys to fit for College, and received seventy pounds a year. A little more than a year later he left the little school house to serve his country by giving up his own young life.

In 1901 The Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution of Connecticut purchased that school house, set it up on the edge of the "The Towne's Antientest Buriall Place," restored and furnished it, and placed it in the custody of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter D. A. R. of New London.

We happened to visit New London the same day that Buffalo Bill did. So after watching that long haired westerner and his befeathered and painted Indians in their unique parade, we climbed the hill, walked over the old burial ground, and came to the Nathan Hale School House.

It has been reshingled, repainted, and replastered. It is used as a Chapter House and a museum and is open to the public Tuesdays and Thursdays from 2 until 6 P. M. You enter directly into the Chapter Room which is commodious and well lighted. Over the fire place is a fine bronze tablet to the memory of Nathan Hale, Teacher - Patriot - Martyr. From the north window we could see the tomb of the chapter's patron saint, Madam Lucretia Shaw. She too, during the Revolutionary war gave her life for her country. She had taken into her home some sick prisoners, and while caring for them contracted the fever herself, which proved fatal.

Statue of Nathan Hale

We stayed a long time in that old school room, looking over its treasures, and listening to the gentle custodian's stories of the martyr school master. We D. A. R.'s and S. A. R.'s are born hero worshippers, and as a part of that worship we erect statues to the memory of our heroes. Though no portrait of Nathan Hale exists, yet the youthfulness, the courage, the calmness of Hale as he uttered his last memorable words—"I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country," are ideally portrayed by the sculptors. The Nathan Hale Chapter D. A. R. of St. Paul has placed William Ordway Partridge's statue of the martyr walking to the scaffold in one of the parks of that city. We had seen Macmonnie's fine statue of Hale in front of the City Hall in New York, and we made a special trip to New Haven to see Bela Pratt's bronze statue of our school master standing in front of the old red Connecticut Hall.

We were glad to learn that at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, there was a house owned by our Daughters, for the name had puzzled us since our early Geography days. So, when the trolley stopped at the civic center of Pawtucket, we alighted and finding our usual information bureau—the polite policeman—we plied him with questions and learned that Pawtucket is an Indian name meaning falls of water, that by the side of these falls Samuel Slater erected in 1790 the first cotton mill in this country, and that the Dagget House owned by the D. A. R.'s was some two miles out in the Slater Memorial Park.

Dagget House

Following his directions we presently arrived at the beautiful Slater Park. There at the edge of a little lake we found a large frame building which had the following placard nailed to the white clapboards:

Dagget House Erected 1685 *Remodeled* 1790 *Repaired in* 1905 *by The Pawtucket Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution As a memorial to their Revolutionary Ancestors and the Brave Patriots of* 1776.

But in vain did we sound the brass knocker at the front door, and in vain did we ring at the rear door. The man cutting the grass near by could give us no information as to the caretaker, and the merry-go-round man who sat disconsolate by the side of his empty and quiet wheel of pleasure, only sadly shook his head when we asked him how we could get into the house. So we took pictures of the old house, and of the canoes floating idly in the still waters of the lake, and of the gorgeous blue fleur de lis growing at the water's edge, and were just starting to return to the city, when down the road came a great crowd of children. A school picnic was on, and at once the whole atmosphere of the park was changed. One grass cutter called out to his companion, "Oh, dang it all, here come the kids. I'll have to go and unlock those swings as every dratted youngster will want to have a swing." But the merry-go-round man saw prospective nickels. His face was beaming as he started his wheels in motion. And we marched out of the Park keeping step with his gaily painted steeds in their mad whirl.

We went one day from Boston to Medford to see what was once considered the finest mansion in North America. It was rebuilt from an old brick farm house in 1732 by Col. Isaac Royall, a wealthy West India merchant. He raised it to three stories and decorated the interior with paneling and much hand carving. A

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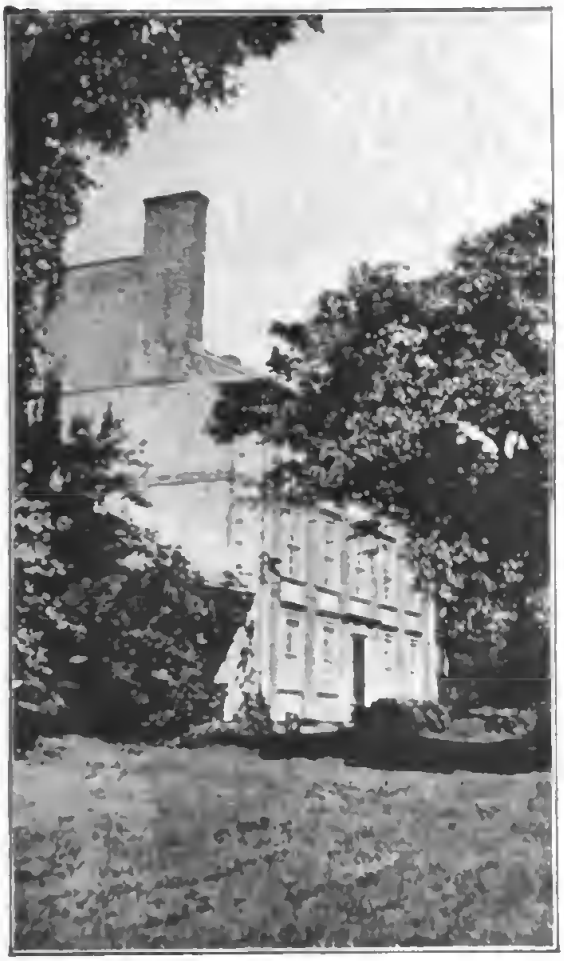

Royall House.

little to the south of the mansion he built a large house for his twenty-seven black slaves. The Royalls were Tories, and at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war they fled from this house which was confiscated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. During the siege of Boston it became the headquarters of Gen. John Stark. After the war the house lived on for a hundred years under one owner and another. Its thick brick walls and four massive chimneys nobly withstood the buffets of time. In 1901 it was purchased by the Royall House Association. Several D. A. R. Chapters contributed toward the purchasing fund.

The Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter rents the large assembly room in the slave annex. Rooms in the mansion have been furnished by the Sarah Bradlee Fulton, Boston Tea Party, John Hancock, and Minute Men Chapters. The house is used as a museum, and for patriotic and educational purposes.

We entered the old slave quarters first. In the great kitchen were displayed many of the culinary utensils of a hundred years ago. The large raftered hall adjoining is the assembly room of the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter.

Sarah melted her precious pewter to make Revolutionary bullets, and helped array her father and brother in war paint and feathers for the first real Boston Tea Party. One of the chests thrown overboard that memorable day has, in some miraculous way, been preserved, and is a treasured relic in the Boston Tea Party room of the house.

Crossing a little court yard we entered the stately mansion. A great wainscoted hall runs directly through the center of the house. The staircase, a most beautiful Colonial type with hand carved balustrades, rises in one straight sweep. It is so perfect that architects come here to copy its exact proportions. Our cicerone told us that twenty-one bridal parties have come down that staircase.

The two drawing rooms on the north are also architectural gems. They are paneled to the ceiling, the panels being of single pieces, some of them a full yard in breadth. The windows on each side of the fireplace are behind great carved arches. The walls are so thick that every window has a deep mahogany covered window seat. In one of these window seats tradition says that Sir Harry Frankland courted the fair Agnes Surrage. Every room has a fireplace with wondrous old Dutch blue or Mulberry tiles. One fireplace has sixty-three tiles — each a different Biblical scene — the third tile portraying Cain killing Abel with his left hand.

There are many pieces of old rare furniture in this mansion, a real pie crust tip table, an exquisite Queen Anne daybed, a genuine plum pudding low-boy. By the great kitchen fireplace is an old monk's penance chair, that two-in-one affair wherein the monk could sit and hold his prayer-book in his hands, or, by

Georgian Court Doorway

turning the back of the chair down have a dining table at which he is obliged to stand. In neither position is he quite comfortable, as complete ease of the body was not considered good for the soul.

All of these articles have been given or loaned by different Daughters or Chapters. While we were there a lady came in with several very old quaint silver spoons which she presented to the house.

The artistocratic mansion graciously receives the modern pilgrims of to-day in traveling dress and stout walking shoes, and meekly pockets the twenty-five cents admission fee. But I know it dreams regretfully of long ago when the coach and four came whirling round to the Georgian Court doorway and fair ladies and gentlemen in brocaded silks, powdered wigs, and silver shoe buckles entered to make merry within its princely walls.

The Molly Varnum Chapter of Lowell, Mass., owns an old historic house. It was built in 1760. It is set close to the street, but has a fine yard at the rear overlooking the Merrimac river. Five Revolutionary soldiers have at different times lived here. At one time it was used for a tavern, and the taproom is one of the pleasantest in the house. The mantel over the fireplace holds a most charming display of old pewter.

There are nine fireplaces in this house. The one in the square front hall has the black Hessian andirons that our revolutionary heroes so loved to spit upon. Over this mantel hangs a framed list of the days we celebrate. Lest we forget, I think the list is good for every home.

Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12; *Washington's Birthday, Feb.* 22; *Patriots' Day, April* 19; *Memorial Day, May* 30; *Flag Day, June* 14; *Bunker Hill Day, June* 17; *Independence Day, July* 4; *Columbus Day, Oct.* 12; *Forefathers' Day, Dec.* 21.

The Spalding House, Lowell, Mass.

The Oaks

The Chapter room occupies the whole front of the house upstairs. The house is well filled with Colonial furniture. It is often rented for card parties and Colonial Teas. The caretaker has been there for seven years, and as we spent the entire afternoon in her immaculate and interesting house she told us many anecdotes concerning it.

One room is dedicated to the memory of Dr. Spalding by the Free-Masons of Lowell. The doctor was a bachelor, very benevolent, very patriotic, and a Mason of the 33rd degree. He lived a long time in this house. He was very small of stature and always visited his patients in an extremely large old-fashioned chaise drawn by a very large horse.

We bought a Molly Varnum Cook Book and wished we could buy the fine portrait of brown-eyed Molly herself, but that was not for sale.

On April 19, 1775, Timothy Biglow, a blacksmith of Worcester, Mass., left his anvil and bellows to strike blows for the freedom of his country. Brave and courageous he attained the rank of Colonel. At the end of the war he returned broken in health to find his business gone, and his family in want. He died in the debtors' prison. He is the patriotic saint of the Col. Timothy Biglow Chapter of Worcester, Mass., and they own a fine old home in that city of fine homes. They call it "The Oaks." It is a two and a half story frame house with 57,000 square feet of land about it. It was built in 1774 and remained in the Paine family until sold to the Chapter in 1914. It is a most charming home, beautifully furnished and perfectly practical. The front rooms are used for reception rooms. At the rear a large old wood house has been transformed into a blue and white tea

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The Oliver Ellsworth Homestead.

room where, as one source of revenue, the Daughters serve tea every afternoon. On the second floor are several rest rooms, cloak rooms, a dainty old time Ladies' Powder Room, and the large Chapter room capable of holding more than their 210 members.

The Paine family have kindly allowed some of their furnishings to remain in the house. One side of the library is filled to the ceiling with books. On another side shallow shelves behind glass doors display choice old china and pewter. In the parlor is a Chippendale chair with a history. One Paine owner—a bachelor—concluded to take a trip abroad. So he just closed the house, locked the door and departed. He stayed twenty-two years. Upon his return the house was opened and everything found all right except that a set of Chippendale chairs were missing. Several years later the chairs were found in a second hand store in Joliet, Ill., and, after some trouble and payment of money, they were returned to their old home. Another Paine owner was a collector of paintings, and many of them still hang upon the walls.

The house is often rented for social functions and for educational purposes.

A mile or so north of the town of Windsor, Conn., is the Oliver Ellsworth Homestead. This house, with about an acre of adjoining land, was given, in 1903, to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution by the heirs of Oliver and Abigail W. Ellsworth.

State D. A. R. meetings are held here, and it is the home of the Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter of Windsor.

Our trolley ride from Springfield down to the old home on the Connecticut river was delightful. The car stopped right in front of the tall flag staff, and we passed under the great elms planted by Oliver Ellsworth, into the comfortable old farm house now used as a museum and as a meeting place for the D. A. R.'s of Connecticut.

An auto full of tourists arrived at the same time, and the caretaker took all of us over the house together in quite the modern pilgrim style.

Chief among the treasures we saw a Sheraton bird's eye maple card table; an old secretary with a real secret drawer, a pink satin Chippendale sofa, and an

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inlaid Pembroke table. In the dining room we admired an English run-a-round for tea. The men tourists looked upon the three-pint glass toddy tumblers with envy. The spinning room was full of old time mechanisms and utensils.

There was a fine bust of Oliver Ellsworth in the drawing room, and his spirit seemed to pervade the whole house. He loved so ardently his home, his state, and his country. Towards the end of his life he said, "I have visited several countries and I like my own the best. I have been in all the states of the Union, and Connecticut is the best state. Windsor is the pleasantest town in Connecticut, and I have the pleasantest place in the town of Windsor. I am content, perfectly content, to die on the banks of the Connecticut river."

Our quest for historical D. A. R. homes ended last summer with the Old Concord Chapter Home, which we found in the possession of steam fitters and closed to visitors.

There are other houses well worthy of a pilgrimage, for, one by one, the Chapters are taking upon themselves the responsibility as well as the pleasure of owning their homes.

Anecdotes of Fairfield, Connecticut

By Harriet Trubee Garlick

Some time ago a gentleman, while visiting a town in Connecticut for the purpose of searching its Revolutionary record, called upon the oldest woman in the village, as she was said to be able to give him valuable information. During their conversation he remarked that he had found the names of only a few soldiers on the town's Revolutionary record. "Did not your men go to the war?" he asked. The lady of four score and ten years drew herself up out of her chair and stood before him as she replied: "They all went, sir." That answer would have been a correct one for every town in the American Colonies, as there was scarcely an adult or grown boy who "failed to go to the war." Many men enlisted for three months and then returned to their homes in order to care for the farms. Re-enlisting, they again served for three months and were then granted a furlough. A soldier from Fairfield pursued this plan from 1775 until peace was declared between England and America.

Colonial women were not only obliged to have charge of everything pertaining to the house during the absence of their husbands and brothers, but often tilled the fields, harvested the grain and cared for the live stock.

The Bulkley Tavern

In 1775 as Washington was on his way to Cambridge he passed through Green's Farms and was joined there by the Rev. Mr. Ripley, minister of the village, who accompanied him for quite a distance. Upon their arrival in Fairfield they stopped at the Bulkley Tavern. I have in my possession the tea pot in which it is said tea was brewed for Washington, in Fairfield.

During the conflagration in July, 1779, in Fairfield many of the women remained in their homes in order to save them from destruction, while their husbands and brothers were fighting the British from behind stone walls or with the military forces of the town. On the site where a

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modern house now stands, stood a Colonial dwelling which was set on fire by the enemy. The lady of the house had remained there hoping to protect it from the horde of Hessians and Tories who were bent on the utter destruction of the town. When she saw the flames, the housewife rushed into her pantry and brought out pans filled with milk, poured their contents on the fire and saved the home. Her descendants proudly relate this story of their great grandmother's bravery.

The British rushed into a house in the Eastern part of the town and after filling a bureau drawer with hay, set it on fire and said to the woman of the house: "If you attempt to put out the blaze we will shoot you." Unmindful of the threat she threw the burning combustibles out of an open window. The second time the drawer was filled and set on fire while a renewed warning was given; but bravely she repeated the act. For the third time the fire was kindled, but the enemy were suddenly called away and the house was spared.

Monticello

By Fanny Harnit

Next to our own Memorial Continental Hall, the noblest project that has ever engaged the interest of the Society is the effort for the acquisition of Monticello, in perpetuity, for the people of the Nation.

When the delegates to the 25th Continental Congress voted such enthusiastic endorsement of the resolution identifying the organization with the movement in favor of Government ownership of the home of Thomas Jefferson, it is doubtful whether many of them realized that this mansion was the most artistic home in America in its time and that it is today a noble historic shrine of which any Nation may well be proud. Monticello is near Charlottesville, Virginia, and a little over a hundred miles from Washington. With automobiles and good roads the home of the Author of the Declaration of Independence may become almost as accessible to the people as that of the Father of Our Country at Mount Vernon.

The birthplace of Thomas Jefferson, Shadwell, was at the foot of the mountain and was burned in 1770, the spot now being in no way marked. Two miles from his boyhood home was an isolated mountain, 580 feet high, which he afterwards named Monticello, or "Little Mount," on the top of which, in the midst of grounds six acres in extent, stands the dignified stately homestead, which was twenty-five years in the building, during the intervals of Jefferson's public service.

Parton, in his "Life of Thomas Jefferson," writes:

> Jefferson meant that there should be one home in Virginia worthy the occupation of perfectly civilized beings; in which art, taste and utility should unite to produce an admirable result. What a piece of work it was to place such an abode on the summit of his little mountain, with no architect but himself, few workmen but slaves, no landscape gardener within three thousand miles, no models to copy, no grounds to imitate, no tincture of high gardening in the Province. The bricks had to be made, the trees felled, the timber hewn, the nails wrought, the vehicles constructed, the laborers trained, on the scene of operations. No fine commodities could be bought nearer than Williamsburg, a hundred and fifty miles distant, nor many nearer than Europe. He had to send for even his sashes to London, where one lot was detained a month to let the putty harden! Nothing but the coarsest, roughest work could go on in his absence; and often the business stood still for weeks, for months, for years, while he was in public service. But he kept on with an indomitable pertinacity for a quarter of a century, at the expiration of which he had the most agreeable and refined abode in Virginia, filled with objects of taste and the means of instruction, and surrounded by beautiful lawns, groves, and gardens.

In 1782 a distinguished visitor to this country from France, and a guest at Monticello, wrote:

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Upper: Monticello, former home of President Jefferson, where luncheon was served to the Daughters, October 7, 1916

Lower: Monroe Hall, former home of President Monroe, where tea was served to the Daughters, October 7, 1916

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Entrance to Monticello, Charlottesville, Va.

Mr. Jefferson is the first American who has consulted the fine arts to know how he should shelter himself from the weather . . . He is an American, who, without ever having quitted his own country, is at once a musician, skilled in drawing, a geometrician and astronomer, a natural philosopher, legislator, and statesman.

At various times and under various conditions, since Jefferson himself first felt financial embarrassment, the purchase of Monticello by the Government or by popular subscription has been agitated, but the story is too long and too complicated to here rehearse.

A bill is now pending in Congress for the purchase of Monticello by the Government, the bill having been introduced through the efforts of Mrs. Charles R. Davis, Vice-President General from Minnesota, Chairman Committee on Legislation of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Monticello became the possession, by grant, of the Jefferson family in 1735, and remained a family possession until after Jefferson's death on the Fourth of July, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the date he had made immortal in the world's history.

Jefferson's daughter, Martha Jefferson Randolph, was forced by extreme poverty to advertise the place for sale and it became the property of James T. Barclay. In the deed of sale there was a clause reserving the family burial plot, which is a short distance down the vine bordered road from the house, to the descendants of Jefferson.

Barclay's ownership was brief and the house with 218 acres of land, in 1834, came into possession of Uriah P. Levy, of New York, an officer in the U. S. Navy, and after his death, following much litigation, it became the property of the Hon. Jefferson M. Levy, of New York City, who owns it at the present time. No relationship exists between the Jefferson family and the present owner.

There is no connection between this effort of the Daughters and a former agitation favoring condemnation proceedings. Mr. Levy is quite willing that Monticello should become the possession of the Government of the United States to be preserved as a memorial to the illustrious Jefferson. Through his courtesy and that of the Albemarle Chap-

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Tomb of Thomas Jefferson, Monticello, Va.

ter of Charlottesville, it was possible at the time of the October Board meeting of the National Society for the President General, Mrs. Story, to extend to the members of the Board an invitation to visit Monticello on Saturday, October 7.

At this Board meeting a communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Charlottesville, endorsing the effort of the Daughters and promising co-operation, had been received.

It was a representative party of official and active members of the organization that accompanied the President General on this pilgrimage.

Members of the Albemarle Chapter met the guests at the railroad station and took them in automobiles and a few carriages that gave an old-time touch to the occasion, through the town and along the beautiful drive up the winding mountain road to Monticello.

The gate which gives entrance to the estate was opened by a colored servant so well trained in her duty that the act was performed in a manner betokening the real Southern hospitality awaiting at the mansion on the mountain. The road of red Virginia clay, wound up hill through beautiful woods, past the resting place of Thomas Jefferson and members of the Randolph family, on the spot selected in his youth by Jefferson himself and his friend Dabney Carr.

A rough sketch in ink of a stone to mark his grave was found among the Jefferson papers. It was of an obelisk of granite eight feet high, and such the Government of the United States has erected and it bears the following inscription which he desired:

Here was buried
THOMAS JEFFERSON
Author
OF THE DECLARATION OF
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
of
THE STATUTE OF VIRGINIA
FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, AND
FATHER OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF VIRGINIA

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The party was received on the steps of the main entrance by Mr. Carl von Mayhoff, who, in the absence of his wife, was assisted by Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, and Mrs. R. T. W. Duke, of Charlottesville. The Regent and Vice-Regent of the Albemarle Chapter, Mrs. James M. Higginson and Mrs. Wm. N. Thornton, with about twenty members of their Chapter, greeted the visitors in the various rooms.

Most of the furnishings now in the house have no association with Jefferson or his family, but the original handsome floors are in place, the arrangement of the rooms is unchanged in the main, and the whole is surprisingly modern in sanitation and plan.

In the stately dining room and the cozy breakfast room adjoining, a bounteous luncheon was served and during the time, telegrams were read from the owner of the estate, the Hon. Jefferson M. Levy and his sister, Mrs. Carl von Mayhoff, who were detained in New York by the former's illness. Later, an hour was pleasantly spent in the rooms of the mansion and upon the grounds, in which are growing many rare trees planted by Jefferson's hand and from one point of which may be obtained a view, in the midst of beautiful Virginia country, of the University of Virginia, which had been characterized by Jefferson as the "child of his old age."

The hours of the late afternoon were spent at the university and a cup of tea served on the veranda of the old President Monroe home, as the sun was setting, brought to a close a memorable October day, which the party wished they might have shared with every Daughter.

The Monticello Estate comprises over 700 acres. The house is of classic design, 100 feet in front and 100 feet in depth, three stories in height, with extensive subterranean passages of heavy construction.

There are many valuable relics that would be included in the purchase. There is the old clock over the door of the entrance hall, with the ladder which one has to climb to set and wind it, and the huge winder still intact and in use—all of Jefferson's handiwork. There is the Caracci bust of Jefferson, which was copied from life, that has stood there ever since the artist chiseled it. There are busts of Washington, Hamilton and Franklin.

The Louis XIV mirrors in the house were brought from France by Mr. Jefferson, and the candelabra were used by him. The original designs for the pillars in the Capitol at Washington are at Monticello.

So widespread is popular public sentiment in favor of the possession of this historic shrine, that the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has held three hearings and the Senate Committee one hearing, even in the midst of the present busy short session of Congress. In the course of these hearings it has developed that $100,000 has been expended, since the Civil War, in the restoration of the building itself.

The desirability of purchasing this famous estate by the Government has been endorsed in letters from President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and many other prominent government officials.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds had decided upon Saturday, January 20, for a visit to Monticello, but the pilgrimage was necessarily deferred in consequence of the funeral of Admiral Dewey.

At the time this article goes to press no date has been set, but the Daughters confidently expect a favorable report from the committee in consequence of a personal visit in the near future.

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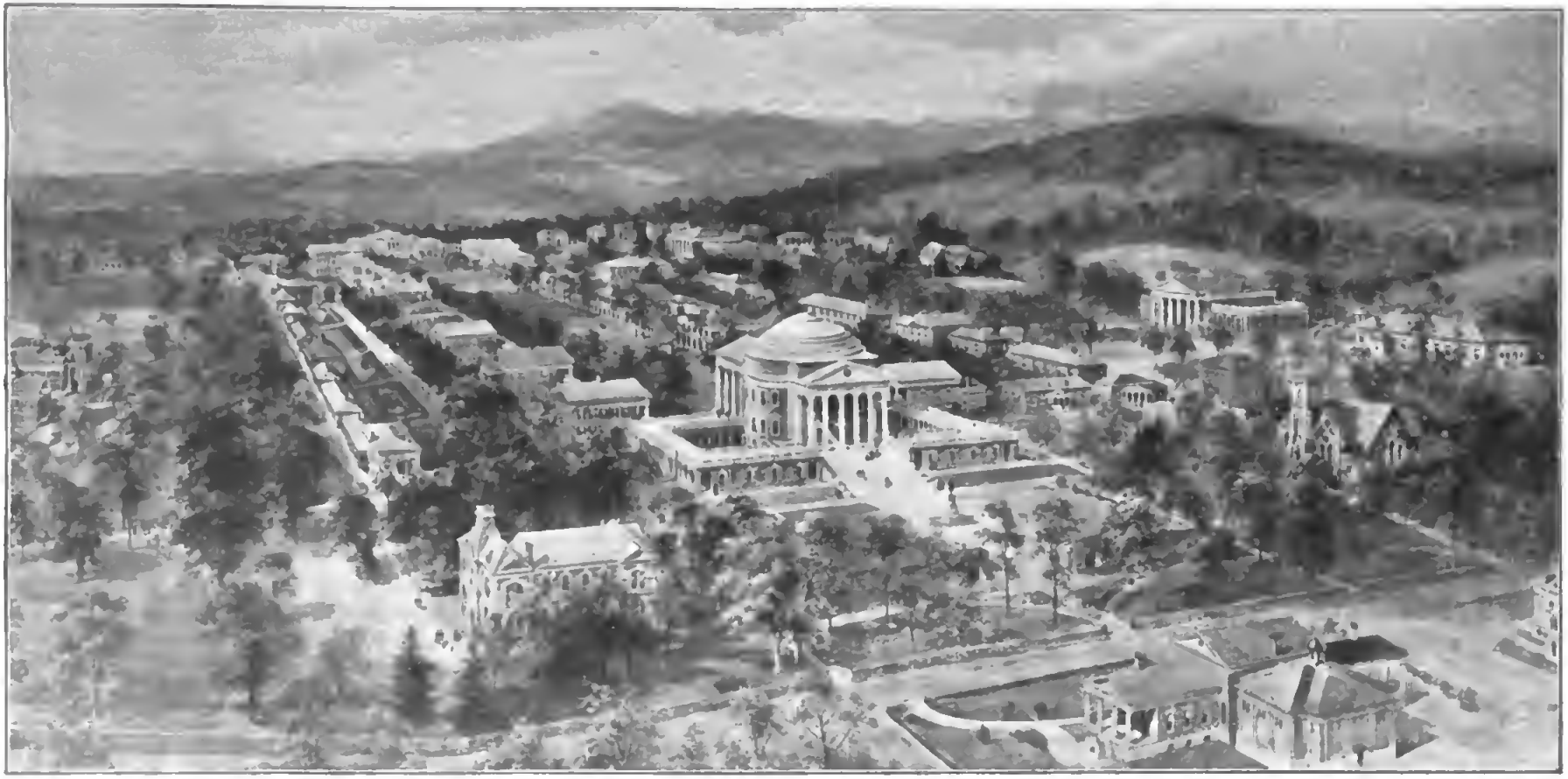

Bird's-eye view of the buildings and grounds of the University of Virginia

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STATE CONFERENCES

ALABAMA

The eighteenth annual conference held its opening session at Montgomery Tuesday night, December 1916, the Peter Forney and Francis Marion Chapters being joint hostesses.

The second day of the conference was clouded with sadness over the death of Mrs. Dolly P. Cobbs, the mother-in-law of the beloved State Regent. Mrs. William Gray, Vice-Regent, presided during the remaining meetings of the conference. The session Wednesday morning was made memorable by the fact that all the former Regents of the society were present. Twenty-five out of the 27 Chapters in the state were represented by delegates at the meeting Wednesday morning.

On Thursday the Chairman on Patriotic Education reported that no decision had been reached in regard to plans or location of school.

Several plans were discussed as follows:

1. That the D. A. R. decide on suitable location, build and equip a one room school building, and maintain the school on a small scale until more funds could be secured.

2. That we accept the offer of an Alexander City gentleman to give land 14 miles from Montgomery for the purpose of building a school, to furnish $700 worth of labor and $500 cash, the D. A. R. to give $500 and the building to be a three room school, properly equipped and marked D. A. R. public school, all ownership or responsibility of the Daughters to then cease. No decision was reached and the matter was returned to committee.

Mrs. Cunningham submitted a flag code printed in a very attractive manner and with gummed back to facilitate pasting in back of school histories.

It was the recommendation of the committee that D. A. R. chapters place as many of these flag codes as possible in the books of the school children, in effort to keep before them the sacredness of our duty to our flag.

Mrs. John Lewis Cobbs and Mrs. William Gray were unanimously re-elected as State Regent and State Vice-Regent.

NORTH DAKOTA

At the State Conference held in Valley City, October 14, 1916, reports were read from the three towns, Bismarck, Fargo and Bowman, where new chapters are in process of formation. Mrs. O. M. Young, who is working in the southwestern part of the state within a radius of fifty miles from Bowman, hopes to organize before the coming Congress, and the others in the near future. The tea given by the Sakakawea Chapter (an account of which appears under Work of the Chapters in the February issue), aroused a great deal of enthusiasm and much good is hoped as a result.

The State Regent, Mrs. George M. Young, was re-elected for the coming year; and Miss Helen M. Crane was elected State Vice Regent.

UTAH

As Utah has but one Chapter we have no state conference. Our selection of State Regent and State Vice-Regent is usually made in March. Our one Chapter is named the "Spirit of Liberty," and is growing slowly and steadily. There are members scattered all over the state, but no one town except Salt Lake City has enough to warrant the forming of a Chapter. The work is entirely philanthropic and educational. During the past year we lost our much cherished Real Daughter, Mrs. Elijah Sells.

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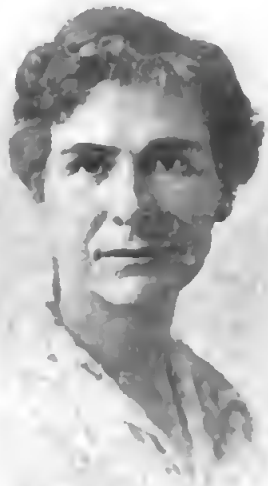
Mrs. John Lewis Cobbs, State Regent for Alabama.



Mrs. Lee Charles Miller, State Regent for Utah.

Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, State Regent for the Orient, Laurelcraft, Shanghai, China.

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PARLIAMENTARY PUZZLES SOLVED

Cora Welles Trow

From numerous letters received by this department it would appear that the proper method to pursue in creating a committee is unknown to many members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The necessary procedure is simply and easily carried out, it is as follows:

When by the provisions of the By-Laws Standing Committees are created the same provisions direct how they shall be appointed. When under the motion to Commit a special committee is created the committee may be appointed by the Chair or the assembly according to the terms of the motion which created the committee. In either of the aforesaid cases the committee is appointed. Elections are held for the members of the Board at the annual meeting but never for committees. When more names are suggested for a committee than may be used it is customary to select the proper number for appointment by the filling of blanks. This is also called a floor ballot. The rules governing the appointment of committees are clearly set forth in Robert's Rules of Order, edition of 1915, pages 128 and 129.

B. A. 1. The use of the D. A. R. Ritual is not compulsory.

2. The gavel is used for the following purpose: To call a meeting to order, one rap. To restore order during a disorderly meeting, three sharp raps. To stop whispering among the members of the assembly while business or speaking is going on, three slight raps. The gavel is also used to adjourn an assembly which has become unmanageable. This is done by giving a succession of hard knocks on a hard surface and declaring that unruly conditions make it necessary to adjourn the meeting. To use the gavel to confirm a report is a use that is impossible, as reports are accepted or adopted and never confirmed and the gavel is not used in the procedure.

3. In all cases a member desiring the floor must address the presiding officer, who will repeat the name of the member and so accord her the floor. If the presiding officer does not wish to accord the floor she ignores the member who addresses her. In that event the member desiring the floor may appeal from the ruling of the Chair. Members who rise, address the presiding officer and thus ask for the floor with proper decorum should be recognized in the order of their application except in the event of any member desiring the floor having forfeited her right to it. This she may have done by speaking on the subject before the house as often as the rules allowed her to or by some breach of decorum.

V. *Question.*—When may a special meeting be called, and who may call it?

Answer.—A special meeting may be called whenever circumstances occur to make a meeting of the organization necessary. The necessity of calling a special meeting is decided by the presiding officer unless the By-laws expressly deprive her of that power. As the responsibility for the legality of all action taken by an organization rests on the presiding officer, it is right that she should have the power to call a special meeting, and as I have stated, she has that power unless specifically deprived of it by the provisions of the By-laws.

M. *Question.*—Is it legal to elect members to a society by a two-thirds vote?

Answer.—The Law states that all questions coming up for settlement must be decided by a majority vote. There are two exceptions to this law, one in the matter of an annual election, which requires a two-thirds' vote, the other in the matter of an annual election, which may be decided by a plurality vote. It is therefore evident that it is not legal to elect candidates for membership in an organization by a two-thirds vote.

(Mrs. Trow, whose address is 350 West 55th Street, New York City, has consented to answer, through the magazine, questions of a parliamentary nature. To those who desire a personal reply a charge of one dollar ($1.00) will be made.—Editor.)

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REAL DAUGHTERS

Mrs. Eliza Alice Spencer, one of the three Real Daughters in South Carolina, and a member of the Swamp Fox Chapter, was born October 28, 1832, in the home where she died September 22, 1916. Her father, Stephen Godbold, belonged to one of the pioneer families of this section—his grandfather, John Godbold, a native of Suffolk, England, and a captain in the West Indian service of the British navy, having settled on the site of the town of Marion in 1735, after landing at Charleston. He married Elizabeth McGurney, a girl of Scotch-Irish parentage, and three sons were born—John, James and Thomas. John Godbold took up 550 acres of land on his arrival, and at the birth of each son he took up more land until the Godbold acres stretched westward from the town of Marion beyond where the town of Sellers stands. He died in 1765, aged 101 years. His sons took unto themselves wives from the other pioneer families and left many descendants.

Mrs. Eliza Alice Spencer

Thomas, the youngest son of John Godbold, married Martha Herron, and was the father of Stephen, who was born in 1764, and was consequently a child of 11 years only at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. All his relatives who were old enough were among the first to volunteer for service and enlist for the war. Marion (then Craven) County was the skirmish ground of Marion's men and the British regulars, as well as the bloodthirsty Tories who infested this section and treated with great cruelty the women and children left at home. Little Stephen Godbold's mind must have been thrilled with patriotic fervor at an early age, for when only 14 years of age we find him shouldering his musket and enlisting as a private in Capt. Foxworth's company. The next year, at the age of 15, he became a lieutenant in this company, and at 18 its captain. We have these bare historical facts of his life, but back of them lies a great deal unsaid but easily understood. One proof of his patriotism is the fact that he gave his services absolutely free to his country, for nowhere is it recorded that he received any pay for his services as a soldier of the Revolution, although his commission is in the possession of his descendants.

Stephen Godbold married first Miss Annie Grice, from whom are descended Dr. Frank Miles and Stephen Godbold Miles, of Marion. His second wife, a Miss Jones, left no children. He was married for the third time in 1822 to Miss Rebecca Woods who was the mother of our beloved Real Daughter. Mrs. Spencer's father and mother died in March, 1845, within a few days of each other, leaving her and a brother and sister to the guardianship of relatives. When she was only 14 years old she married John Spencer, a native of North Carolina, who had come to live in Marion, and they returned to the home where

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she was born and where she was to live the rest of her life. There her ten children, all of whom survive her, were born.

Mrs. Spencer was of a most attractive personality, even up to the last months of her life. Bright, vivacious, witty, her bright brown eyes would sparkle with mirth when she was amused, and the writer has enjoyed many a delightful conversation with her. Tiny of stature, she had the natural grace of a child and the graciousness of the old time Southern ladies. After she was 80 years of age she would drive into town herself to attend Chapter meetings, or to call on friends or attend to business, and only a month ago she drove into town with her daughter, her grand-daughter and her great-grand-daughter, and had their picture taken together, little realizing that so soon would she sleep the long sleep where the pines and cedars sing a soft and unending requiem over her grave.

MRS. SARAH STARNES ELLIS

Sachem Sequoyah Chapter, D. A. R., McAlester, Oklahoma, has added to the roster the name of a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Sarah Ellis.

Mrs. Ellis was born March 6, 1833, at Boliver Town, Tenn. Although eighty-four years of age she is active, hears well, eyesight is very nearly normal, and she talks in an animated interesting manner. She was only about three years old when her father died, yet her memory of him is clear. She told me of one day watching him clean out a spring, when he lost his balance and fell into the spring. This frightened her so much that she cried. When she was four years old, her mother moved to Arkansas, and in 1869 to the old Indian Territory and settled in the Choctaw Nation. Sarah Starnes was twice married, first to Mr. John Busheers, by this union there was one daughter; second, to Mr. Isaac Ellis, and by this union there were two sons and one daughter. Mrs. Ellis lived at Sculleyville, Indian Territory, when she was rearing her young family, with mostly the Indians for neighbors. She said they were peaceable and courteous at all times. To hear her relate the experience of those pioneer days is like a story from some old book. Her father was Nicholas Starnes, who volunteered service September 13, 1775, in Virginia, under Captain Crabtree, and served as sergeant in the same company under Colonel W. Campbell. He was in the battle of King's Mountain, and was in the expedition against the Cherokee Indians, under Col. Sevier. In 1781-1782 served as sergeant under Captain Pruett. Nicholas Starnes died in 1835.

Mrs. Sarah Ellis

Our Chapter feels very proud to have as a member a "Real Daughter."

MRS. (Z. T.) CORA A. CAIN, *Regent.*

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WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

"If ever the time comes when women shall come together simply and purely for the benefit of mankind it will be a power such as the world has never before known."—*Matthew Arnold.*

(Owing to the number of chapter reports awaiting publication the Editor has been obliged to omit a great many interesting descriptions of social affairs, or matters of local interest. The desire of the individual chapter or its members has to be sacrificed for the good of the whole. If the chapter historian will remember that there are over fifteen hundred chapters in existence; that this Department is not established for the purpose of publishing an annual report—that should be sent to the State Regent—but to record work which may be of value for other chapters; and that all reports should be written on only one side of the paper, and if possible be typewritten, it will greatly facilitate matters. The reports are arranged alphabetically according to states and alphabetically according to chapters in the states.)

Kinnikinnik Chapter (Colorado Springs, Colorado). Prior to January 1914, there was but one Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the city of Colorado Springs, and its limited membership of eighty-five had long been filled. This fact induced the State Regent, Mrs. Winfield Scott Tarbell, to appoint, on the twenty-first of January, Mrs. Norman Madison Campbell organizing regent for another Chapter, and on the thirty-first of the same month, at the residence of Mrs. Berne H. Hopkins, The Kinnikinnik Chapter was organized, with fifteen members.

The name Kinnikinnik was chosen to preserve a noted Indian word—not to commemorate the Indian's smoking plant, but because the vine, with its bright green leaves and red berries, is as dear to the heart of the western mountaineer as is the trailing arbutus to the New Englander.

By previous invitation, the members of the Zebulon Pike Chapter joined the members of the Kinnikinnik Chapter at the close of its business meeting, for tea and a social time, Mrs. Tarbell being present.

The program meetings have been held on the second Tuesday in each month. Excellent papers and talks have been presented, dealing with American history of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. Soon after organization, during an especially impressive meeting that will live long in the memories of the members present, a beautiful flag was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Elizabeth Cass Goddard of the Zebulon Pike Chapter.

(Mrs. N. M.) EFFIE S. CAMPBELL,
Regent.

Fort Findlay Chapter (Findlay, Ohio) has devoted itself the past year to the study of Maryland, as a Proprietary Province, her part in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Civil War.

On June 7 the officers for the year entertained the Chapter at a luncheon. The place cards, prepared by the Chapter Historian, had on them names of Colonial Dames and Revolutionary Daughters, with tabloid biographical sketches. Sections of the Flag law were read and a short program of music and readings was given.

The year's work as accomplished is exceptionally gratifying. The individual members of the Chapter gave generously of their time and effort to meet the expenses of the various committees. During the year the Chapter placed three markers on Hull's Trail through Hancock County; one being erected jointly with Fort McArthur Chapter of Kenton, Ohio, on the spot where the trail crosses from Hardin County into Hancock County. This marker is part of an old marble shaft from the portico of the Historic Court House of Hardin County, and has the following inscription:

Hull's Trail, 1812. Fort Necessity 400 feet North, 150 feet east; Old Spring 700 feet North. Erected by Fort McArthur and Fort Findlay Chapters,

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Daughters of the American Revolution, 1915.

The second marker is placed at Riverside Park, Findlay, Ohio. The base is an old millstone. This is surmounted by large granite boulder, on the face of which is the following inscription:

Here Hull's Army crossed the Blanchard river on its way to Detroit, June, 1812. Erected by Fort Findlay Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1915.

The third marker is of a rustic design in Italian marble, and is placed at a point four miles south of Findlay, Ohio, on the State Road. It has the inscription:

Hull's Trail, 1812. Erected by Fort Findlay Chapter, 1915.

In addition to the marking of Hull's Trail, the graves of the following Revolutionary soldiers have also been marked:

Private Jacob Bean, b 1760; d 1839.

Private Israel Clark, b Mch. 9, 1750; d Feb. 5, 1827.

Private Jacob Fox, b Mch. 12, 1764; d Aug. 16, 1844.

Private Nicholas Helmick, b 1760.

Private Zebulon Lee, b May 16, 1758; d Aug. 9, 1848.

DORA ALICE PARKER, *Historian.*

Bellefontaine Chapter (Bellefontaine, Ohio) assembled June 26, 1916, on the lawn at the Logan County Home, for the purpose of unveiling a tablet, marking the camping place of Hull's Army in 1812. The bronze tablet, bearing the following inscription:

Hull's Army in 1812 encamped on this land owned by Colonel James McPherson, a Revolutionary Soldier, who lies buried in the adjoining cemetery.

was placed upon a huge boulder, which was given to the Chapter by Mr. Harry Harmon, and placed in position by Mr. George Kennedy, the Superintendent of the Logan County Home.

A very appropriate program had been arranged for the unveiling ceremony, and a number of visitors, including the Logan County Commissioners, besides the members of the D. A. R. had assembled for this purpose.

Miss Dade Kennedy, as Regent of the Chapter, presided, and the ceremony was opened by the singing of America by all.

Then Miss Kennedy spoke of the purpose of the ceremony, and introduced Dr. George Wood Anderson, Logan County's noted Evangelist, who delivered one of the strongest patriotic addresses that has been heard in years.

After Dr. Anderson's address, Mrs. Leroy Blessing sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and during the singing of the last verse, Misses Ethelyn and Bernice McPherson, great-great granddaughters of Colonel James McPherson, slowly pulled the flag, which up to this time had covered the boulder, and unveiled the tablet.

After the unveiling of the tablet, Dr. C. C. Peale voiced an earnest prayer, after which the entire assemblage adjourned to the little cemetery, within sight of the Logan County Home, where a beautiful magnolia wreath was placed upon the grave of Colonel James McPherson.

Mrs. J. J. Anderson then read a very appropriate poem, "Sleep, Warrior, Sleep," after which the ceremony was concluded by the D. A. R. benediction.

(MISS) DADE G. KENNEDY, *Regent.*

Canonsburg Chapter (Canonsburg, Penn.) was organized June 16, 1912. The present membership is thirty-one, with four papers pending. The Chapter issues a year book, which contains the subjects for study, chiefly of a historical nature. The program season begins with the first Saturday of September and ends with the first Saturday of June, when a Flag Day program is carried out. Other special days observed are Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays. In June, 1916, the local newspaper published for the Chapter the Pennsylvania law for the protection of the flag.

During 1917 the Chapter proposes the marking of one historical site, that of the old Black Horse Tavern, which was a

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Old Black Horse Tavern, Canonsburg, Pa.

rallying point for Insurgents during the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794. The tavern was built in 1793 and razed in 1912. The work of marking this site is in charge of a committee of which the first Regent of the Chapter, Catherine McNary (Mrs. S. Weir) is chairman.

With each member receiving the D. A. R. Magazine, more and better work is expected for the days to come.

MRS. W. H. FEE.

Quaker City Chapter (Philadelphia, Pa.) dedicated September 5, 1916, a memorial in memory of Minnie Murdock Kendrick, the Chapter's first Regent, in the Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge, Pa. The Credence was presented by her son, Murdock Kendrick, Esq., on behalf of Quaker City Chapter, D. A. R., and was accepted by the Rev. W. Herbert Burk on behalf of the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of the Washington Memorial Chapel, the diocese of Pennsylvania and the nation, as it was a gift to all Americans. This Credence was the first memorial dedicated and the services, the first held since the completion of the chapel.

As the Quaker City Chapter is noted for its activity in patriotic and various other kinds of work, a few items recently accomplished are as follows:

The committee for locating and marking graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Philadelphia and vicinity have located fourteen graves.

There is also a committee for locating and marking by a suitable tablet Revolutionary places in Philadelphia and vicinity.

Owing to a discussion on the desecration of the Flag, and action of State Legislature in regard to such desecration the State Legislature ordered 50,000 copies of the Flag laws given Miss Overton for distribution.

After contributing to the purchase of a state flag for Memorial Continental Hall, a state flag for State Conference, flags for the United States battleship Pennsylvania, two or more times for national flags and belts for Boy Scouts of Philadelphia and vicinity, the Chapter finally purchased one national flag for itself which was presented with appropriate ceremonies.

Contributions of money have been sent to the Light House Open Air School

for Tubercular Children, the School for Crippled Children, the Open Air Window Classes, and improperly nourished and clothed school children.

A box of Christmas toys was sent to the isolated children's ward of the Philadelphia Hospital.

The Chapter has at the present time about $4,000 in the treasury of its home fund, and the Chapter home is in the near future.

ANNA MARY ROBINSON,
Historian.

Triangle Chapter (North East, Pa.) was organized October 13, 1916. All Pennsylvanians should be interested in our name which brings to mind the fact that at the time of the Revolution this Triangle was practically a No-man's land, as Pennsylvania's northern line went directly west to Lake Erie, leaving the state only four miles of Lake frontage and no harbor; the New York line on the east of us being already known to be directly south of the western end of Lake Ontario.

The States of Massachusets, Connecticut and Virginia had some claim on this land by their charters, but turned that over to the new United States Government, from which Pennsylvania bought the land, also paying the Indians for it as had been the policy of the Penns; consequently the Triangle became a part of the State of Pennsylvania in 1792—and North East is in the northeastern corner of the Triangle.

At the home of our Regent, Mrs. Geo. E. Pierce, on December 16, we celebrated the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, with many of our prospective members. By costume and name, by story and minuet, also by a paper given by Mrs. Alden, on the Boston Tea Party, in which she compared the troubles of the women of that time to the present boycott of high priced food by American Housewives; did we refresh our memories and learn more of Revolutionary manners and doings. This also helped to increase the sum that we intend to contribute to the Philippine Scholarship Fund, as we are pleased to consider Mrs. Caroline E. McWilliams Holt one of our townswomen when she is this side of the Atlantic.

(MRS. J. B.) MARY MCLAUGHLIN,
Historian.

Fair Forest Chapter (Union, S. C.) was organized May 4, 1915, with forty members, at the home of Mrs. L. J. Hames. On this occasion we had the honor of a visit from our State Regent, Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun.

The name, Fair Forest, was selected for its historic value and rhythmic beauty. Some of the first immigrants that settled in this county, encamped on a commanding eminence about 15 miles from Union. A beautiful valley stretched far in the distance, a grove of lofty trees concealed the stream which watered the tract below. One of the pioneers, James McIlwain, exclaimed: "What a fair forest this!" The name attached itself to the place and then to the bold and lovely stream. The Fair Forest Church dates its origin from seven or eight families who immigrated from Lancaster County, Penn., from the year 1751 to 1754." (Howe's history of the Presbyterian Church.) Landrum says Lord Cornwallis was the originator of the name Fair Forest, but this is an error, as it was named long before the Revolution. Draper in his "Kings Mountain and Its Heroes," gives very interesting accounts of the Fair Forest Settlement and the Fair Forest Shoals. Also during the Revolution, there was a fort by this name.

The Chapter selected as its motto: *"Some deeds should not perish. Some names should not wither."* And our emblem is the Oak Leaf, which is typical of strength, bravery and endurance.

The Fair Forest Chapter is in its infancy, as we have just passed our first mile post. However, we have accomplished much good. The first work was to reclaim the old Union Cemetery. The town and county of Union received their names from this church and cemetery.

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Float of the Old 96 Chapter

The cemetery is full of historic interest, and the following Revolutionary Soldiers are buried there:

Colonel Thomas Brandon, Major Thomas Young, Squire William Kennedy, William Kennedy, Jr., Christopher Brandon. Wife of *Richard Brandon,* a Revolutionary soldier.

On Field Day the Chapter gives a gold medal annually for the best historic essay. This is open to all High School children in Union County.

Belgium Flag Day (King Albert's birthday) was observed, and the Chapter was instrumental in raising a neat sum of money for that country. When the Johnson Rifles of the S. C. Regiment left for the border, the Chapter gave a pocket testament to each soldier. The Fair Forest Chapter is a founder of the Tomassee Industrial School and has been instrumental in placing in the Carnegie Library several books. Among them, *"Life of Henry Laurens,"* by Wallace; *"Romance of Lower Carolina,"* by Walker. *"Women of the Revolution,"* Ellet.

It is the aim of the Chapter to preserve all records of our heroes and heroines, thus showing our gratitude for their unselfish lives, and a desire to emulate their worthy example.

MRS. L. J. HAMES, *Regent.*

Old 96 District Chapter (Edgefield, S. C.) entered in the floral parade of the county fair recently. The accompanying picture shows the character of the float. The Liberty Bell was made of white flowers with a border of the national blue color. Under the bell of flowers was a bronze one which the little boy rang as the procession passed, and many spectators were moved to tears at the sound. The wheels were an imitation of the insignia of the D. A. R. The blue and gold was very effective in the sunlight; and many felt that it would do more to arouse true patriotism than any other one thing we might have done.

MRS. N. G. EVANS, *Regent.*

Memorial Gateway Erected by Old Glory Chapter.

Old Glory Chapter (Franklin, Tenn.) has accomplished much work along various lines during the past year. The most important feature perhaps—placing a marker at the tomb of Andrew Jackson—was described in the July issue. Another, and one of which Old Glory is proudest, is the restoration of the old cemetery at Franklin, and the erection of the handsome memorial gateway. For several years this cemetery has been much neglected. In 1915 at the earnest request of the Regent, Mrs. N. B. Dozier, Old Glory Chapter undertook the work of restoring it.

This was quite an undertaking for a Chapter so small in numbers, but with the help of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen and the relations of some of those buried in this historic spot, much has been accomplished. Weeds and bushes have been dug up, fallen trees removed, tombs unearthed, walks made, many of the quaint old box and tablet tombs straightened up, in many places the stone wall relaid, pink climbing roses set out by this wall and blue grass sown. In fact, this old cemetery has been changed into a place of beauty and rest.

This cemetery is historic ground. In it are buried many of the pioneer men and women who made for Franklin and Williamson County a history full of glory and honor. Among the 340 inhabitants of this "silent city" are four Revolutionary soldiers.

The gates are of iron 8½ feet long and 5 feet high, the posts 2½ feet square and 7 feet high are of cut stone and cement. On each post is a handsome marble tablet 18 x 24 inches. One of them bears the words: *"First burying ground in Franklin, laid out in* 1800,

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and the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church erected in Franklin. These gates erected by Old Glory Chapter, D. A. R., Franklin, Tennessee, 1916, *in honor of the pioneer men and women buried here."* On the other tablet is: *"In honor of the Revolutionary Soldiers buried here: Guilford Dudley, David Squier, Moses Priest and Miles Priest."*

The Regent gave as her contribution the marble tablets with their inscriptions, and solicited the funds for the memorial gateway.

On Sunday afternoon, October 29, 1916, the beautiful gateway was dedicated, and the tablets unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. A large number were present. After prayer the Regent welcomed the audience and thanked everyone who had helped Old Glory to do this work. She stated that the tombstone of Ewin Cameron, the builder of the first house in Franklin, had been marked by Miss Susie Gentry, a member of the Chapter, and introduced Mrs. William G. Spencer, the Vice-President General from Tennessee. Mrs. Spencer, whose father was born in Franklin, spoke of the work of the National Society in different parts of the country, and complimented Old Glory on the accomplishment of this and other good work. Other addresses followed, among them being one from Rev. W. A. Cleveland, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, who gave a short but interesting sketch of Gideon Blackburn, who on June 8, 1811, organized the church of which this cemetery was the church-yard.

The tablets were then unveiled, the benediction pronounced, and this notable occasion became history.

(Mrs. D. B.) Minnie H. Wright,
Historian.

Lady Stirling Chapter (Seattle, Washington) celebrated its fifteenth anniversary November 15, at the home of Mrs. James A. Bunce. The Regent, Mrs. W. H. Oliver, presented Mrs. Horton Phelps, the mother of the Chapter, with a beautiful crystal Colonial basket filled with Killarney roses and ferns. Mrs. Phelps responded gracefully and with much feeling, alluding to the day fifteen years before when the Chapter was organized with twenty-nine charter members, and how it has grown until now its membership roll includes 130 names.

The principal work of the past year was the completion of the project begun years before, and the placing of a boulder on the site where was fought the historic "Battle of Seattle," so well told by the President General in the November magazine. The occasion was made memorable by the presence of the President General, the Governor of the state and other distinguished guests.

Lady Stirling will be the hostess at the State Conference, to be held in Seattle in April, 1917.

Mrs. W. H. Oliver, *Regent.*

[Mrs. Oliver adds: We Daughters in the Far West are enjoying the magazine as we never did before. We hope to send in some advertising for the magazine.—Editor.]

CHAPTER EVENTS AS RECORDED IN PRINT

COVINA CHAPTER (Covina, Calif.), has just given thirty-five dollars for a Mission bell to be placed in the old "El Camino Real" trail, just one mile south of San Juan Capistrana Mission.

MARY LITTLE DEERE CHAPTER (Moline, Ill.), will make a study during the coming year of the countries of South America. Geography, Political and Religious History, Education, Condition of the Women, Railways, Flora and Fauna, and the various Founders of the South American Republics are included in the study. The book opens with a picture of the Pan American Building, just south of Memorial Continental Hall; and on the title page is the following quotation:

"The noblest task that confronts us all today is to leave this country unspotted in honor, and unexhausted in resources, to our descendants, who will be not less than we, the children of the founders of the Republic."

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THE YEAR BOOK OF COUNCIL BLUFFS CHAPTER (Council Bluffs, Iowa), bearing on its title-page the quotation from Daniel Webster:

"I was born in America; I live an American; I shall die an American!"

is dedicated to the memory of their Chaplain, Mrs. Silas C. Hyndshaw (mother of our Hon. Vice President General, Mrs. D. C. Bushnell), has a full page picture of her, and on the opposite page the quotation:

"Her leaving us was as the soft breath of morning or the drifting of a cloud in the summer sky; and so, with the light of His love illuminating her face, she smiled and slept—to awaken in the Better Land and meet again the sweetheart of her youth, for whom her heart had yearned."

Some of the other quotations are:

"There is real patriotism in doing well the small things of life."

"Our country whether bounded by the St. John's and the Sabine, or however otherwise bounded or described, and be the measurements more or less—still our country to be cherished in all our hearts and to be defended by all our hands."

Another excellent feature noted is the giving the name of ancestor or ancestors through whom the members joined the Society.

STARS AND STRIPES CHAPTER (Burlington, Iowa), has just issued its new Year Book, announcing its object to be "to foster true patriotism and love of country." At each of the monthly meetings "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner" will be sung. The subject for the year is the history of Iowa, its early pilgrims, early trails, forts, settlements, and communities. An evening each is also devoted to the study of The Half Breed Tract and the Folk Lore of the Musquakie Indians.

The JANET MONTGOMERY CHAPTER (Rockville, Md.) has taken great interest in the site of the old Presbyterian church on the Potomac-Rockville road, formerly known as "Captain John's Church." This church, organized in 1716 (and not in 1723 as was erroneously stated in the January issue of the magazine) by the Rev. Hugh Conn, has long since disappeared; but the site was marked with a boulder in October last. The accompanying picture shows the gravestone of the Rev. James Hunt, first settled pastor, who died June 2, 1793, aged 62 years, and is buried in the old church-yard. The chapter has placed two other boulders on the Braddock trail, and a marker, near Laytonsville, on the grave of Surgeon Waters, a Revolutionary soldier.

Tombstone Potomac and Rockville Road, Montg. Co., Md.

MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL CHAPTER (New York City) celebrated its coming of age—its twenty-first birthday—November 28, 1916. Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel was unanimously renominated for the position of regent, which she has so ably filled since the organization of the chapter; and the members vied with each other in honoring one who has done so much to give the chapter the prominent standing it has held throughout these twenty-one years.

WILLARDS MOUNTAIN CHAPTER (Greenwich, N. Y.), has taken for its general topic during the coming year, "The Hudson Valley in History." An automobile trip was taken to the battlefield of Saratoga October 14, and the entire valley from Lake George to New Amsterdam will be treated more or less comprehensively.

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BELLEFONTE CHAPTER (Bellefonte, Penna.) records in its Year Book for 1916-17 that Pennsylvania was the second state to be admitted to the Union, the date being December 12, 1787. In responding to roll call the members are expected in November to give a Thanksgiving sentiment; in December, a quotation expressing the spirit of Christmas; in January to tell one of the historical events occurring in the month; in February to give a saying from either Washington or Lincoln; in May to give the name of one at least of Centre County's Revolutionary soldiers; and in the other months to name one of the historical events occurring in that month.

IN THE YEAR BOOK OF MARY BAKER ALLEN CHAPTER (Cornwall, Vt.), are to be found many apt quotations, some of which are:

"Patriotism must be founded in great principles and supported by great virtues."

"We cannot serve our Country with an energy of purpose or a faithfulness of zeal too steadfast and ardent."

THE YEAR BOOK OF HAMPTON CHAPTER (Hampton, Va.) contains, among others, the appropriate quotations:

"Love of country is one of the loftiest virtues which the Almighty has implanted in the human heart."

"Our country, to be cherished in all our hearts, to be defended by all our hands."

RANIER CHAPTER (Seattle, Washington) has in addition to its regular meetings, for which fine programs have been arranged, a Study Class meeting the first and third Tuesdays from September until June, which has for its objects Settlement of Old Oregon, Immigration and Current Events. The sub topics under the former, continued from last year, are:

Hall Jackson Kelley.
William A. Slocum
The Missionary Epoch.
- a. Indian plea for religious teachers
- b. Methodist Mission, 1834
  - (1) Led by Rev. Jason Lee
  - (2) Traveled with Wyeth and fur hunters
  - (3) Located in Willamette Valley.
  - (4) Reinforcements
  - (5) Branch Missions.
- c. The Whitman Mission, 1836
  - (1) Sent out by the A. B. C. F. M.
  - (2) The Whitman-Spaulding party
  - (3) Reinforcements
  - (4) Branch Missions
  - (5) The winter's ride, 1842-43
  - (6) The Massacre, 1847.
- d. The Catholic Mission
  - (1) Begun by Fathers Blanchet and Oemers

Early Settlers
- (a) Fur hunters.
- (b) Seekers for totems and lands.
- (c) The Oregon Trail.

Through Territorial Days to Statehood.

The course of study of "The History of the Northwest" is prepared by Prof. E. S. Meany University of Washington.

Two enthusiastic State chairmen of the District of Columbia have sent in extracts from public documents relating to their especial field of work, and requesting that the attention of the Daughters be called to it. The first, a description of the Fairfax Stone, on the boundary line between Virginia and West Virginia, is described at length with illustrations, in a pamphlet issued by the Geological Survey; the other, a pamphlet on the Americanization of Mothers, and the duty of American mothers to aid in the teaching of the American language to mothers, if the best results are to be obtained from children, has recently been issued by the Government. Full particulars can be obtained by applying to *Miss Ada M. Glassie,* 1900 S Street, Washington, D. C.

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CURRENT EVENTS

Everything at this time is overshadowed by the one great problem of our country's peril, our duty as patriotic citizens, and as descendants of Revolutionary patriots. Each Daughter will undoubtedly read carefully the message of the President General, on the third page of the cover, and will decide for herself how best to serve at this time.

During the past month there was held at Memorial Continental Hall a Congress of Constructive Patriotism whose sessions were attended by many able, thoughtful men and women. Among the suggestions made was one that all women should register in some National organization, giving her qualifications, and the particular thing or things or the particular way by which she might be of aid in case of war. This suggestion was taken up by the Woman's Section of the Navy League, in co-operation with the Red Cross, who are sending out the following circulars to all interested.

WOMEN OF AMERICA
YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOU

Please fill out the following blank and send to Woman's Section of the Navy League, 1606 20th Street N. W., Washington, D. C., as soon as possible

NATIONAL SERVICE REGISTER

WOMAN'S SECTION OF THE NAVY LEAGUE

Registry taken for the American Red Cross, where permanent record will be kept

What can you do to help your country?

If you have had training along any of the following lines, please mark them with X.

Agriculture

Dairying — Fruit raising
Farming — Market gardening
Poultry raising

Domestic

Care of children — Cutting out garments
Care of household — Knitting
Cooking — Mending and sewing

Clerical

Bookkeeping — Typewriting
Stenography — Auditing and accounting
General business training

Mechanical

Motor car driving and repairing
Telegraphy — Wireless
Telephone operators

Professional

Dentist — Physician
Pharmacist — Trained nurse
Legal training — Translator

VOLUNTEERS FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

Name of applicant in full.....

Address in full.....

Are you a member of the American Red Cross?.....

Are you a native?..... Place of birth..... Date.....(optional)

Are you married, single, a widow?.....

Have you children, parents or others dependent on you?.....

Can you furnish a health certificate?.....

Occupation .....

Languages spoken other than English.....

In event of war will you be willing to serve (A) anywhere you are sent.....; (B) within the limits of the United States.....; (C) in your home town only.....

Have you taken any of the Red Cross courses on instruction?

First Aid to the Injured.....

Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick.....

Dietetics .....

Surgical Dressings.....

Signature .....

Address .....

Telephone Number.....

Date.....

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It is hoped that these blanks will be filled out by Daughters all over the country.

The Red Cross has also issued an appeal which will be found in the advertising pages.

The President of the U. S. Daughters of 1812, Mrs. Robert H. Wiles, a member of the Chicago Chapter, D. A. R., telegraphed the President, February 4, 1917:

"The National Society United States Daughters of 1812, standing like their ancestors for freedom and justice, pledge their support and personal service to the government in this national crisis."

A joint meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution will be held in Memorial Continental Hall, February 22, 1917, at 10 a. m. The President has accepted an invitation to be present, and it is hoped that he will also speak on that occasion. That it will be fraught with some concerted action for patriotism, there can be no doubt. An account of the meeting will appear in the April issue.

FLAG LAW FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Word has just been received that at last the District of Columbia has a Flag Law, and only those familiar with the difficulties of getting anything through the Congress of the United States for the District of Columbia can fully appreciate what an amount of personal labor, perseverance, as well as tact this has meant for the faithful chairman, Mrs. Fred L. Volland, and her committee. The bill passed the House of Representatives June 12, 1916; the Senate, February 2, 1917; and was signed by the President February 8, 1917. The pen with which the bill was signed has been sent to the Chairman, who will have it properly mounted and present it to the National Society at the coming Congress, where it will be placed in the District room at Memorial Continental Hall. Within the two days between the signing of the bill and sending the news to the magazine two flagrant offenders of the law had been spoken to, and immediately removed the objectionable signs which they had been in the habit of using, unmolested, for years. To all the Senators and Representatives who voted for the bill Mrs. Volland extends thanks, but especially to Senator Pomerene of Ohio, through whose efforts the bill was taken from the calendar, and finally became a law.

EXTRACTS FROM A RECENT SPEECH OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

"We should never forget that the future of the United States is in the hands of those of its citizens who are loyal to its traditions, who are devoted to its ideals, and who love their country not because it is rich and powerful and offers opportunity, but because it stands for human liberty, for righteousness, and for eternal justice."

"The greatness of this nation does not lie in the immensity of its territory nor in its millions of population nor in the vastness of its resources nor in its intellectual and economic progress which finds no parallel in history. The greatness of America lies in the hearts of its citizens. If those hearts beat true nothing else matters."

"Sentiment may be scoffed at as useless by materialists; but was it not sentiment which gave independence to America; which made us free and powerful? The sentimental love of country is the noblest passion which can possess a people. In the potency of that sentiment rest the destinies of the United States."

"To preserve in their high place in the life of the republic those great impulses which have made us a virile and proud nation we must remember that character is not built on accumulated riches, but on ideals. It is so in the individual. It is equally so in the nation."

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BOOK REVIEWS

MARYLAND'S COLONIAL EASTERN SHORE. Historical Sketches of Counties and of Some Notable Structures, by Swepson Earle and Percy G. Skirven. Price, $3.50. Address Percy G. Skirven, 3900 Cottage Ave., Baltimore, Md.

The nine counties comprising the Eastern Shore—Kent, Talbot, Somerset, Dorchester, Cecil, Queen Anne's, Worcester, Caroline and Wicomico—are described by men whose words come from the heart, and indicate a genuine love for the spots portrayed. In the Introduction by Judge James A. Pearce, the oldest living graduate of Princeton University, he speaks of the old manor houses strung upon the beautiful rivers like jewels upon silver threads, and notes the careful text and beautiful photographic illustrations of these historic homes, which gives the work such a wonderful setting. Many families are the descendants of some of the best blood of England, and are more homogeneous in origin and character than those of any other region except the mountain ranges which stretch from the Potomac to the Great Bend of the Tennessee River. Here was born and bred Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution; Samuel Chase, Signer of the Declaration; Tench Tilghman, the trusted staff officer of General Washington; John Dickinson, the statesman who wrote the petition to the King of England of which the Earl of Chatham said, "all attempts to impose servitude on such men must be in vain." From the Eastern Shore also were recruited in part the command of General Smallwood, which suffered so severely at Long Island, and the command of Colonel Howard, which humiliated the British Regulars at Cowpens. Isolated by the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays it is only in comparatively modern times that communication with the rest of the State has been at all frequent.

Nine homes from each of the nine counties have been taken as illustrative of the whole. Where all are so interesting it is exceedingly difficult to make a selection; but one notes the quaint picture of St. Paul's Church, erected in 1713 to replace a still older structure, as St. Paul's Parish was one of the thirty parishes laid out in accordance with the Act of Assembly of 1692; and Old Trinity Church, in Dorchester Co., whose walls date back to 1680. Unlike St. Paul's, the building has been altered in shape, but in the cemetery surrounding the church lies buried one of the former Governors, Thomas King Carroll, as well as several Revolutionary soldiers. Here also is a perfect likeness of "Makemie's Church" at Rehoboth, Somerset Co., the organizer of the first General Presbytery of America at Philadelphia and its first moderator. Upon Makemie's death at Holden's Creek, Va., in 1708, the Rev. John Henry took up the work at Rehoboth, and married the widow of Col. Francis Jenkins, Lady Mary, daughter of Sir Robert King. When Henry died, in 1717, he was succeeded by the Rev. John Hampton, who soon thereafter married the beautiful widow of his predecessor. She survived this, her third husband, dying in 1744, and her grave is still to be seen.

Wye House, the home of the Lloyds, destroyed by the British, March 13, 1781, was soon rebuilt and in all its beauty crowns an eminence from which one can look over the woods to the Bay. Back of the manor house is an old garden, with its winding walks bounded by boxwood hedges, and at one side is the path to the old burying ground, on each side of which stand two gigantic trees, guarding like sentinels the remains of the former generations of the Lloyd Family.

Warwick Fort Manor House, in upper Dorchester Co., the ancestral home of the Hoopers, was at one time the home of Henry Sewall, Secretary of the Province of Maryland. About 1740 the estate was bought by Col. Henry Hooper, who built the present mansion. To protect his family from the Choptank Indians, then roaming the forests, Col. Hooper made the walls of English brick, two feet in thickness; the doors have hinges four feet in length, and stout iron bars on the inside protect the inmates from all intruders. The interior is finished in rosewood and mahogany, and a winding staircase with mahogany balustrades add to the Colonial effect. Col. Hooper's son, also named Henry, took an active part in the struggle for independence, and in 1776 was made Brigadier General of the militia of the lower half of the Eastern Shore. The place has long been out of the hands of its former owners, and its future is a mystery.

No description of the Eastern Shore would be complete without some mention of Washington College, at Chestertown, Kent Co., the oldest college in Maryland, and the eleventh in order of foundation in the country. The charter, granted in 1782, enlarged the plan of the Kent County school which was founded in 1723, if not earlier. In a letter dated Newburgh, N. Y., August 18, 1782, George Washington graciously accepted the compliment of giving his name to the college, and contributed fifty guineas toward its foundation. In 1784 he attended Commencement and subscribed his name as a member of the corporation of Vis-

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itors and Governors. In 1789 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him; and this diploma, together with others from Yale, Harvard, Brown and Pennsylvania, is preserved in the archives of the Library of Congress. The original building, the corner stone of which was laid by Gov. Paca in 1783, was probably one of the most imposing of the time. This building was destroyed by fire in 1827, and many vicissitudes have been experienced; but it has persisted through all changes, and its doors have never been closed. "At all times it has clung to high ideals of scholarship and character, and given to the State and the Nation invaluable service in the training of young men for good citizenship."

THE KINNEARS AND THEIR KIN. A Memorial Volume of History, Biography and Genealogy with Revolutionary and Civil and Spanish War Records, including manuscript of Rev. David Kinnear (1840), compiled by Emma Siggins White, assisted by Martha Humphreys Maltby, Genealogist. Published at Kansas City, Mo., by the Tiernan-Dart Printing Co. 1916.

This book of 578 pages, fifty of which is devoted to an excellent index treats mainly of the descendants of William and Jane (Simpson) Kinnear, all of whom emigrated to America between 1790 and 1795, and settled in Pennsylvania, although an attempt has been made to include all by the name of Kinnear in this country. Among the many families that intermarried with the Kinnears, one notes sketches of the Monnett, Wilson, families of Penna.; Youngs family of Youngstown, Ohio; Grimes family of N. H.; Simpson, Davis, and many others. As the Kinnears emigrated after the Revolution, there are of course no soldiers of that name whose records are given; but the personal sketches of pioneer life on the prairies, and personal encounters with the Indians make the book much more life-like. The different branches of the Simpson family, including the ancestry of Gen. U. S. Grant, are given in detail; and a short sketch of the ancestry of Jefferson Davis, with his picture, also add to the contents of the book. Mrs. White is well-known to genealogists as the author of John Walker of Wigton, and this book will be an assistance to many in their search for knowledge.

THE ANCESTRY OF KATHARINE CHOATE PAUL, compiled by her brother, the late Edward Joy Paul, A. M. Price, $3.50. Address Mrs. William J. Young, Jr., 545 Fifth Ave., Clinton, Iowa.

This work of 386 pages was begun by George Howard Paul and completed by his son, Edward Joy Paul, just before his death in 1904. Mr. Paul was a man of scholarly attainments, and his work is marked by logical system, and shows evidence of great care and accuracy. Over fifty pages are devoted to references for statements made in the body of the work. In Part III are many copies of Family Bibles, the Diary of Jacob Haskins at Louisburg, in 1759, and a very interesting article on "The part borne by Sergeant John White Paul in the Capture of Brig. Gen. Richard Prescott in 1777."

One hundred allied families, including many of the prominent names of New England, are recorded and the lines traced to the point where they join in the ancestral line of Mrs. Young. The book is a distinct addition to authentic sources of information, and will be appreciated by all students of New England families.

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE PUFFER of Braintree, Massachusetts (1639-1915), by Charles Nutt, A. B. 7 Monroe Avenue, Worcester, Mass. Price, $5.00.

This work of 376 pages, thirty of which are devoted to a fine, comprehensive index, treats of the descendants of George Puffer and his sons James and Matthias, all of Massachusetts. Begun more than a generation ago by the late Wm. Sumner Appleton of Boston, it was carried on to completion by the author, a son of Abigail Prentice (Puffer) Nutt, to whom the book is dedicated. The vital records of every town in Mass. and N. H., the abiding place of most of the Puffer family, have been carefully searched, and all information obtainable from deeds and probate records of the Mass. counties has been gathered and incorporated in the history, as have the records in the Pension Office. Like most New England families, the men took part in the various Indian wars previous to the Revolution and the majority of them sided with the Colonists in the later struggle. One, Josiah Puffer, born at Sudbury, Mass., in 1735-6, "an active, influential citizen, able and upright," was so eager to serve his country that although he had lost a thumb in early youth by the explosion of a gun, he wore gloves when he went up for military examination, the thumb of one of which was filled with wood. He was Sergeant in 1759, and also took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill, was the best educated man in town with the exception of the minister, and

left eleven children to carry on the name. Twenty-five or thirty records are given in detail in this book so that the descendants can readily read their title clear to admission to patriotic societies. One record is such a good illustration of the Puritan mother that it is copied verbatim. Esther Puffer, b 1747, married David Baldwin of Canterbury, Conn., and died Feb. 15, 1825. "Esther was very pious and strict with her children. It is related that when the children picked up apples to eat on Sunday, she forbade their eating them, because they were gathered on the Sabbath and when her hired girl cooked some greens that she had picked on Sunday Mrs. Baldwin made her throw them away. Another instance of her ideas of bringing up children is told. Dr. Elijah Baldwin when a boy did not like brown bread and milk and when he finally declined to eat a meal of it his mother said: 'Very well, I will set it away till you are hungry.' When he asked for food again, she brought the same brown bread and milk and he again refused to eat it. She put it away again and placed it before him next morning. The milk was sour and he turned away from his breakfast in disgust, but it was kept for him and served again until the poor child finally had to eat the stuff before his mother would allow him to eat anything else."

SKETCHES OF ALLIED FAMILIES, KNICKERBACKER—VIELE, Historical and Genealogical, by Kathlyne Knickerbacker Viele. Published by Tobias A. Wright, New York, 1916. Price, $5.00.

This book is a continuation of the Viele Family compiled by the same author some years ago, and deals mostly with the Knickerbacker connection, fully two-thirds of the work being given to that family. In Part Second, Cornelius Volkertzen (Velius), the ancestor of the Viele family of New York, is most exhaustively treated, and the author shows that much time and research in this country and in Holland has been given to the subject. In the Appendix some valuable additions to the Viele Records, mentioned above, are printed, notably the copies of the two Dutch Bible records of Isaac Fort, who married "Jamima Viely" September 18, 1729, and of Jeremiah DuBois of Dutchess Co., N. Y., who was married to Rachel Vile June 22, 1741. One notes also with interest, in the record of recent marriages, two children of the State Regent of Utah, Mrs. Lee Charles Miller, whose maiden name was Minnie Williams Viele. Any descendant of either family will find in this book facts which could not be obtained by the ordinary research worker, and also full references to authorities for every fact stated.

The December, 1916, issue of THE PATRIOTIC MARYLANDER has made its appearance, a little late, but none the less welcome; and one notes with joy that the promise in the former issue to complete the Muster Roll of Kent County Militia in 1775, by printing the names of those in the 27th Battalion, has been fulfilled. One hopes that the "Lost Muster Roll" of the 7th Independent Company, whose services are so graphically described by Francis B. Culver in this issue, will soon be found and published. The First Glass Factory in America, established on the Monocacy, near Frederick, in 1784, is described by Mrs. Frank Pelham Stone; the historic Mulberry Tree, connected with Maryland history from the time of the landing of the Ark and the Dove, forms the subject of another article; and in a third the statement is made that the "Stars and Stripes" was not carried by troops in battle until the period of the Mexican War, 1846-7.

In the February, 1917, issue of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in a paper contributed by Miss Helen S. Cole, the statement is made that the first time and place that the Stars and Stripes was unfurled to grace a victory was at the Battle of Saratoga; and in an article in the American Monthly Magazine some years since it was stated that Fort Stanwix was the spot where the Stars and Stripes was first unfurled. What better subject for a prize essay could be found than one treating of the first appearances of the Stars and Stripes, with authorities therefor, in every different capacity in which it has figured? One notes with interest the account of the organization of Judge Howell Tatum Society, under the auspices of the Nancy Ward Chapter, D. A. R., of Chattanooga, Tenn.

The program of the Annual Convention, C. A. R., April 15-21, is given; and one also notes in the Minutes of the Board that the State Regents, D. A. R., are asked, for the sake of harmony and to obviate friction, to appoint the State Directors of the C. A. R. as State Chairmen of the D. A. R. for the Children's Society.

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GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Any subscriber is allowed the privilege of sending queries to this department, *provided* they pertain to the Revolutionary period or that following; and conform to the rules given below. Questions pertaining to the Colonial period must be excluded for want of space; also all queries in regard to the requirements of other societies.

2. No one can send more than two queries at any one time; nor should she send to the department more than once a month.

3. A query cannot be repeated unless an interval of at least a year has elapsed since it was first printed.

4. Requests for information in regard to genealogies cannot be printed; but a list of reputable dealers in such works will be furnished upon application, if desired.

5. The main object of this department is to aid those who wish to join patriotic societies, or to obtain additional recognition on the service of some Revolutionary patriot. Queries, in order to be inserted, must therefore be definite and conform to this object.

6. Queries will be inserted in the order in which they are received. It will, necessarily, be some months between the sending and printing of a query.

7. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired; and full credit will be given to the sender of the answer by the Genealogical Editor. She is not responsible for any statements, however, except for those given over her own signature. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query.

8. Each separate query must be accompanied by a two-cent stamp. Do not use postal cards or self-addressed envelopes. Especial care should be taken to write names and dates *plainly*.

9. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed, and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication which she desires; and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query. It rests with the latter whether the correspondence is continued.

10. It is impossible for the Genealogical Editor to send personal replies to queries. They must take their turn and be answered through the columns of the magazine.

ANSWERS

3010. WALLER. The North Carolina Booklet, a quarterly publication, price 35 cents each or $1.00 a year, is publishing a series of genealogical compilations under the title "Edgecombe Co. Records," which will cover the names of many distinguished families of that section, Battle, Waller, etc. The earliest records of the Palatine families of Miller and Herring are also soon to appear. The last is being compiled by Miss Minnie Lee Herring, Clayton, R. F. D. No. 1, N. C.

3117 (3) STADDEN. Thomas Stadden married Margaret Jones, a Swede, whose father was an inn-keeper. According to tradition he and his son Isaac served in the Rev. The latter was sixteen years old and was a drummer. Thomas also had a daughter, Elizabeth who m Derick Crusen, and had a son Thomas who m Margaret Irwin. They were my grandparents, their son Wm. marrying my mother, Elizabeth McCandless. I have no official proof of service of Thomas Stadden, but the tradition is very firmly believed by all descendants. *Mrs. Daisy Crusen Hinman*, 302 West Third St. North Platte, Neb. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that as Thomas Stadden lived in Milton, Northumberland Co. Penna. she thinks it highly probable that he is the Thomas Statton mentioned in Penna. Archives, Fifth Series, Vol. IV p 381, as a private in Northumberland Co. Militia during the Revolution. In the Third Series of Penna. Archives the same man is taxed in 1781, 1785 and 1787, in the town of Turbutt, Northumberland Co. as Thomas Stadden and Statton, and in Vol. XXIII, p 345 is mentioned as a Ranger on the Frontiers, in Capt. Nelson's Co.

4646. BLEAKNEY. The will of William Bleakney, Rev. soldier, dated Feb. 19, 1798, was probated Feb. 27, 1798 in Franklin Co. Penna. In it he mentions his sons: James, William, Fergus and Samuel, daughters: Ann, Catherine, Janet and Sarah; and also a grandson William, son of his son James. *Mrs. Winona B. Peterson*, University Place, Nebraska.

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4798. WAGGONER. My ancestor, John Waggoner, a Rev. soldier, was b in France, came to America when young, enlisted in the Rev. and served throughout the war, as one of Gen. Washington's Life Guards. He m in Va. and afterwards moved to Ohio, where his second wife, who survived him, received a pension on account of his services. His second wife was named Sarah Minnie, and we think the first wife was named Sarah, also. His ch. were: Solomon, Elizabeth, Katherine, John, George, Nancy, Samuel and Jacob. *Mrs. H. L. Miller,* 306 East Ross Ave. Tampa, Fla.

4805. BOONE. Attention is called to an error in the statement in the January 1917 issue in answer to this query. Ann Boone who m Abraham Lincoln, and became the ancestress of President Lincoln, was the daughter of James Boone (son of George) and his wife Mary Foulke (dau of Hugh and Ann (Williams) Foulke). She "d 4 mo. 4 day, 1807, aged 69 years, 11 mo., 21 days, 14 hours, 10 minutes," according to the records of Exeter Friends Meeting. Her husband had died 1 mo. 31 day 1806 in his 70th year. *Mrs. C. E. Tingue,* Cambridge, N. Y.

4807 (3) VAIL-ROBINSON HALL. The ancestry of Parnel Vail is found in the Vail Genealogy pub by Henry H. Vail of Woodstock, Vt. Parnel Vail, b Feb. 6, 1778 at Guilford, Conn. m Linus Robinson, b Feb. 8, 1775 at Durham, Conn, son of Daniel and Abigail (Curtiss) Robinson. They lived first at Granville, Mass. and later at Rochester, N. Y. They had four ch. Randolph, who d aged 19; Celeste, and two other daughters. Parnel was the dau of Nathaniel Vail, b 1755 at Southold, L. I. and Mary Hall, dau of Philemon and Sarah (Page) Hall. Nathaniel was a sea-captain; and was the son of Peter Vail, b 1726 at Southold, and his wife, Bethiah Landon, b 1730, dau of Judge Samuel and Bethiah (Tuthill) Landon. The line is carried out to the immigrant Jeremiah Vail, and his second wife, Mary, wid of Peter Paine. I have no record of Rev. service for either Nathaniel or Peter Vail, but should be surprised if they did not serve. *Mrs. Genevieve Vail Vosburgh,* 432 West Cedar St. Kalamazoo, Michigan. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that according to Steiner's History of Guilford, Conn. pp 138, 436, 438 & 439, Peter Vail (or Vaill), son of John of Southold, L. I. settled in Guilford ab 1762, m Bethia, sister of Capt. David Landon and served in the Revolution as a Lieut. Sept. 18, 1781 Capt. Peter Vaill was appointed one of a committee to purchase provisions for the Guard. April 10, 1781 Cap. Peter Vaill enlisted a company of Coast Guards, numbering 100, and served 8 mos. & 20 days. This guard was posted in different places along the coast, relieving each other from day to day and concentrating wherever it became necessary. This Company was engaged in the most serious encounter with the British which took place on Guilford soil. This was at Leet's Island, and during this encounter Capt. Peter Vaill so injured himself with the excitement, running, etc. that he went into a decline and died from the effects of the encounter Oct. 30, 1782. There was a Peter Vaill who was a private in the Coast Guards, also; and this is probably Peter Jr. son of Capt. Peter. There was a Nathaniel *Vial* mentioned on p 448 as serving as a private in Capt. Hand's Co. Col. Talcott's regiment. It is quite possible that this is a misprint, as the History of Guilford makes no mention of a Vial Family in the town. It would be possible to write the Town Clerk of Guilford, and get him to look up the original manuscript; or better still, write the State Library, who if not the custodians of the records, would know where they were. The usual fee should be enclosed. In the book, "Refugees of '76 from L. I. to Conn." mention is made of a Nathaniel Vale who served as a private in Capt. Thomas Wickes' Co. This may or may not be the same Nathaniel. Philemon, father of Mary (Hall) Vail was in the seventh regiment, Conn. Line, was commissioned Ensign Jan. 1, 1777 and Lieut. Mch. 10, 1778. He served until 1783 (p 449). Peter Vail Jr. was b 1762, m Nancy Boisseau and d Oct, 1844. He was a Rev. pensioner.

4824. MCALISTER (McClister). The name in this query should be McClister. James McClister moved from Lancaster Co. Penna. to Jefferson Co. Tenn. and there his daughter, Mary, (b eleven miles from Lancaster, Penna. Nov. 25, 1788) m Alexander McDonald who was the grandson of the Alexander mentioned in query. The grandfather was b 1740, Botetourt, Co. Va. and in 1791 with his son John (b 1767) and the infant grandson Alexander, moved to Jefferson Co. Tenn. *Mrs. Wm. H. McDonald,* 407 W. 5th. St. North Platte, Nebraska. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that in Penna. Archives, Vol. II, pp 325 & 7 is found the name of James McClister as a private in Capt. Murray's Co. Second Battalion Penna. Riflemen stationed at Kingshridge; and also in same Co. stationed at headquarters camp near Fort Washington. In Vol. III, p 716 in a list of non commissioned officers and privates who enlisted July, 1778 in Capt. Jacob Ashmead's Co. for the war, and served in Thirteenth and Second Penna. is found the name of James McClister who "resided in Jefferson Co. Tenn. 1834."

4881. EATON. Joseph Eaton was the father of my great grandmother, the dau Hannah mentioned in the query. Hannah was b July 31, 1754 and m Ezra Spalding in Plainfield, Conn. They lived died and are buried in Canton, Penna. *Mrs. F. C. Rosenfield,* Towanda, Bradford Co. Penna.

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4888 (5) TAFT. Daniel Taft Jr. m Hopestill White. According to some private records Hopestill's father was Josiah White; according to others, given by the Town Clerk of Mendon, Hopestill was the dau of Thomas and Deborah White, Thomas being born July 15, 1717. When did Daniel Jr. die? and where can proof of his service on the Committee of Safety be found? *Miss Grace E. Taft*, 257 West 129th St. New York City.

4892. HAMMOND. Elisha Hammond, b ab 1712, was a farmer, and lived on the farm adjoining his father's in Hammondtown, He was Selectman for several years and also Assessor of the town of Rochester. He m Jan 24, 1741, Elizabeth Haskell and had eight children. The date of his death is not given in the Hammond Genealogy, nor in the Vital Records. Ebenezer, his only child, was b at Rochester, Mass. May 9, 1743, lived in New Bedford, Mass. in 1774 and in Petersham in 1786. He d in 1815, probably at the latter place. He m Nov. 23, 1766 Deborah Terry of New Bedford and had Sarah, who m Stephen Leach of Hornby, N. Y.; Joanna, who m Smith Turner; Elizabeth who m Deacon Brigham; Elisha (q. v.) Deborah, who m Oliver Woodward of West Bridgewater, Mass.; Patience who m Azariah Poley; Abigail who m Jabez Whipple of New Salem, Mass. and Ebenezer (1786-1847). Elisha, oldest son of Ebenezer Sen. was b in New Bedford, Mass. Oct. 10, 1774, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1802, moved to S. C. in 1803 m in 1806 Catherine Fox Spann of Edgefield; was elected Pres. of the Univ. of S. C. in 1816, later moved to Macon, Ga. where he became Principal of Bethel Academy and where he d July 9, 1829. He had four ch. among whom were James Henry, b 1807, who was Governor of S. C. in 1845 and U. S. Senator in 1857, dying in 1864; and Caroline Augusta, b 1809, who m Rev. Ezekiel Foster Hyde. (Hammond Gen. by Roland Hammond, pub. 1894, pp 268-9.) *Gen. Ed.*

4915. DAVIS. The will of a Samuel Davis was probated Feb. 26, 1798 in Bedford Co. Va. It is found in the valuable new book just issued by Wm. M. Clemens, 56 and 58 Pine St. N. Y. (price, $1.00) called Bedford Co. Va. Index of Wills. This index gives the names of all testators between the years 1750 and 1837 (with date of probate of will), and is edited by Rowland D. Buford, late Clerk of Bedford Co. Va. The edition is limited to 300 copies, and contains much valuable information hitherto unpublished. *Gen. Ed.*

4928. BOONE. The statement was made in this query that Ratcliffe Boone was the son of Jesse and Delilah (Anderson) Boone. This is a mistake. It should be Jesse and Keziah, or Kessiah Boone. Delilah Anderson was the wife of Ratcliffe and not his mother. *Mrs. J. R. Spraker*, 64 Dorchester Road, Buffalo, N. Y.

4930. LEAVENWORTH. Anna Leavenworth who m Ralph Revillo Keeler was b May 23, 1789 in Roxbury, Conn. She was the dau of Gideon Leavenworth, a Rev. soldier, who was b Oct. 26, 1759 in Roxbury, Conn, m Loisa Hunt, Oct. 16, 1775. Loisa d in 1828 and Gideon d in Roxbury, Oct. 15, 1827. Gideon was a Commissary under Lafayette and was a member of the Legislature in 1806. He had five children. (See Leavenworth Genealogy.) *Gen. Ed.*

4932. TEFFT. According to Stocking's Tefft Book the Joseph Tefft who m Lucy Brewster was b July 19, 1738, and was son of Samuel and Mary Tefft. He had a second cousin, Joseph Tefft, who was b Mch. 19, 1737, and was the son of Joseph and Esther (Brownell) Tefft of Richmond, R. I. but this latter Joseph m (1) July 17, 1757, Sarah Maxon; and m (2) in 1777, Alice Albro. *Mrs. Jennie S. Stewart*, 1444 South State St. Syracuse, N. Y.

4933. DAWSON. *Mrs. Bertha Hall Talbott*, Rockville, Md. former Regent of the Janet Montgomery Chapter, writes that while Chapter Regent she supplied silk flags for all of the graves of Rev. soldiers and patriots which had been located in Montgomery Co. (27) and among them Robert Doyne Dawson, who d Aug. 24, 1824, aged 66. His name was Doyne, not Dayne, Dawson.

4937. HOLLIDAY. According to Mrs. M. C. Torrey, Baird, Miss. the name of the wife of Thomas Holliday is Dickerson, not Dickson, as given in the January issue.

4939. JOHNSON. Elijah, son of David and Zerviah Johnson, was born in Southborough, Mass. Mch. 25, 1751. His marriage is not recorded in the Vital records of the town, but his children's births (twelve in all) are recorded, the oldest being John, b Oct. 26, 1773, and the youngest, Hollis, b Apr. 14, 1797. There was also an Elisha Johnson, living in Southborough at the same time. He was b July 1, 1753, the son of Isaac and Rachel Johnson, m (1) Nov. 29, 1774, Abigail Newton, who d Nov. 30, 1776, and he m (2) Sarah in 1778 or 79. *Gen. Ed.*

4955. LEE. The descendants of Thomas Lee, a branch famous in Conn. settled in Niantic and the East Lyme Historical Society has recently purchased and restored their home which dates from 1660. They have the family history and full genealogy; and a copy of it can be obtained for ten dollars. The old house figures in all recent hand books of New England, and its history will soon be in print. *Miss C. E. Bush*, Secretary, East Lyme Historical Society, Niantic, Conn.

4956. FOSTER. In the Foster Genealogy, compiled by Frederick Clifton Pierce, data is given on p 551 of Nathaniel Foster, Rev. Soldier, father of Nathaniel Jr. a mighty hunter

and trapper. He was b near R. I. ab 1740; m Lydia Fisher and resided at the time of the Revolution in Hinsdale, N. H. He was in the battles of Concord and Bunker Hill, and served throughout the war; was absent from his wife and family seven years and ten months without returning home. He was in the battles of Fort Stanwix and Oriskany, and was under Gen. Arnold for a time. After the war he settled in Johnstown, N. Y. where more ch. were born, and d in Salisbury, N. Y. in 1829. Th ch. of Nathaniel and Lydia Foster were: Elisha, b Mch. 31, 1764, m Polly Streeter; Nathaniel, Jr. b 1766, m Jemima Streeter; Zilpha, b 1768, who d unm.; Ann, b 1770, m Samuel Robinson, and d without issue; Solomon, b 1772; Sybel (not Sylvia) b 1774, m Walter Hastings, and lived in Ohio; Elisha, b 1784, d unm.; Polly, b 1788 m Oliver Churchill and had two daughters; Lydia, b 1791, m Mr. Waterman; Shubael, b 1795, m Eunice Smith; and Lucy, m Elisha Foster her cousin. *Mrs. Helen G. B. Anderson,* Pittsfield, Ill.

4960. Tappan. Col. Teunis Tappan was b at Kingston, N. Y. and d at Poughkeepsie. His wife was Hester, dau of John Concklin of Poughkeepsie, also a Rev. soldier, according to family tradition. They had nine children, but I can find record of only five of them. Both Teunis and his wife Hester are buried in the old burying ground at Poughkeepsie which now has been displaced. Elizabeth, his dau who m Richard Barnes, lived to be 95 yrs. old and is buried with three of her ch. at Messenger's Bay, Oneida Lake, N. Y. where her son, Rev. David Barnes preached for many years. I have her picture taken at the age of 93 yrs. Her husband, Richard Barnes, is buried with his father, Wm. Barnes, at Pleasant Valley Cemetery, ab 15 miles from Poughkeepsie. He d many years before his wife. *Mrs. George G. Brownell,* Pondera Valley Ranch, Conrad, Montana.

4967. Loomis-Pratt. According to the Loomis Genealogy, Martha Loomis, b ab 1756 at Hartford, Conn. was the dau of Benoni Loomis, b ab 1735, and his wife Mary. He served in the regiment raised for the reduction of Crown Point April, 1755, and d 1793 at Hartford, leaving beside Martha, Esther, b 1746; and Israel, b 1753. *Mrs. P. J. McHugh,* 215 East Oak St. Fort Collins, Colorado. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that while in the Loomis Gen. Benoni is spoken of as a Rev. soldier, the service mentioned is evidently that performed in 1755. In the Loomis Genealogy, Adonijah Pratt is spoken of as the son of *Daniel* and Jerusha (Chalker) Pratt of Harwinton; but in the Pratt Genealogy the name is given as *David* Pratt; he m in 1748, and Jerusha d Mch. 10, 1790, aged 80 yrs. leaving nine ch. the youngest of whom was b in 1764. No Rev. service for either Adonijah or David Pratt is mentioned in the Genealogy.

(2) Bull. Commodore James H. Bull, U. S. N. of Santa Barbara, Calif and Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee, M. D. 1620 P Street, Washington, D. C. are compiling a genealogy of the Bull Family of Penna. which will probably be published during the year, and will undoubtedly unravel many a genealogical tangle among Bull descendants. *Gen. Ed.*

4969. Johnson. The father of a Charles Johnson was Capt. Solomon Johnson, a Rev. soldier, and sea captain. His wife's name was Elizabeth Rice, and he had a son, Solomon Rice Johnson. He was my father's ancestor. *Mrs. Nancy Johnson Whitney,* Wells, Vt.

4975. Watts. The will of Thomas Watts is recorded on p 193 Book D, Culpeper Co. Va. It is dated Aug. 22, 1749, mentions wife Esther, sons: Edward, John, Benjamin, Thomas, Jacob and William; daughters: Sarah, Esther, Ann, Mary and Frankey. In Culpeper Co. Va. July 10, 1790, the will of Benjamin Watts is recorded, mentioning brothers: John, Thomas and Jacob; sister Sarah Gaines. Nephews: Barnett, Barnard, Thomas and James are appointed as executors. The older Thomas left to each child substantial legacies, and they seem to have scattered to other counties Thomas d in Culpeper; Edward in Bedford; Jacob in Albemarle; and some in Amherst. *Mrs. C. A. Draper,* Windsor, Mo.

4979 (2) Thomson-Anderson. Anderson Thomson of this query was the son of Waddy Thomson Sen. of Hanover, Louisa and Albemarle Counties, Va., by his (1) wife, Elizabeth dau of Nelson Anderson Sen. of Hanover Co. I belong to this family, have seen the record quoted and copied it in my notes at the time. I have the name Nelson Anderson, Sr. not Jr. who was, of course, the grandfather of the Thomsons mentioned: Nelson Anderson, Waddy Jr. Sarah and Elizabeth Thomson. These five were ch. of Waddy Sen by his first wife. Of these, Nelson and Elizabeth seem not to have married. Anderson m Ann Anderson, evidently his first cousin; and his brother, Waddy Jr. m (1) a Miss Anderson and (2) Miss Ormsby. His first wife is supposed to have been a sister to Ann (Anderson) Thomson, Anderson's wife. Waddy Thomson Sen. was a member of the Louisa Co. Com. of Safety, in 1775 (Wm. and Mary Quarterly, Vol. V.); and his son, Anderson Thomson was Lieut. in the Rev. (Va. Hist. Mag. Vol. 2). The other sons of Waddy Sen. were also Rev. soldiers and Sarah Thomson, previously mentioned, m John Lewis. Nelson Thomson lived and d in Albemarle Co. Anderson and Waddy Jr. located in Bedford Co. Va. and David (1759-1827) Thomson, who m his cousin Eleanor (1759-1827) dau of Anthony and Ann (Bibb) Thomson of Louisa Co.

Va. emigrated in 1784 with his wife's people and his own family to Woodford Co. Ky. (A very numerous connection.)

Waddy, Sen. while living in Louisa Co. Va. his first wife having died, m the widow of Samuel Cobbs of that county. She was Mary, dau of Col. Robert Lewis of "Belvoir" Albemarle Co. and hence an aunt of Meriwether Lewis, the celebrated explorer. She had three Cobbs ch.: Robert, Judith, and Jane who m John Waddy, and their only child Samuel T. Waddy m Mary, dau of Anthony and Ann (Bibb) Thomson. Waddy Thomson Sen. with his second wife, and their ch. moved from Louisa to Albemarle Co. Va. where he d in 1803. Waddy Sen. had five daughters by Mary (Lewis) Cobbs: Ann, who m (1) John Slaughter, m (2) Philip Grafton; Mary, who m James Poindexter; Susannah, who m Jesse Davenport; Judith who m Wm. J. Poindexter; and Mildred, who m Dr. James McClure Scott. *George C. Downing*, Box 164, Frankfort, Ky.

4979 (3) & (4). WILLIAMS-STULL. Joseph and Prudence Williams had, among other children: Gen. Otho Holland, b 1749, m and had four sons, and d 1794; Col. Elie, who d 1823; Mercy, b 1787, m Col. John Stull, and d 1791; Priscilla, m James Chapline, and (it is claimed) Elizabeth who m Dr. Richard Waters. Col. Elie Williams m and had four or five ch.: one of whom, Prudence, m Col. John I. Stull. I have never seen the name John Stull, given as John I. Stull, and I am convinced that "M. T." is in error in considering them the same man. John I. Stull is an entirely different man from John Stull and in another generation. *Mrs. B. H. Talbott*, Rockville, Md.

4982 (2). CROSBY. There was no one by name of Crosby living in Nottingham, N. H. in 1776, and only one, Jonathan Crosbe, in the town of Meredith. He signed the Association Test, and also served during the Revolution. It is quite possible, therefore, that he was the father of Betsey (Crosby) Spokesfield. A letter to the Department of Vital Statistics, Concord, N. H., enclosing the usual fee, might give the desired information. *Gen. Ed.*

4984. WALTON. Letters have been received in answer to this query from *Mrs. John H. Hanley*, State Vice Regent, Monmouth, Ill., *Mrs. L. J. Hames*, Box 387 Union, S. C. and *Mrs. J. A. Thomas*, 117 Culver St. Macon, Ga. all of which agree on the salient point. George Walton, the Signer, was born in Frederick Co. Va. in 1740 and died in Augusta, Ga. in 1804. He m Dorothy Chamber (or Camber) of Chatham Co. Ga. in 1777 and had one child, a son George, who was Secretary of State for Western Florida at the time Andrew Jackson was Governor. This son had only one ch. who lived to maturity, Octavia, famed in this country and Europe for her beauty and accomplishments. She m a Frenchman and was always called Madame La Vert, and lived in Mobile, Ala. She has one living descendant only —Mr. George Walton Reab of Augusta, Ga. There was another family of Waltons in Prince Edward Co. Va. This family may be related, but are not closely connected with the family of the Signer. In none of the letters is there positive information of the ancestry of Mary (Polly) Walton of Nottoway Co. Va. who m James Mackay.

4988. FRIZZELL. In the "Annals of the Frazier (Frizzell) Family" I find no service rendered during the Revolution by John Frizzell. *Mrs. H. L. Simpkins*, 21 First St. Ticonderoga, N. Y.

(2) BARTLETT. The Bartlett Family is not mentioned as among the residents either of Framingham or Northfield during Revolutionary times; although it is recorded that in 1773 John Frizzell, with his wife Martha and three ch. moved to Northfield, and in 1773 the three ch. were bapt. there, Earl, Susa and Lois. Later others were bapt. Pattie in 1776; Calma in 1777; Relief (who d unm.); and John, who was bapt. 1784. Martha died ab 1820. *Gen. Ed.*

4992. WEST. Benjamin West is said to have married in London, Eng. a Miss Elizabeth Shewell of America, according to Johnson's Encyclopedia; but no ch. are given. *Mrs. Joseph P. Osborne*, 287 Ridge St. Newark, N. J. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that in the pension application of John West of Loudon Co. July 29, 1833, he states that he was taken prisoner near Germantown, about Oct. 1, 1777 or a few days before the battle of Germantown was fought; was imprisoned by the British about one month, after which he was liberated on representations made to the British General that he was a nephew of Sir Benjamin West, then Historical painter to the King. James West, brother of John, 78 yrs. old in 1833, "of the borough of Chester, near Philadelphia," testified in the case. His claim was allowed, and after his death the pension was continued to his widow, Hannah.

4992 (2). No, the painting of the Woodyard was not made by Benjamin West, but by Mr. John Ross Key, still living, who painted the portrait from which the picture was taken, in his sixteenth year. *Gen. Ed.*

4997. MCDOWELL. In the list of persons from Marion Co. Ind. in 1830, several men by name of McDowell are given in Center twp. (now Indianapolis) James B., John, Horatio and William. The ages of James B. and Horatio are given as between 40 and 50; John, as between 20 and 30; and William as between 80 and 90. While this is ten years from the age he should be to have died in 1836 aged 105 yrs. it is probably the name of the one desired. The name does not appear again in Marion Co. in any other twp. *Mrs. Theo. D.*

Craven, State Genealogist, 2005 Penn St., Indianapolis, Ind.

4998. BUTLER (BUSTER). In the Jan. magazine the name Butler should be given as Buster or Bustard. The Gen. Ed. is glad to correct this error, caused by not being able to read the written name, and also to state that in the List of Va. Rev. Soldiers there is mention of a Claudius Buster, who was a Rev. pensioner. Information of him can be obtained by writing the Commissioner of Pensions, Interior Department, Washington, D. C. Ask for the record of Claudius Buster of Va. who was pensioned while a resident of Augusta Co. Va. in 1835. On p 474 of Vol. II of Augusta Co. Records, an abstract of Claudius Buster's Declaration is given. He stated that he was born Nov. 24, 1763, enlisted in 1780 in Albemarle Co. under Capt. Wm. Grayson, and was disch. in March, 1781. He served at Yorktown, the Half Way House, and Hampton, but was in no battle. In May, 1781, he re-enlisted, serving three more months, and was finally disch. Aug. 1781. Since the Revolution he had been a Justice and a Sheriff in Augusta Co. In "History and Genealogies" by W. H. Miller of Richmond, Ky. it is stated that Jane Woods m John, not William Buster. Nothing further is given of the family.

5006. BATES. According to Jones' History of Waitsfield, Vt. Mary Bates "who m a Wells" was the dau of John Bates, b Westford, Mass. ab 1722, who moved in 1750 fr. Westford to Ashburnham, Mass. where he was an assessor at the first election, 1765. His farm fell within the limits of Ashby, which was set off in 1767. Ab 1774 he moved to Shelburne, Mass. where in 1776 he was appointed adx. of the estate of his brother, Oliver Bates who was Capt. of a company in Col. Prescott's regiment of Minute Men and received a wound from which he d July 4, 1775. John Bates m in Westford, Mass. June 7, 1744, Martha Foster of Littleton, Mass. and in 1777 was drowned while crossing the Deerfield river. *Gen. Ed.*

QUERIES

5007. HARBISON. John Harbison m Isabella Milliken in Kishacoquillas Valley, Miflin Co. Penna. bef. 1785; later, settled near Jacksonville, Centre Co. Penna. and was one of the first tax-payers of Walker township. Ancestry, family data and Rev. record, if any, desired.

(2) FISHER. John Fisher, b 1791, m Catherine Bailey of White Deer Valley, Penna. and had the following brothers and sisters: Christina, who m Jacob Bailey; Susan, b 1798, who m Wm. Foresman; Adam, who located in Baltimore, David, who settled near Indianapolis, Ind. and George who went when a young man to Pittsburg, Penna. According to tradition their father's name was Michael. Can this be proved? Ancestry and other data of family desired. *M. E. M.*

5008. MCCLEARY-HOSACK. Martha McCleary m Henry Hosack (b 1750 in Scotland) in Adams Co. Penna. and had sixteen ch. among them being Thomas, Wm. Henry and Margaret. Wanted, name of parents of Martha, with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any.

(2) PORTER-MCCLEAN. Margaret Porter m Samuel McClean, April 20, 1773, and lived in York Co. Penna. Wanted, ancestry of Margaret with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any. Samuel was the son of Wm. and Elizabeth (Rule) McClean. Did Wm. perform any Rev. service? *F. J. T.*

5009. HATCH-BEEMAN. Lieut. Elijah Beeman m in 1771 or 2, Miss Hatch, who is buried at Stafford Vt. Wanted, ancestry, with all gen. data, and Rev. record, if any of Miss Hatch.

(2) GIBSON. Enoch Gibson, brother of Smith Gibson, was in the War of 1812, m Elizabeth Jackson and lived at Buckhannon, West Va. Were they sons of Capt. John Gibson of Fort Pitt? If not, who was their father? *M. C. G.*

5010. BAKER-RICH. John Baker of Thetford, Vt. m Elizabeth Rich and had: Lovina, b 1783; Samuel, b 1784; Zacarias, b 1785; Limon (or Simon) b 1788; Anne, b 1790; Nabby (or Abby) b 1792. John Baker d at Manchester, N. H. in 1815. Elizabeth (Rich) Baker's sister, Bathsheba, m Richard Wallace, a Rev. soldier. Who was their father? Did he serve in the Revolution?

(2) Is signing the Association Test sufficient service to entitle descendants to membership in the order? *C. M. P.*

5011. HARRISON. Rebecca Harrison, b June 9, 1754, m June 12, 1773 Henry Bell, b Nov. 7, 1745, a Lieut. in the Rev. Henry's father was David Bell who m Judith, sister of Col. Archibald Cary. Rebecca's father was Benjamin Harrison. Did he have Rev. service? *T. L.*

5012. SLACK-PAUL. Hannah Slack b 1783 m 1802 Wm. Paul of Amwell twp. Washington Co. Penna. She had a brother, Philip, who m Ann, sister of Wm. Paul. Who was the father of Hannah and Philip? Was it the Philip Slack mentioned as living in Amwell twp. in the Census of 1800?

(2) BENNETT-ADAMS. Rev. Daniel Bennett b 1783 Luzerne Co. Penna. m Sarah Adams in 1804, who was b in the same Co. in 1787. In 1809

they went from the Wyoming Valley to Delaware Co. Ohio. Sarah had brothers and sisters as follows; John, who m Desire Clark; Squire Elijah, who m Miss Cary; and Mary, who m Mr. Budd; Daniel and Sarah had ch. as follows: Susannah, Lucy, Harriet, Hannah, Wm., Huldah, Daniel, Sarah, Mary, Russell B., and John Wesley. Can anyone give the names of the parents of Daniel and Sarah? Was there Rev. service in either line? *R. A. B.*

5013. WILSON. James Wilson, b near Lancaster, Lancaster Co. Penna. in 1801, came to Ohio bet 1820 and 1826 where he m in 1827 Lydia McBride and d 1841. He was the son of John Wilson. Was John in the Revolution?

(2) KALB-TENNANT. Elijah Kalb, son of John Kalb was b Mch. 9, 1803, in Va. (possibly Loudon Co.) m Rebecca Tennant (or Tenant) in 1829. She was b in Washington Co. Md. Jan. 26, 1813. Who were her parents? Did the parents of either Elijah or Rebecca serve in the Revolution? John Kalb, Elijah's father was buried near Lovettsville, Loudon Co. Va. *F. B.*

5014. GIBSON. *Guayen, Gion,* or Guyon Gibson, b in County Downe, Ireland, January 7, 1747, m Eleanor Kennedy in Pendleton District, South Carolina December 8, 1773, and died of yellow fever in 1795. Wanted to know the place of his death. *E. E. H.*

5015. ARMSTRONG. Robert Armstrong lived in Greenbrier Co. Va. in 1780, m Elizabeth Graham. Their daughter m Joel Walker of Va. Who were the parents of Robert Armstrong and Elizabeth Graham, when were they born and married? All Genealogical, Colonial and Revolutionary data on both the Armstrong and Graham side sincerely needed. *K. G. H.*

5016. HUGHES. In the early part of the 17th century four brothers, Josiah, Orlando, William and John Hughes, left Wales, came to America and settled in Virginia. Later one Josiah (whether this one or a descendant of one of these brothers, I do not know), with at least three sons (and probably more children), John, Leander, and Josiah, went to east Tennessee before the Indians left there. This John Hughes m Katie Bryant and had the following children: Jack, Rice, Allan, Harris, George W., Polly, Julia Ann, Jemimia, Mahaba and Susie. Leander Hughes m Mary Leonard and had the following ch.: Anthony, Orlando, Josiah, John, Sarah and Amanda. Can any one tell me more of these Hughes?

(2) TRAMMELL-DICKENSON. In 1815, J. Y. Trammell was born, I think in Georgia. His father was John Trammell, son of Thomas Trammell, and his mother was Mary Dickenson or Dickinson. The Trammells are supposed to have gone from Stone Mountain, N. C. to Georgia. Can anyone tell me of either of these families? *V. H. H.*

5017. CHILDS. Information as to parentage of Wm., Henry and Elizabeth Childs, b probably in Tenn; later lived in Mo. Eliz. m Capt Gray and had a dau Mary Ann. Henry moved to Union Co. Ark in 1840. Is there any Rev. service on this line?

(2) PROCTOR-WELCH. Wm. Welch who lived in N. C. during the Rev. m Frances Proctor. Who were her parents? Is anything known of his parents? He moved to Central Ill. ab 1790.

(3) DENTON. John Denton, b ab 1750 with wife Tabitha lived five miles from where Nashville, Tenn. now stands. Tradition says he was a Baptist minister. They had Jeremiah, Elijah and Tabitha. Was there any Rev. service in this line? All gen. information desired. *W. S. W.*

5018. PERKINS-SWIFT. Abigail Perkins m Zebulon Swift, who according to his tombstone record was b in 1790 in Vt. He was son of David and Lydia (Savery) Swift, and they lived ab 1840 in Genesco, Livingston Co. N. Y. Who were Abigail's parents? Was there Rev. service? David Swift was m June 4, 1772, moved to Vt., and later to N. Y. where he also died. *M. E. H.*

5019. MATTHRES-BENTLEY. In the Nov. magazine there is a cut of the State Line House, built by Col. Matthres in 1783. Did he have a dau Anna who m Wm. Bentley, Rev. soldier, in 1785? If so, what was his given name, and what was his Rev. service, if any? *C. B. C.*

5020. WILCOX-SMITH. Frances Wilcox of Williston, Chittenden Co. Vt. m in Burlington, Vt. Samuel Smith of Constable, Franklin Co. N. Y. Feb. 16, 1816. Who were the parents of each? Is there Rev. service in either of these lines? *M. A. H.*

5021. THURSTON-BURCH. Daniel Thurston, son of Joel and Miriam (Blakely) Thurston b Easton, N. Y. 1781, m in 1802, Margaret, dau of Samuel and Barbara (Dibble) Burch, b 1784. Did either Joel Thurston or Samuel Burch have Rev. service? *K. E. S. S.*

5022. JEFFERSON. In the History of Deerfield, Mass. by Sheldon, it is stated that Amos Jefferson (or Jepheson) had the following ch.: Amos who m July 3, 1783, Sarah Derby, both of Greenfield, later moving to Whately, and had four ch. in 1795; Hannah, who m Ap. 14, 1788, Martin Graves; Solomon who m Jahamiah; Susanna, who m Mch. 11, 1795, Robert Hazzard; Joseph; Silence; Anna. In the list of soldiers in the Rev. from Mass. mention is made of a Joseph and a Solomon Jefferson, with others. Did this refer to the above family? Am anxious to obtain any further information in regard to the above family, especially Rev. service. *F. T.*

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5023. KIDNEY. Can someone tell me who were the parents of Thomas and Elizabeth (or Betsey) Kidney of Dutchess Co. N. Y.? The father would be of the right age to have served in the Revolution.

(2) WOODWARD. Mary Woodward m Asa Hazleton, a Rev. soldier of Sutton, Mass. Who were her parents?

(3) GOODSPEED-AUSTIN. Jonathan Austin, a Rev. soldier from R. I. m Mercy Goodspeed. Who were their parents? Did they have service? *R. M. A.*

5084. STONE-HURD. Jehiel Stone of Litchfield, Conn. who d in 1780 was the father of Thomas Stone, a Rev. soldier. Did Jehiel serve? What was the name of Jehiel's wife?

(2) HURD-BASSET. Abiah Hurd (1766-1837) m in 1787 Wm. Thomas Lattin. Was she the dau of Benjamin Hurd? Her mother was Betty Basset, b Sept. 17, 1731. Was Betty the dau of Robert Basset?

(3) HOWE. Sarah Howe m in 1803 Jonathan Furman (Dec. 8, 1783-1849). What relation was she to Hannah Howe who m Aaron Furman or Nathan Howe who m Katie Furman? *E. S. C.*

5025. STARK-LUCE. John Stark from N. J. had a dau Susannah who m Matthias Luce of Washington Co. Penna. Their son John m Eunice Cooper. Is there Rev. service in this line?

5026. WHIPPLE. Dr. Titus Whipple, b Aug. 15, 1741, was bapt. Nov. 22 of the same year in New London, Conn. Where did he die? His burying ground is at Montville, Conn., but he is not there. *B. T. W.*

5027. MORRIS. Dr. Jonathan Morris of Whiteley, Greene Co. Penna. had two brothers: George Morris who kept a tavern at Newton, Greene Co. Penna. and John Morris of Mt. Morris, Greene Co. What was the name of their father? He was said to have been a Rev. soldier. Dr. Jonathan had two ch.: Dr. Spencer, and Miranda, who m Emri Taylor of Whiteley. John m Mary Mundell and had: George who m Charlotte Jones; Margaret, Mary and Rebecca. George Sen. of Newton had: Sarah, Jackson and Harrison. *V. E. S.*

5028. PALMER. Are the names of Abijah and Peleg Palmer among the signers of the "Memorial to Hartford" signed by 105 citizens of Stonington, Conn. men? Would this be sufficient service to cause descendants to obtain recognition in the D. A. R.? *E. J. K.*

5029. ADAMS. Moses Adams, b 1726, m (1) Hepzibah Death; m (2) Mary Swan in Peterborough, and settled in Dublin, N. H. where eight ch. were born, the youngest in 1781. One son, James m Abigail Hayward and lived in Dublin. Their son Calvin m Rebecca Farewell. Did Moses Adams have Rev. service of any kind, and in what year did he die? *G. A. N.*

5030. PARKER. Moses Parker, a Rev. soldier from Cheraw, S. C. m Ann. Who were the parents of each of them? Did either have any Rev. service?

(2) COOK-FLOURNOY. Wm. Cook, a Rev. soldier, mentioned in Gregg's History of The Old Cheraws, m Eliz. Flournoy. Who were her parents? Did they serve in the Revolution? *D. B.*

5031. KEESECKER-PARKER. Andrew Parker Keesecker was b in Berkeley Co. Va. in 1810. According to tradition his father served in the War of 1812, and his grandfather in the Revolution. What was the name of the grandfather? All gen. data desired. *C. M.*

5032. JOHNSON-BROOKS. Mary Johnson m John Brooks, a Rev. soldier and moved from Hunterdon Co. N. J. to Tioga Center, Tioga Co. N. Y. in 1791. Any information in regard to the Johnson family would be gratefully received. *A. R.*

5033. LEWIS. Isaac Lewis m his cousin, Elizabeth Lewis and lived near Ninety Six District, S. C. during the Rev. He served at that time and his epaulettes and sword were handed down for several generations. His ch. were: Benjamin, who m Miss Hayes; Samuel who m Mrs. Dunbar; (Samuel was in the Black Hawk War; was b 1805 and d 1882); Maria (or Polly) b 1798 who m John Clark; a dau who m Mr. Yokum; Eliz. who m Mr. Nantz; Susan; Mahala, who m Samuel Selecman. About 1804 the family moved to Ky. where, near Springfield, Isaac Lewis is buried Can anyone give any information on this line? *L. C.*

5034. BENNETT. Ames (or Amos) and Elias Bennett were brothers, and Rev. pensioners from Preston, Conn. Who were their parents, and did they have Rev. service? Elias m Lydia Justin. Amos m Welthy Safford Names of parents of each desired.

(2) GUILD-REA. Elisha Guild (Gile, Gyle or Guile) m Abigail Rea. Names of parents and Rev. services desired.

(3) ROSENKRANS - STRICKLAND. Jeremiah Rosenkrans (Rosenkrant, Rosenkrantz) m Sally Strickland at Upper Smithfield, Northampton Co. Penna. Name of parents and Rev services of both desired. *F. A. D.*

5035. THOMPSON. Caleb Thompson, second son of Jonathan and Hannah Thompson was b Nov. 5, 1737 in Bellingham, served in the Rev. and d in 1828, probably at Monson, Mass according to the "Genealogical and Family History of Central N. Y." He m Lydia Alden. What authentic proof is there of this service? Where was he buried? *E. M. T.*

5036. FOWLER-HOWIE. My grandfather, John Fowler, was b ab 1790 in Albany, N. Y. m Eliz. Howie. Is there Rev. ancestry in either of these lines? *J. E. C.*

5037. WELLS. Samuel Wells born in Va. or N. C. married three times. By his first wife

he had: John, Betty, Samuel, Winnie who m. —— Morgan and Betsey who m —— James. By his (2) wife, Elizabeth Slimp, he had seven children; Katie who m —— McClain and lived in Orange Co., Ind., Polly who m —— Scott, Sallie who m —— Carothers, Peggy who m —— Frost, Jacob of Indiana, Thorton and Abram. By the (3) wife he had Robinson, Absalom, Patsy who lived in Missouri, Nancy who m Geo. Parkers and Eliza who m —— Scott and lived in Orange Co., Ind. Wanted, birthplace of Samuel Wells, names of his first and third wives, date and place of marriage to his second wife and her death, and place where Samuel Wells died. Is he the Samuel Wells who was pensioned from Scott Co., Ky. in 1828 and died Nov. 20, 1830?

(2) WELLS-CAROTHERS.. Jacob Wells of Indiana, mentioned above, married Sarah Carothers Nov. 29, 1818. She had a brother Joseph who died in 1837, a sister Polly and possibly a sister Nancy. They were the children of James and Mary (Smith) Carothers. Wanted, dates and places of birth, marriage and death of both James and his wife Mary. Was James the Rev. soldier who applied for a pension from Jessamine Co., Ky. and died July 11, 1835? *R. M.*

5038. CALLAWAY. Job Callaway with wife Mary moved to Wilkes Co. Ga. in 1784, from Perquimans or Bertie Co. N. C. He had a son Jacob who m Lucy, and his father was probably Thomas Callaway of Va. Can anyone give me dates and all Rev. data concerning these men? *J. T. L.*

5039. RATHBONE. Job Rathbone, a soldier under Washington had a dau Judith who m Rufus Rathbone, an English Naval officer. Their dau Joan m Henry Mulholland. Official proof of Rev. service of Job Rathbone desired. *H. S. P.*

5040. ALSTON. John Alston, called "Col." emigrated to America from Glasgow, Scotland, settling in Fairfield Co. S. C. in 1763 m Miss Mary Boyd and d in 1790. They had eight children. What rank did he hold in the American Army? *J. C. R.*

5041. BELLOWS. Wm. Bellows, b July 7, 1807, had brothers Hiram and Eleazer; and sisters, Nancy, who m Mr. Arnold and lived in Thompson, Conn.; and Catherine. His mother, Nancy, is buried at Putnam, Conn. where he probably was born. What was his father's name? Is there Rev. service in this line? *W. B. P.*

5042. BOSWELL. Eliz. Boswell m Wm. McCloud in 1793 and went to Greene Co., Ohio, where her husband d ab 1850. In 1851 she went with her two sons, Robert and Wm. McCloud to Wisconsin. The families of two of her daughters also moved to Wisconsin. Several of her uncles, named Clark, served with Marion. What were the names of her mother, and grandparents? She attended the Moravian Convent a' Bethlehem, Penna. and from there we have: "Registration under date of 1791, Eliza Boswell, born 1779, Ward of Clark, Charleston, S. C."

5043. HANSON. John Maddox Hanson, b 1790, m his cousin, Margaret Sophia Hanson, b May 30, 1800. He was the son of Walter and Sarah Hatch (Maddox) Hanson; and she was the dau of Henry M. and Ann (Morris) Hanson. Henry and Walter were brothers, and sons of John Hanson, I think of Charles Co. Members of this family moved to Wilkes Co. Ga. in 1816. Is there Rev. ancestry in this line? *W. D. G.*

5044. BOWEN-CORY. John Bowen m (1) Mrs. Penelope Borden, dau of Wm. Reed Jr. of Freetown, Mass. with six children. He m (2) Sarah Gray by whom he had two ch. Nathan and John. John Jr. m (1) Sarah Shaw and m (2) Martha Cory. By his (2) wife, John Jr. had: Sarah, b Sept. 4, 1780, m Humphrey Wilcox; Penelope, b Nov. 21, 1782, m Mr. Tallman; Richard, b Oct. 26, 1784, m (1) Olive Barker (?) m (2) Lavina, wid. of Barak Tozier; Mary, b Nov. 2, 1788, m Mr. Howland; Hannah, b May 28, 1794, m Mr. Cook; Susannah, b 1798, and several others who d. unm. Richard had by his (2) wife six ch. Richard; James; Lavina, who m Mr. Barker; Mary E.; Chester Bennett; John Jeffries. They lived in the vicinity of Fall River, Mass. and Tiverton, R. I. As there were several men by name of John Bowen who served in the Revolution, I would like official proof of the one who is mentioned above. Also who was the father of Martha Cory and did he have service?

(2) BENNETT-BOWEN. Who was the father of Lavina (Bennett) Tozier who m Richard Bowen? Did he have Rev. service? *C. B. J.*

5045. HOWE. James son of Ensign Isaac and Eliz. (Waterbury) Howe, m Elizabeth Waring, and his dau Eliz. m Thaddeus Bell in 1780. Did James Howe serve in the Revolution? *E. S. G.*

5046. ADAMS. The Census of 1790 gives a Noah Adams in Pomfret, Conn. and another in Brooklyn, Conn. Which, if either, was the Noah Adams who served in the Rev. as a private May 24, 1776, in Col. Elmore's regiment?

(2) FASSETT-ADAMS. Early Conn. Marriages gives the marriage of Noah Adams Jr. and Eliz. Fassett Nov. 22, 1770. Who was the father of Elizabeth Fassett? Lieut. Benjamin Fassett m Eleanor Adams Feb. 5, 1758 in Conn. Who were their parents, and what children did they have? *M. K. F.*

5047. FRAZIER (FRIZZLE). In Annals of the Frazier Family Reuben Frazier or Frizzle appears as a soldier in 1759, 1764, from Northfield, Mass. and again in 1786 from Leyden,

Mass. His first wife was Rachel Orvis and they had: Michael, Reuben Jr.; Levi, Zenas; Susie; and Rachel. He was a town officer of Bernardstown, Mass. between 1767 and 1773, and d in Leyden, Mass. Oct. 31, 1822 aged 80 yrs. Rev. service wanted. *E. W. S.*

5048. ALLEN. Wanted ancestry and family history of Obediah Allen, (1755-1795) supposed to have been b in Conn. and a cousin of Ethan and Ira Allen. He was one of the Green Mt. Boys, and served under Capt. Nathan Smith in 1778. His wife was Megetable, and he had a son, Timothy. They lived in or near Bennington, Vt. during the Revolution. *E. A.*

5049. CONNELLY. Contine Connelly b Milan, Dutchess Co. N. Y. Feb. 12, 1800, m Sara McIntyre (1796-1875) in Middletown, Del. Co. N. Y. Feb. 15, 1827, and d in Middletown July 11, 1864. They had three ch.: Mary, Martha and Fezon. Ancestry of Contine Connelly desired with all gen. data, and Rev. record, if any.

(2) MCINTYRE. Sara McIntyre mentioned above was the dau of Ely McIntyre who m Diana and had: Rosamond, b Aug. 27, 1785; Orson, b 1786, d 1805; Fezon, b Jan. 1788, m John Alaben; Claramond; b July 22, 1790; Abigail, b 1792; Sara, b Aug. 3, 1796 at Duanesburgh, Schoharie Co. N. Y. m Contine Connelly; Jesse; Diana, b 1798; Ely; Leister; Harriot, m Benjamin Coon; Melenthea; Mary. Ancestry with all gen. data desired, and Rev. record, if any.

(3) DAVIS-NILES. Wm. Davis m Abigail Niles and had: Mariam, b 1797 or 8, at Olive, N. Y. m John Beadles and had: Davis, Abraham and Salome; Rhoda, b Mch. 1799, m Samuel Hill, and lived at Olive, N. Y. Ancestry with all gen. data desired of both William and Abigail. *E. A. J.*

5050. OLDFIELD. William Oldfield, b Va. Feb. 21, 1750 had a son named Jonathan. What was the name of William's wife, and what service did he perform in the Revolution? *L. O. C.*

5051. SEARL (SEARLS)—SWEETLAND-WOODARD. John Searl and Margaret Cook had a son Gideon b Nov. 13, 1742 who was a Rev. soldier and d at Arlington, Vt. Feb. 4, 1798. He m Cynthia Sweetland (b Sept. 9, 1745—d Sept. 9, 1792) and they had a son Gideon Jr. b Mch. 11, 1763 at Arlington, Vt. who also in 1781 served with his father in the Rev. army, and d at Whitehall, N. Y. Sept. 26, 1830. Gideon Jr. m (1) Hannah Woodard (b May 11, 1768—d May 31, 1811) and had: Abraham who m Jerusha Wood; Arza who m Ann Wood; Gideon who m Lurania (?); Samuel who m (?); Isaac who m Martha Hotchkiss; Millie who m Mr. Reynolds; Cynthia who m Mr. Densmore; Phebe who m Eleazer Densmore; Polly who m (?); and Jacob. He then m (2) Lucy (Osgood) Hull, who had four Hull children, and who had four Searl children. Any additions to this information gratefully received; also desire ancestry with all gen. data of Cynthia Sweetland and Hannah Woodard. *E. S. C.*

5052. STONE. Jehiel or Jehial Stone, father of Thomas Stone, a Rev. soldier lived in Guilford where he enlisted in the Revolution. He d in 1780. Has his grave been located? Has anyone entered the D. A. R. on the record of Jehiel Stone? *S. T. C.*

5053. BROWN-BENSON. John Brown m Nancy Benson and lived near the line of Ala. and Ga. Wanted, names of their children and to whom married.

(2) HAMILTON-STRINGER. Ancestry desired of Clarissa Stringer who m Benjamin Stewart Hamilton and lived in Raleigh, N. C. ab the close of the Revolution.

(3) LEE. Wanted, full name of wife of Wm. Lee, Rev. soldier of N. C. whose children's names were: Alfred, Sampson, Boykin, William and Polly. *L. E. H.*

5054. FARNEYHOUGH. In 1804 Ambrose Edwards deeds some property and styles himself "of Henry Co. formerly of Albemarle Co." This deed is witnessed by Edward Farneyhough. Can anyone from Albemarle Co. tell me anything of this Edward Farneyhough? *E. S. W.*

5055. LEWIS. In the November magazine, p 323, in the description of the Battle of Saratoga, the statement is made that Morgan Lewis and Col. Wilkinson acted for the Americans at the surrender of Burgoyne. Can you tell me anything of the family of this Morgan Lewis? Are any of the descendants members of the D. A. R? *M. J. T.*

5056. CAULKINS-PECK. Hannah Caulkins of New London d Aug. 14, 1849, aged 73 yrs. She m David Howell Peck who was b Aug. 20, 1787, and d July 1870 at Middletown, Conn. Who were her parents?

(2) HOWELL-PECK. Mather Peck b April 26, 1751, d at Lyme, Conn. June, 1819. He m Ruana Howell. Who were her parents?

(3) WHITE. Hosea White, b 1782 in Mass. d 1856 at West Point, Iowa. He m Gratia Wright. Who were his parents, and did his father serve in the Revolution. *D. C. P.*

5057. SMITH-RICE. Henry Smith m at Warwick, Mass. Lucy Rice. She was the sister of Timothy Rice, the father of Mary A. (Rice) Livermore. Who were the parents of Henry Smith. Where and when was he born, and what service, if any, did he give in the Revolution?

(2) KNOX. According to the History of Pembroke Wm. Knox left Haverhill, Mass. in 1733 and settled in Pembroke, N. H. According to Middlesex deeds at Cambridge, Mass.

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Wm. Knox of Haverhill, Mass. husbandman, buys one right in the town of Tuncook, N. H. Feb. 12, 1734. (Tuncook formerly included the present towns of Allenstown and Pembroke.) Wm. Knox and his son David signed the Ass. Test in Allenstown Apr. 12, 1776, according to N. H. State Papers. William Knox is known to have had two sons, David and William Jr. David Knox, my ancestor, according to his tombstone record in Tunbridge, Vt. was b 1747, and d May 8, 1830. About 1770 he m Mary Wood of Brimfield, Mass. She was b 1752 and d May 1, 1812. David and Mary Knox had: Eliz, who m Gould Camp; Jacob; Mary; David Jr.; William; John; Innom; Nancy; Sally; James and Cyrus. Information concerning Wm. Knox of Pembroke desired. What service did he render in the Revolution? *R. I. P.*

5058. Bryan. David Chester Bryan b Huntington, Suffolk Co. N. Y. Sept. 29, 1771, m Ruth Bryan in 1792, in Huntington, (whether a relative or not is not known) b Huntington, Nov. 14, 1771. They moved to Batavia, Clermont Co. Ohio where he d July 31, 1829, and she d April 3, 1837. In 1800 they had been living in N. J. and in 1803 in Williamsburg, Ohio. Ancestry of both David and Ruth desired, with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any. *W. K.*

5059. Hutchinson - Metcalfe. Margaret Hutchinson b 1789 m Thomas Metcalfe and d 1871. He was a son of John and Milly (Shackelford) Metcalfe. Margaret's father's name is supposed to have been Archibald and to have come from Maryland. Can proof of this be given? Thomas and wife lived in Woodford Co. Ky. moving to Pendleton Co. and had: Western, Tilford, James, Archibald, John, Cordelia who m a Morehead; Leticia who also m a Morehead; Parthena who m a Vallandingham; Martha Ann who m J. L. Fiske; Katharine who m a Shoemaker. Did Thomas Metcalfe (1783-1873) serve in the War of 1812?

(2). Shackelford. Milly or Amelia Shackelford, mentioned above was the dau of James and Mary (Stamps) Shackelford. He was b and lived in Fauquier Co. Va. up to the time of his marriage which is supposed to have taken place in Ky. Did he serve in the Revolution? John Metcalfe was the son of Capt. John Metcalfe and his wife, Susan Farrow, and m Milly Shackelford in 1782. Capt. John served eight years in the Rev. Did the son John serve?

(3) Burr. Experience Burr of Haddam, Conn. m 1771 Dr. Joseph Lewis of Lyme, Conn. Experience was b 1753 and d 1819 in Norwich, Vt. Did her father render aid in the Revolution? Ancestry of Experience desired. *E. J. K.*

5060. Nelson-Millions. Lucina Nelson m Mr. Millions and twins, Emily and Martin were born. Emily m George Lester, whose brothers and sisters were: Timothy, John, Benjamin, Mary, Hanna, Anna, Eliza. Ancestry with all gen. data desired of this couple. *L. E. C.*

5061. Bowen-Denham. Gwen Bowen, dau of David Bowen of Md. m Mr. Denham. What was the name of David's wife? Did he serve in the Revolution?

(2) Robinson-Wamsley. McKinney Robinson m Eliz. Wamsley, dau of John Wamsley. What was the name of John's wife? Did he serve in the Revolution? McKinney Robinson was a Rev. soldier. The Wamsleys were from Virginia. *M. L. P.*

5062. Stevens. Samuel Stevens of Mass. had several ch. Commodore Perry; Jonathan; Jane; Gilson and Noah. After his marriage he lived in Broome Co. N. Y. Was he a Rev. soldier? Did his parents serve? *C. W. H.*

5063. Wills. Has anyone entered the D. A. R. on the service of Matthew or Thomas Wills, Rev. soldiers from Va. Can anyone tell me anything of their families? *A. R. McN.*

5064. Frew-Lindsay. Thomas Frew, b Feb. 14, 1779, in Md. m Rachel Lindsay b April 15, 1787. Ancestry and all gen. data of both desired, with Rev. service, if any. *H. R.*

5065. Brown. Elizabeth dau of Benoni and Mabel Brown was b Oct. 3, 1750 and m Edward Barney (b Rehoboth, Mass.) Oct. 29, 1770, presumably at Leyden, Mass. Would like any data concerning Benoni or his wife. Did he serve in the Revolution? *W. F. D.*

5066. Pearce. Willis Pearce b 1767 Sussex Co. N. J. m Mary Shepherd Jan. 8, 1791 and moved to Yates Co. N. Y. in 1803. He had a brother Benjamin. Was this the Benjamin who served in the Rev. from Sussex County? What was the name of the father of Willis and Benjamin? Is there Rev. service in this line? *V. G. W.*

5067. Norris. Robert A. Norris and wife Mary lived in Westmoreland, Oneida Co. N. Y. where he d in 1824, aged 53 yrs. Where did he come from? What was his wife's maiden name? Who were the parents of each? *J. R.*

5068. Gibson-Green. William Green m Nancy W. Gibson in Fauquier Co. Va. July 3, 1811, marriage bond signed by James Gibson. Wm. and Nancy W. Gibson Green removed to Harrison Co. where she d in 1846. After her death, Wm. Green returned to Eastern Va. where he spent the rest of his life.

Information desired concerning the parents of Wm. Green and Nancy W. Gibson. Would be glad to correspond with any descendants of this Green or Gibson family? *V. B. F.*

5069. Clark. Ancestry desired of James B. Clark of Va. who m Elizabeth Daniels and

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moved to Tenn. ab 1810, with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any.

(2) CARMICHAEL. Alfred Carmichael lived at Harrisburg, Penna. during the Rev. He m Margaret Duncan, and d in Penna. His widow with her ch. moved to Tenn. Date of birth of their son James especially desired. *M. R. S.*

5070. FERGUSON-WINCHELL. Mary Ferguson of Olive, Ulster Co. N. Y. m in 1770 James Winchell, a Rev. soldier and is buried at Olive Bridge, N. Y. She had a sister Ruth. Ancestry of Mary and Ruth desired, with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any.

(2) CHURCH-HAKES. Ancestry of Zerviah Church who m in 1774 George Solomon Hakes, desired. Her father was called "Capt. Church" and was supposed to have lived either in Stonington, Conn. or in Westerly, R. I.

(3) LEWIS. Nathan Lewis d May 13, 1821 at Ballston Spa, N. Y. aged 45 years. His wife's maiden name was Priscilla Hakes, and they had fourteen ch. When he bought land at Ballston Spa Aug. 22, 1804, he was styled Nathan Lewis Jr. Ancestry with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any, desired. *G. P. W.*

5071. CONWAY. Charles Conway (or Connowai) and his wife Catharine lived on a farm in Swedesboro, Salem Co. N. J. during the Rev. period, and had: Joseph, Catharine (Kitty), Mary and Ann. The father, Charles, was an Episcopalian, and his wife a Moravian. One of the daughters m Mr. Flanagan of Philadelphia, and their son later became a M.C.; another m Mr. Kelsh of Philadelphia; and Ann m Thomas Williams of Londonderry lre. Dec. 11, 1805, in Phila. Ann was b in Swedesboro ab 1780. Can she be the sister of the Joseph Connowai, son of Charles and Catharine (Hoffman) who was b Sept. 12, 1756, according to the records of the Trinity Episcopal Church of Swedesboro? Any information desired.

(2) BRITTIN-BARLOW. Ann Brittin b New Brighton, N. J. m Arnold Barlow Dec. 11, 1811 in St. Peter's Church, Phila. Ann was one of three children, the others being Benjamin and John, all b in New Brighton. Ancestry of these ch. desired. They were left orphans at an early age and it is presumed that their parents d in an epidemic. They were taken to N. Y. and placed in a House of Shelter. How they came to Philadelphia is not known. Benjamin later settled in Binghamton (N. Y. ?) and John m Catherine Parker and settled in Elizabeth City, N. J. Any information of this family desired. *R. L. B.*

CORRECTION

In the January, 1917, issue, page 72, the marriage of Jane Portman to Thomas *Stone*, Aug. 17, 1820, should be to Thomas *Slone*.

INSCRIPTIONS IN ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

(The first three are in one lot in the Methodist cemetery; the two other Revolutionary soldiers are buried in the Union cemetery.)

In
Memory of
William Perrine
A Revolutionary Patriot
who died
on the 4th of December
1838
Aged 75 years

In
Memory of
Ellenor Gill
Consort of Samuel Gill
Daughter of William and Margaret
Perrine was born October 4 AD
1794 Departed this life July 7
AD 1826 Aged 31 years 9 months
& 3 days

In
Memory of
Matthew R. Perrine
son of Wm. & Margaret
Perrine, was
born October
7th AD 1790 & departed this
life, April 25th AD aged
37 years 7 months 18 days

In memory of
Alexander McGou
gan; (a true patriot,
and soldier of the Am
-erican Revolution) wh
o departed this life, on
the 16 of September
1833 aged 86 years.

Capt. R. Thompson
a revolutionary soldier
Sep 5, 1848
Aged
88

Capt
Jno. McElroy
Cornell's Batt'n
Ohio mil
War 1812

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Marriage Record Exchange

Through the National Committee on Historical Research

Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury, Historian General, Chairman

From the earliest records of the First Presbyterian Church of Alexandria, Va., during the ministry of Rev. James Muir, 1789-1818. Copied and arranged by Mrs. Mary G. Powell, Historian Mount Vernon Chapter.

Adam, John, to Mary Dunlap, Feb. 22, 1816.
Adams, Francis, to Mary R. Newton, Dec. 20, 1814.
Adams, James, to Catherine Bruner, Feb. 25, 1802.
Adams, Leonard, to Nancy Davis, March 5, 1802.
Alexander, Amos, to Ann Ricketts, Oct. 12, 1797.
Alexander, Amos, to Elizabeth Wroe, Jan. 10, 1805.
Allen, Salathiel, to Mary Wilson, Dec. 6, 1798.
Allison, Amos, to Anne Geiger, March 30, 1803.
Allison, Bryan, to Ann Barr, April 9, 1801.
Allison, Elias, to Nancy Kent, Feb. 17, 1803.
Allison, William, to Sarah Green, March 15, 1798.
Anderson, James, to Nelly Wayley, Sept. 2, 1802.
Andol, Bernard, to Mary Stone, Aug. 27, 1801.
Andrew, Benjamin, to Eliza Davis, Dec., 1795.
Andrew, Jacob, to Polly Baxter, April 7, 1810.
Antrim, Parnell, to Sarah Manley, June 28, 1802.
Archdeacon, Richard, to Margaret Lennox, Dec. 20, 1791.
Armstrong, John, to Susan Caywood, July 28, 1807.
Ashford, George, to Susanna Compton, Dec. 25, 1806.
Atkins, Nathaniel, to Sarah Hoskins, Oct. 17, 1797.
Atkinson, Guy, to Albina Birch, April 7, 1803.
Austin, John, to Mary Ann Perry, Nov. 22, 1798.

Baggett, Robert, to Sarah Dyer, July 14, 1808.
Baggott, Charles, to Elizabeth Bagget, March 29, 1804.
Bagnet, William, to Nancy Robinson, July, 1794.
Bailey, Carr, Jr., to Catherine A. Hunter, April 14, 1807.
Bailey, G. W. P., to Sarah Serson, Jan., 1795.
Bairers, Thomas, to Delilah Davis, Nov. 21, 1815.
Baker, James, to Mary Valient, June 30, 1796.
Baker, Samuel, to Susan Gladden, May 30, 1815.
Ball, Allen, to Anna Wiley, Dec. 31, 1801.
Ballard, Severon, to Leven Ballard, June 26, 1808.
Ballenger, Andrew, to Elizabeth Morgan, March, 1794.
Ballenger, John, to Sarah Freeman, Dec. 14, 1806.
Barnes, Jesse, to Susanna Greer, Jan. 9, 1803.
Barrett, Isaac, to Lucy Burgiss, Aug. 4, 1803.
Barry, William, to Mary Cook, May 20, 1803.
Bartle, Samuel, to Susan Rhodes, March 24, 1814.
Bartleman, William, to Margaret Douglas, April 2, 1800.
Bass, Samuel, to Sarah Wroe, July, 1792.
Bayles, William, to Susannah Johnston, May 16, 1796.
Bayliss, Robert, to Peggy Porter, Feb. 12, 1801.
Bedinger, Jacob, to Eliza Pepper, Dec. 8, 1799.
Beech, John, to Mary Glasgow, Jan. 6, 1801.
Beech, Thomas, to Margaret Riley, Dec. 7, 1790.
Beech, Thomas, to Cordelia Smith, Oct. 1, 1812.
Beech, William, to Sally Harrison, Dec. 8, 1796.
Behier, Peter, to Elizabeth Lavazon, Nov. 22, 1797.
Behier, Peter, to Ann King, April 20, 1806.
Bellmire, Thomas, to Sarah Bruffield, July, 1795.
Bennet, John, to Ann Perry, Aug. 20, 1804.
Benson, Robert, to Elizabeth Moon, Feb. 17, 1791.

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Biggs, James, to Rebecca Talbutt, Dec. 28, 1801.
Billey, Peter, to Mary Simpson, Jan. 7, 1796.
Birch, Isaac, to Elizabeth Walker, Sept. 8, 1815.
Biret, James, to Prisey Green, Jan. 5, 1799.
Blackburn, Thomas, to Mary Jenkins, Dec. 22, 1790.
Blackford, Henry, to Sarah Parsons, May 27, 1815.
Blagden, George, to Ann Davis, Dec. 29, 1799.
Blue, John, to Catherine Evans, March 27, 1806.
Bolling, Joseph, to Mary Moxley, May 14, 1796.
Bond, William, to Nancy Taylor, Oct. 3, 1807. 1801.
Bontempt, Francis, to Catherine Patterson, M
Bowling, George, to Sarah Staples, March 14,ay, 1794.
Bowling, George, to Elizabeth Veitch, Feb. 24, 1805.
Boyd, John, to Elizabeth McMannin, Nov., 1792.
Boyer, Elias, to Ann Bruce, Aug. 16, 1803.
Braithwait, William, to Elizabeth Corry, Aug. 15, 1802.
Brammell, Isaac, to Ann Henniken, Dec., 1793.
Branson, Vincent, to Lydia Cole, Oct., 1795.
Brawner, Henry, to Kitty McCrea, June 9, 1815.
Bray, Richard, to Rosanna Neil, Nov., 1794.
Brettingham, James, to Polly Brown, July 3, 1803.
Brickles, George, to Elizabeth Green, May 22, 1797.
Bright, John, to Sybil Williams, 1795.
Brocchus, Thomas, to Rachael Austin, Nov. 5,1801.
Brockett, Robert, to Elizabeth Longden, Dec. 14, 1815.
Brockett, Walter B., to Elizabeth Byrne, Nov. 18, 1815.
Brook, William, to Margaret Trout, Aug. 10, 1790.
Brooke, Ignatius, to Martha Rollins, Dec. 24, 1799.
Brooks, George, to Sarah Boswell, Feb. 19, 1797.
Brown, David, to Mary Moxley, Sept. 11, 1798.
Brown, James, to Catherine Stewart, April 8, 1796.
Brown, John, to Margaret Coates, Aug. 2, 1812.
Browne, Archibald, to Eleanor Beall, Feb., 1795.
Browning, James, to Sarah Ann Brook, Nov. 10, 1799.
Bruce, Aaron, to Nancy Smith, Sept. 2, 1815.
Bruffield, Samuel, to Sarah Farrell, Nov. 19, 1790.
Brumsey, Joseph, to Mary Smith, March 5, 1801.
Bryan, Hanson, to Eleanor Fludd, Nov. 11, 1796.
Buckland, William, to Ann Lynn, Nov. 1795.
Burford, John A., to Hannah Dyson, Feb. 23, 1804.
Burgess, William, to Nelly Thomson, Dec. 3, 1799.
Burke, James, to Ann Power, Sept., 1793.
Butts, Mark, to Elisabeth Winterbury, March 1, 1798.

(To be continued.)

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with sorrow the loss by death on January 23, 1917, of a former National Officer:

MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, Vice-President General, April, 1900-April, 1901. A tribute to her memory written by her friend and co-worker, Mrs. Joseph Bedle, will appear in the next volume of the Remembrance Book to be issued in July.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, extends to the State of Mississippi its most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the loss by death on February 8, 1917, of

MRS. THOMAS B. FRANKLIN, State Regent April, 1916-February, 1917. A tribute to her memory will be published in the next volume of the Remembrance Book.

OFFICIAL

The National Society of the

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management 1916-1917

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MRS. ELIZA FERRY LEARY, 1551 10th Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.

(Term of office expires 1919)

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR,
Waterford, Conn.

MRS. WILLIAM G. SPENCER,
1709 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.

MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH,
Hillcrest, Moline, Ill.

MRS. HAROLD R. HOWELL,
630 41st St., Des Moines, Iowa

MRS. C. HAMILTON TEBAULT,
623 N St. New Orleans, La.

MRS. ALVIN V. LANE,
2505 Maple Ave., Dallas, Texas

MRS. GEORGE W. GEDNEY, 50 Montclair Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Chaplain General

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
The Columbia, Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General

MRS. WILLIAM C. BOYLE,
Memorial Continental Hall

Organizing Secretary General

MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT,
Memorial Continental Hall

Treasurer General

MRS. JOSEPH E. RANSDELL,
Memorial Continental Hall

Corresponding Secretary General

MRS. DELOS A. BLODGETT,
Memorial Continental Hall

Registrar General

MISS GRACE M. PIERCE,
Memorial Continental Hall

Historian General

MRS. WILLARD S. AUGSBURY,
Memorial Continental Hall

Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution

MRS. EDWARD ORTON, JR.,
788 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Librarian General

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
Memorial Continental Hall

Curator General

MISS CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW
Memorial Continental Hall

State Regents and State Vice Regents—1916-17

ALABAMA .....Mrs. John Lewis Cobbs, 124 Mobile St., Montgomery.
Mrs. William Gray, Dadeville.

ALASKA .....Mrs. Thomas F. M. Boyle, Valdez.

ARIZONA .....Mrs. Harry L. Chandler, Mesa.
Mrs. George F. Freeman, 641 N. Park Ave., Tucson.

ARKANSAS .....Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Batesville.
Mrs. Samuel P. Davis, 523 E. Capitol Ave., Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA .....Mrs. John C. Lynch, 1845 University Ave., Berkeley.
Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, 1408 Victoria Park, Los Angeles.

COLORADO .....Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, 1244 Detroit St., Denver.
Miss Katharine Story McElroy, Route I, Box 1, Greeley.

CONNECTICUT .....Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, East Meadows, Litchfield.
Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, Southington.

DELAWARE .....Mrs. George C. Hall, 706 West Street, Wilmington.
Miss Eleanor E. Todd, Newark.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, 905 Mass. Ave., Washington.
Mrs. Vida K. Clementson, 1608 17th St., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA .....Mrs. M. W. Carruth, 412 W. Lafayette St., Tampa.
Mrs. Anna L. Forde, Orlando.

GEORGIA .....Mrs. Howard H. McCall, 301 Ponce de Leon Ave., Atlanta.
Mrs. Charles C. Holt, 115 Culver St., Macon.

HAWAII .....Mrs. William Alanson Bryan, 1013 Punahou St., Honolulu.

IDAHO .....Mrs. Charles W. Pursell, 1515 Ada St., Boise.
Mrs. Ward Stone, 1410 Albany St., Caldwell.

ILLINOIS .....Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, 723 20th St., Rock Island.
Mrs. John Hamilton Hanley, 724 Broadway, Monmouth.

INDIANA .....Mrs. Henry A. Beck, 1907 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis.
Miss Emma A. Donnell, Greensburg.

IOWA .....Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt, 1205 Second St., Knoxville.
Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells, Hickory Hill, Burlington.

KANSAS .....Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, "Ridgewood," Independence.
Mrs. L. L. Kiene, 501 Lincoln St., Topeka.

KENTUCKY .....Mrs. Eli G. Boone, 1409 Broadway, Paducah.
Miss Jeanie D. Blackburn, 718 Upper 11th St., Bowling Green.

LOUISIANA .....Mrs. Taliaferro Alexander, 853 Cotton St., Shreveport.
Mrs. George H. Mills, 418 Milan St., Shreveport.

MAINE .....Mrs. Charles W. Steele, Farmington.
Mrs. Wilford G. Chapman, 482 Cumberland Ave., Portland.

MARYLAND .....Mrs. Arthur Lee Bosley, 1406 Mt. Royal Ave., Baltimore.
Mrs. Weems Ridout, 200 Duke of Gloucester St., Annapolis.

MASSACHUSETTS ..Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, 44 Clark St., Belmont.
Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, 25 Bellevue Ave., Melrose.

MICHIGAN .....Mrs. William H. Wait, 1706 Cambridge Rd., Ann Arbor.
Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, 1012 W. Main St., Kalamazoo.

MINNESOTA .....Mrs. George C. Squires, 698 Oakland Ave., St. Paul.
Mrs. William J. Morehart, 104 Pleasant St., Mankato

MISSISSIPPI .....
Mrs. Charlton H. Alexander, 850 N. Jefferson St., Jackson.

MISSOURI .....Mrs. William R. Painter, Jefferson City.
Mrs. Arch McGregor, 577 St. Louis St., Springfield.

MONTANA .....Mrs. Edward A. Morley, 15 South Benton Ave., Helena.
Mrs. Charles A. Blackburn, 804 West Silver St., Butte.

NEBRASKA .....Mrs. Charles H. Aull, 1926 S. 33rd St., Omaha.
Mrs. Ellet G. Drake, 606 N. 6th St., Beatrice.

NEVADA.....Mrs. Charles S. Sprague, Goldfield.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE...Miss Annie Wallace, Rochester.
Mrs. Will Bernard Howe, 35 South St., Concord.

NEW JERSEY.....Mrs. William Dusenberry Sherrerd, Highland Ave., Haddonfield.
Mrs. James Fairman Fielder, 139 Gifford Ave., Jersey City Heights.

NEW MEXICO.....Mrs. Singleton M. Ashenfelter, 702 Bayard St., Silver City.
Mrs. William H. Pope, Santa Fe.

NEW YORK.....Mrs. Benjamin F. Spraker, Palatine Bridge.
Mrs. David B. Page, 157 W. 3rd St., Oswego.

NORTH CAROLINA..Miss Lida Tunstall Rodman, Washington.
Mrs. Theodore S. Morrison, 287 Pearson Drive, Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA....Mrs. George M. Young, Valley City.
Miss Helen M. Crane, Valley City.

OHIO .....Mrs. Austin C. Brant, 848 N. Market St., Canton.
Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, 6719 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA .....Mrs. Walter D. Elrod, 400 N. Grand Ave., Okmulgee.
Mrs. C. H. Parker, 1424 West Broadway, Enid.

OREGON .....Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, Eola Rd., Salem.
Mrs. F. M. Wilkins, 91 West 9th St., Eugene.

PENNSYLVANIA ....Miss Emma L. Crowell, Oak Lane, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Hotel Schenley, Pittsburgh.

RHODE ISLAND.....Mrs. Charles E. Longley, 87 Walcott St., Pawtucket.
Miss Florence G. Bullock, 74 Harris Ave., Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA..Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun, Clemson College.
Mrs. Hugh L. McColl, Bennettsville.

SOUTH DAKOTA....Mrs. Edward Baldwin Keator, 907 Park St., Watertown.
Mrs. E. St. Claire Snyder, 617 2nd St., Watertown.

TENNESSEE .....Mrs. Thomas Polk, 583 E. Main St., Jackson.
Mrs. Edward M. Grant, Morristown.

TEXAS .....Mrs. James Lowry Smith, 1101 Taylor St., Amarillo.
Mrs. John J. Stevens, 311 Martin St., San Antonio.

UTAH .....Mrs. Lee Charles Miller, 943 East 1st South St., Salt Lake City
Mrs. Lucius E. Hall, 78 East 1st North St., Salt Lake City.

VERMONT .....Mrs. Edward S. Marsh, Brandon.
Mrs. E. R. Pember, Wells.

VIRGINIA .....Miss Alethea Serpell, 108 Duke St., Norfolk.
Mrs. John A. Alexander, 1310 N. Augusta St., Staunton.

WASHINGTON .....Mrs. Edmund Bowden, 1534 18th Ave., Seattle.
Mrs. James S. McKee, Hoquiam.

WEST VIRGINIA.....Mrs. Parks Fisher, 186 Willey St., Morgantown.
Mrs. Linn Brannon, 236 Center Ave., Weston.

WISCONSIN .....Mrs. John P. Hume, 539 Terrace Ave., Milwaukee.
Mrs. Rudolph B. Hartman, 4001 Highland Blvd., Milwaukee.

WYOMING .....Miss Grace Raymond Hebard, Grand St., Laramie.
Mrs. E. Richard Shipp, 443 Beech St., Casper.

ORIENT .....Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, care Judge Lobingier, Shanghai, China.
Mrs. Caroline E. McWilliams Holt, Iloilo, P. I.

Honorary Officers Elected for Life

Honorary Presidents General

Mrs. John W. Foster, ...
Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

Honorary President Presiding

Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General

Mrs. A. Howard Clark, 1895.
.....
Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, 1899.
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, 1905.
Mrs. William Lindsay, 1906
Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, 1906.
Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, 1910.
Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, 1911.
Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, 1913.
Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, 1913.
Mrs. Wallace Delafield, 1914.
Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, 1914.
Mrs. John Newman Carey, 1916.

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National Board of Management

Regular Meeting, Wednesday, January 17, 1917

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Wednesday, January 17, 1917.

The following prayer was offered by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Lockwood:

> Our Heavenly Father, we lift up our hearts to Thee in supplication for our country and the world at large; may Thy divine power help every heart to walk in the paths of peace. Help the suffering that has come upon the world by the ambition and the sins of men. Help the leaders of our government prepare for the ways of peace that Thy name may be glorified in our beloved country and that this goodly land shall be the beacon light in the world to point the nations of the earth to an example where peace and love and righteousness reigns. Help us to understand that this condition can come to nations only as individual hearts bow in reverence to Thee with a desire to obey Thy holy command. May Thy blessing rest upon this beloved Society whose prime motive is patriotism and love of country. Help us to realize in fulfilling that duty we are obeying Thy laws, co-workers with Thee in the lines Thou hast lain down. In all that we do may it be done to Thy honor and glory, and may peace, loving peace, reign throughout our beloved land.

The members of the Board then joined in the Lord's prayer.

The President General announced that in the absence of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Boyle, unless there was some objection she would ask Mrs. Thompson, the Vice President General from Kentucky, to act as Recording Secretary General *pro tem.*

Before the roll was called the President General stated that before any business was proceeded with she would ask the Secretary to send in the name of the Board an expression of profound sympathy to Mrs. Dewey in the loss that had come to her and to the entire country. The President General said further that the Society felt the loss peculiarly because Admiral Dewey had been a member of the Advisory Board, always kind, sympathetic, and considerate, deeply interested in the organization, and she was sure the members would feel a personal loss. The President General said she would deem it proper that the flag should be at half mast as the nation was afflicted in the death of Admiral Dewey. Mrs. Sternberg moved a standing vote for this and the Board rose in silent sympathy.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General *pro tem.*, Mrs. Thompson, and the following members answered to their names or came into the Board room within a short time: *Active officers*: Mesdames Story, Smith, Dinwiddie, Thompson, Davis, Maupin, Leary, Minor, Spencer, Butterworth, Howell, Lockwood, Smoot, Miss Pierce, Mesdames Ransdell, Augsbury, Sternberg, Miss Barlow: *State Regents*, Mesdames Buel, Brumbaugh, Bahnsen, Beck, Guernsey, Bosley, Ellison, Wait, Squires, Miss Wallace, Mrs. Spraker, Miss Rodman, Mesdames Young, Brant, Miss Crowell, Mesdames Longley, Calhoun, Fisher.

The President General read her report as follows:

Report of President General.

Members of the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution:

In accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee that a loan be negotiated for an amount sufficient to finance the Magazine for the numbers that come out between now and the time Congress meets, beginning with the December number; and further, that the amount of the loan shall be reduced by monthly payments from the receipts from advertising, the National Board of Management voted on December thirteenth, 1916, the adoption of this recommendation, the loans to be negotiated in small amounts as needed, the total not to exceed $50,000.

I have, in accordance with this provision, negotiated for a loan of ten thousand dollars with the Riggs National Bank at the rate of five per cent interest and with the American Security and Trust Company for a loan of fifteen thousand dollars at the rate of five and a half per cent interest, the understanding being that other loans may be made, as they are required, the total amount borrowed not to exceed fifty thousand dollars.

As you are aware, Mr. Glover, President of the Riggs National Bank, is a member of our Advisory Board and a valued friend of this Society. When I called on Mr. Glover accompanied by Mrs. C. R. Davis, Vice President General, Mr. Glover stated that it was not quite within the custom of the Bank to make loans to any but depositors, but he said he would see with me Mr. Bell, the President of the American Security and Trust Company.

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Mr. Glover, however, said that the Bank would be happy to accommodate our Society and would make a loan of ten thousand dollars and accept the Note of the Society as security.

Mr. Bell, President of the American Security and Trust Co., who has also been a greatly valued friend of this Organization, at once acceded to my request and I feel that we have reason to feel greatly obliged to these gentlemen.

Mr. Bell has written me that he regrets that the bank is compelled to charge us five and a half per cent interest and should the rates be reduced in Washington, he will be glad to reduce the rate of interest to us to five per cent. Our note in this case also is the only security required.

Respectfully submitted,
DAISY ALLEN STORY,
President General.

The acceptance of the President General's report was moved by Mrs. Smith and seconded by Mrs. Leary. Moved by Miss Crowell and seconded by Miss Pierce *that action of the motion to accept the report of the President General be postponed until after the Treasurer General's report and that of the Magazine Chairman and Editor have been heard.* The President General requested that the Chairman of Magazine come in. After considerable discussion *the previous question* was moved by Mrs. Thompson, seconded by Mrs. Squires, and carried, and the motion of Miss Crowell was put and carried.

The question having been brought up as to the legality of the vote of the last Board in the matter of the loan, the President General stated that it would be necessary to have the presence of the attorney to whom the matter had been referred, who was sent for, as was also the attorney of Mrs. Ransdell at her request, and these two gentlemen, Mr. Perkins and Mr. Rault, were presented to the Board. Mrs. Ransdell asked that she be permitted to make her statement immediately as business of vital importance and interest to the Society was contained in this statement, and as her statement referred among other things to the Magazine she respectfully requested that the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, the Editor of the Magazine, the Chairman of the Finance Committee and the Chairman of the Auditing Committee be called into the Board Room, and that this usual courtesy be extended to the bookkeeper also. The President General stated that not hearing any objection she would ask that these several persons be summoned, and referring to the fact that it would take some little time before they could appear, suggested that the time might be used in hearing other reports. Moved by Mrs. Bosley, seconded by Mrs. Smith, and carried *that we continue with the reports until the members asked for arrive.*

The Registrar General was given permission to present her report at that time, and the question being raised as to whether other than members might be permitted to remain in the Board Room during the transaction of business other than that for which they were called, on motion of Miss Crowell seconded by Mrs Sternberg the Board voted *that the gentlemen and ladies present who are not members of the Board be permitted to remain during the presentation of the report of the Registrar General.*

Miss Pierce then read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General.

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 659 applications presented to the Board and 330 supplemental papers verified; permits issued, 1,112. Papers examined and not yet verified, original, 499; supplemental, 1,174. Supplemental papers received prior to January 1, 1915, for which additional information has been requested but not yet received, 159; papers returned unverified, original, 13; supplemental, 105. New records verified, 137. Real Daughter, 1.

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE.
Registrar General.

On motion of Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, it was carried, *that the Secretary cast the ballot for the 659 applicants for membership.* The Secretary announced that she had cast the ballot for the 659 applicants and the Chair declared them elected as members of the National Society, it being understood they had fulfilled all the necessary requirements.

Mrs. Smoot followed with her report:

Report of Organizing Secretary General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Rosalie B. Robinson, Ocala, Fla.; Mrs Eunice A. White Stiles, Cherokee; Mrs. Laura Wright Reeves, Newton; and Mrs. Millie Folsom Symonds, Spencer, Iowa; Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth Lay, Port Allegheny, and Miss Florence E. Mench, Braddock, Penna.; Mrs. Willie Mabel Day Padgitt, Coleman, Texas; Mrs. Susan C. Witherow, Centralia, and Mrs. Katharine E. Polson, Pullman, Wash.; Susan Maude Stone Hudler, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The National Board is asked to authorize a Chapter at Monroe, Mich.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Roberta Julia Magruder Bukey, Washington, D. C.; Mrs.

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Aileen Betteys Corbit, Oxford, Mich.; Mrs. Louise Cresap Akins, Lewistown, Mont., and Mrs. Lucy M. Woodward Vauthier, Kingsville, Texas.

The reappointment of the following Organizing Regents have been requested by their respective State Regents:

Miss Carolyn White, Dillon, Mont., and Mrs. La Belle Wallace, Shelton, Neb.

The following Chapters have reported their organization since the December 13th Board Meeting:

Chapter at McRae, and "Altamaha," Jesup, Ga.; "Commodore Joshua Barney," Baltimore, Md.; "New Bedford," New Bedford, Mass.; "Col. Frederick Hambright," King's Mountain; "John Foster," Monroe, and "Joseph McDowell," Hendersonville, N. C., and "Capt. John James," Jackson, Ohio.

Charters issued, 6; Organizing Regents' commissions, 31.

Admitted membership December 13, 1916—127,949.

Actual membership December 13, 1916—95,077.

Respectfully submitted,
BETTY CARTER SMOOT,
Organizing Secretary General.

The Registrar General stated that a protest against the organization of another chapter at Mount Vernon, N. Y., had been sent to her, which she felt should be investigated before the authorization for the organization of that chapter could be granted. Mrs. Smoot thereupon moved *that her report be accepted* without this authorization. This was carried, it being stated by the Chair that that application would be acted on later in the day.

Mrs. Sternberg presented her report, reading, as was customary, only the totals.

Report of Librarian General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the library:

BOOKS.

Once upon a time in Connecticut. By Caroline Clifford Newton. Boston, 1916. Published under auspices of Colonial Dames of Connecticut. Presented by Miss A. L. Taylor.

Pennsylvania Magazine of history and biography. Volume 40. Philadelphia, 1916. Presented by Mrs. Robert Alexander.

Report of Librarian of Congress and Report of Superintendent of the library building and grounds for year ending June 30, 1916. Washington, 1916.

Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society. Number 25. Baltimore, 1917. Presented by the Society.

Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society. Volume 9. Newark, 1916.

The Massachusetts Magazine. Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8. Salem, Massachusetts, 1908-1915. Presented by Miss Lillian A. Norton, of Patriots' Memorial Chapter.

Sketches of allied families Knickerbacker-Viele historical and genealogical to which is added an appendix containing family data. By Kathlyne Knickerbacker Viele. New York, 1916.

Marsh genealogy. Giving several thousand descendants of John Marsh of Hartford, Connecticut, 1636-1895. By Dwight Whitney Marsh. Amherst, 1895. Presented by Mrs Helen Waldron.

In Memoriam. Hon. Gershom Bradford Weston—Deborah Brownell Weston of Duxbury. By Edmund Brownell Weston. Providence, 1916. Presented by the author.

Descendants of Rev. William Worcester with a brief notice of the Connecticut Wooster family. By J. Fox Worcester, 1850. Revised edition by Sarah Alice Worcester, 1914. Presented by Mrs. Harriet Pancoast through Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

PAMPHLETS.

Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands. Publication Number XVII. Newburgh, New York, 1916. Presented by Miss Lillian O. Estabrook.

The Golden Jubilee of Monsignor Lee. Presented by Edna J. Sheehy of Marcia Burns Chapter.

Eleazer Richardson of Manchester and Bristol, Vermont, and Richland, New York and his descendants, 1774-1913. Compiled by Delos Andrew Richardson. Pulaski, 1913. Presented by the compiler.

Squire family chart. Part III. Woodbury Branch. Compiled and presented by Charles L. Squire, M. D., of Elmira, New York.

PERIODICALS.

Kentucky State Historical Society Register, ... *January*
Maryland Historical Magazine .... *December*
Presbyterian Historical Society Journal. *Dec.*
New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings, ... *July*
New York Public Library Bulletin .... *Nov.*
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography ..... *January*

The above report includes 14 books, 4 pamphlets and 6 periodicals; 11 books were presented, 3 received in exchange. The pamphlets were presented.

The regular work of the library has been carried on without interruption. Miss Wilson has continued copying pension records,

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making cards for the same, and verifying the data for the certificates of membership.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. George M.) M. L. STERNBERG,
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

On motion by Mrs. Sternberg, seconded by Mrs. Smoot, it was carried, *that my report be accepted.*

Miss Barlow read her report as follows:

Report of Curator General.

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report on the progress made in the work of the Museum during the past month.

To accommodate the text books reported at the December Board meeting, a book case unit has been presented by the Livingston Manor Chapter of Washington, D. C., in honor of its member, Mrs. Gains M. Brumbaugh, State Regent of the District of Columbia.

The following accessions have been received:

Two old samplers, presented by Miss Anna S. Eisenbrey, of Philadelphia, Penna.

The discharge paper of Benjamin Uncles, a private for three years in the Second Maryland Regiment, under Col. John Dorsey. Three members of the Society have become D. A. R.'s through the service of this man. Presented by Mrs. Bennete Bryan, of Dolly Madison Chapter, D. C.

I have received today the gift of a silver vase to be placed in the Wisconsin Case, to be filled with flowers at the week of Continental Congress. This is the gift of Mrs. Pliny H. Peacock, of the Ellen Hayes Peck Chapter, Wis.

As Custodian of Flags, will report the purchase of two Flags, 5 ft. 2 in. x 9 ft. 9 in., from the sum realized from the sale of First Flag Pole Cavels.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General.

Miss Barlow reported also that there were still unsold a few of the gavels made from the first flag pole, the price of which was $1.00, that the sum realized from the sale of these gavels during the past two years had been expended for new flags for the Hall. Miss Barlow's motion *that the report of the Curator General be accepted* was seconded by Mrs. Thompson and carried.

Mrs. Augsbury read her report as follows:

Report of Historian General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that proof for Volume Forty-three of the Lineage Book is being read in my office. In the meantime the first half of the copy for the Forty-fourth Volume has been sent to the printer.

The following gifts to the National Committee on Historical Research and Preservation of Records have been received:

A valuable list of deaths of Revolutionary soldiers collected from old newspapers, books and various sources. Presented by Miss Janet McK. Cowing, Seneca Falls, New York.

Revolutionary war survivors who died in Indiana, 810 names, divided by counties where they lived; Biographies of nine Revolutionary soldiers in Pike County, Indiana; Biographies of three in Jefferson County, Indiana; Autobiographies of present and former Regents of John Paul Chapter, Madison, Indiana; Photograph of granite boulder and bronze tablet in commemoration of Indiana's one hundred years of Statehood and in memory of Martin Boots, the first white man to enter land in Marion, Indiana, and donor of the ground where the boulder stands, unveiled in the Court House yard, by General Francis Marion Chapter, Marion, Indiana, on September 30, 1916.

Gifts of Indiana chapters through Mrs. W. G. Clark, Terre Haute, State Historian.

Six hundred marriage records (1844-51). Presented by Rachel Donelson Chapter, Springfield, Missouri, through Miss E. J. Hubble.

"Tales of the King's Highway" gathered from a study of the first highway through New England from Boston to New York. A manuscript of unique value combining bits of history of the towns along the old Post Road and weird stories of folklore, witchcraft and ghosts, illustrated by many photographs. The stories should be published so every Daughter can read them. Presented by the author, Mrs. Harriet Trubee Garlick, Historian, Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport, Conn.

Biographical sketch of Real Daughter, Mrs. Sarah Van Eps Harvey, by her daughter, Dr. Anna Harvey Voorhis. Presented by Miss C. C. Fuller, Regent Mohegan Chapter, Ossining, N. Y.

Genealogy of Applegate family, Sketch of Maria Elder Watson, pioneer settler of Oregon 1849, by her granddaughter, Miss Lillian G. Applegate, Salem, Oregon.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY E. AUGSBURY,
Historian General.

The acceptance of my report was moved by Mrs. Augsbury, seconded by Miss Barlow and carried.

Mrs. Thompson read the report of Mrs. Boyle in her absence.

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Report of Recording Secretary General.

Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management:

Since the meeting of the Board of Management on December 13, 1916, many matters have claimed the attention of your Recording Secretary General. Prompt attention has been given to the correspondence; questions regarding the rulings have been looked into and answered, as well as questions requiring information on various matters. Letters touching upon the work of other officers have been properly referred, and the writers so informed.

Cards of admission were sent out within the specified time to the 1,682 new members admitted at the December Board meeting. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret and condolence, in connection with this meeting were also promptly written. The minutes of the meeting were prepared and turned over to the editor and proof read.

The 351 certificates which have been signed by the President General have been issued and mailed.

The notices to members of the Board of the January meeting were mailed two weeks in advance.

All documents requiring my signature have been signed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Wm. C.) ABBIE WILLIAMS R. BOYLE,
Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Thompson's motion, *that the report of the Recording Secretary General be accepted,* was seconded by Miss Pierce and carried.

In the absence of Mrs. Blodgett, Mrs. Thompson read the report of the Corresponding Secretary General. The President General asked that the report regarding the sending of a check direct to the Lincoln National Bank, New York City, be changed to read "in accordance with the vote of the National Board of Management" instead of "in accordance with instructions received from the President General." During the discussion which followed, Miss Pierce and Mrs. Ransdell made the request, which was granted by the President General, that their names be removed from the form letter sent out offering life memberships in the Committee on Memorials to our Country's Patriotic Founders. Mrs. Wait, stating that Mrs. Blodgett was detained in New Haven on account of the operation just undergone by her son, moved *that action regarding the report of the Corresponding Secretary General be deferred until the Corresponding Secretary General can be present.* This was seconded by Mrs. Spencer and carried.

Mrs. Smoot, referring to the protest with regard to the authorization of a second chapter at Mt. Vernon, New York, stated that she would like to look into the matter thoroughly and it would be impossible to bring it up until the February meeting, and she therefore moved *that the authorization of a chapter to be formed at Mt. Vernon, New York, by Mrs. Susan Maude Stone Hudler be crossed from the report of the Organizing Secretary General and action deferred until the next Board meeting.* This was seconded by Mrs. Sternberg and carried.

Mrs. Thompson moved that all moneys sent to this Society for this fund, the National Committee on Memorials to our Country's Patriotic Founders, in the future be sent to the Lincoln National Bank, New York City. After a general discussion, Miss Crowell moved *that the motion of the Acting Secretary General in reference to the Monument matter be deferred until after the report of the Treasurer General, Editor, Chairman of Magazine Committee, etc., be heard.* This was seconded by Mrs. Howell and carried.

The Chairman of Finance having now arrived, Mrs. Ransdell read the following:

Report of Treasurer General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your Treasurer General has the honor to submit the following report for the month of December, 1916:

On December 31st, 1916, there was in the Current Fund $1,164.26, and bills on hand properly approved, and yet unpaid, amounting to $7,888.16. Therefore, on the last day of the year there was an existing deficit in the Treasury of $6,723.90.

The bills for the January issue of the Magazine, now in the hands of the Daughters, and for the printing of the proceedings of the last Congress, have not as yet been received. They will probably total about $12,000.

All of these bills are with the Carey Printing Company. Mr. Friedman, Vice President of this Company, when in Washington shortly after the December Board meeting, informed the Treasurer General's office, in the presence of two witnesses, that his Company would be willing to wait until after March 1st, or later if necessary, for the payment of these bills. Your Treasurer General understands that he made a similar statement to Mrs. Draper, Editor of the Magazine. It is but fair and just for the Carey Printing Company to extend this accommodation to the Daughters of the American Revolution, as we have already given them a large amount of profitable business, having paid them since the beginning of their contract with us, $59,839.61. The credit of the Daughters of the American Revolution is as good as gold.

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At the December Board meeting a motion was adopted providing that a loan, not to exceed $50,000 should be negotiated in small amounts, as needed, to finance the magazine until Congress should meet, and providing further that this loan should be reduced by monthly payments from the receipts turned over from advertising. Along with others, the Treasurer General voted against this proposition.

Shortly after the Board meeting, the Treasurer General received a letter from the President General, dated December 16, 1916, as follows:

"I am about to deposit shortly in the treasury of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, to be used in immediate payment of the Magazine bills exclusively.

"The Editor's salary is not to be paid from this fund.

"Will you kindly reply, stating that you will receive in the treasury this amount, and will apply it once and exclusively to the payment of the Magazine bills, and that the Editor's salary will not be paid from this fund, and oblige, ——"

To which the Treasurer General, under date of December 19th, 1916, replied as follows:

"Your letter, stating that you are about to deposit shortly in the treasury of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00) to be used in immediate payment of the Magazine bills exclusively, except that the Editor's salary should not be paid from this fund, and asking whether I will receive this amount in the treasury and apply it at once and exclusively to the payment of the magazine bills, except to payment of the Editor's salary, has been received.

"As this question involves several constitutional points, I do not feel at liberty to answer personally but will bring the matter before the National Board of Management at its next meeting.

"As the Carey Printing Company, which is the only large creditor of the Society, has, through its Vice President, Mr. Friedman, notified my representative that the Company is perfectly willing to wait for the payment of their bills, I do not feel that I am hurting or hindering in any way the work of the National Society, by this delay, especially as I have been told that it is your intention to call a meeting of the Board early in January."

Having serious doubts as to the constitutionality of the proposed loan, the Treasurer General felt that the prudent thing to do, before receiving this money, would be to call the matter to the attention of the National Board of Management, especially as the motion in regard to the loan did not specifically authorize any particlar person to make the loan.

Section 7 of Article IX of the Constitution is as follows:

"No debt or liability, except the ordinary current expenses of the National Society, shall be incurred, nor any project or plan requiring the expenditure of money shall be entered into, for which the National Society shall be responsible, except by a vote of three-fourths of the Board of Management; and every obligation for the payment of money except checks drawn against deposits, executed in the name or in behalf of the National Society, shall be null and void."

It will be seen from this that all loans, *except those for the "ordinary current expenses" of the Society*, must be authorized by a three-fourths vote of the total membership of the National Board of Management, else they are absolutely void. If, therefore, the Magazine is not an "ordinary current expense" but a project, then the loan proposed at the last meeting is null and void.

This is a matter of such grave moment to the National Society that the Treasurer General will set forth briefly for the consideration of the Board, her reasons for doubting that the Magazine is an "ordinary current expense."

1. "Current" in the sense used in the Constitution means "usual." The usual, the ordinary, the current expenses of the Society are for example, clerks' salaries, lights, heat, postage, etc. The Magazine, as now issued, is a project. It is an expenditure separate and distinct from the expenses usually incidental to the carrying on the work of the organization. The Magazine at its present circulation of approximately 94,000 copies monthly, is costing the Society more than all our other expenses put together. It differs from all other expenses, not only in kind but in degree.

2. But even if we assume, for the sake of argument only, that the magazine is a "current" expense, it is very doubtful whether the Board has power to single it out and borrow money which is to be used for Magazine expenses alone. The money which the Board borrows, under the plain intent of the Constitution, would necessarily be availabe for all ordinary current expenses, and not for one specified expense alone.

But the loan made by a former President General, Mrs. Scott, is held up as a precedent for the present loan.

That case was entirely different. Mrs. Scott, finding that the Society was short of funds, at her own risk deposited her personal checks amounting to $6,500 to the credit of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The National Board of Management took no action whatsoever. There was no strictly legal

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obligation on the part of the Society to repay that loan, but Mrs. Scott knew that the moral obligation would be sufficiently binding to secure her from loss. However, had the Society chosen to repudiate the debt there would have been no way under the law of forcing payment.

It should further be noted that the motion providing that money should be borrowed for Magazine expenses, authorized no particular person, or committee of persons to make the loan. Are we to assume that any one of the National Officers would have this power? Even if constitutional, which is very doubtful, the motion was too vague and general to be acted on with safety.

In pointing out these objections, the Treasurer General is actuated only by the highest motives of duty. As the duly elected and bonded Treasurer General, having jurisdiction over the financial affairs of the Society, she feels very keenly her responsibility to the organization. She is not trying to hinder or prevent in any way the payment of our just debts, but she is convinced that the Board in its wisdom can devise some better and safer way of bridging this crisis. In this endeavor she offers her heartiest co-operation.

At the December meeting the Board voted to take up a bond on Memorial Continental Hall out of the $7,489.05 in the Permanent Fund on November 30th. This has not been done because only a small portion of this money was available for payment on the building. A brief explanation will make this clear.

The $7,489.05 in the Permanent Fund on November 30th, 1916, was made up as follows:

Continental Hall Contributions, Charters, etc.	$1,296.78
Contributions for "special features" such as room furnishings, etc.	3,490.67
Contributions for Miss McDuffee's final payment on Hall	2,701.60
Total in Permanent Fund, November 30, 1916	$7,489 05

It will be noted, therefore, that of the $7,489.05 in the Permanent Fund on November 30th last, only $1,296.78 was available for immediate payment on Memorial Continental Hall.

The $3,490.67 for "special features," of course, can only be used for the specific purposes for which it was given, such as furnishing rooms, etc. As to the $2,701.60 contributed for Miss McDuffee's final payment on the building the Treasurer General was in doubt whether it was available for immediate payment, for reasons set forth later.

Hence, as only $1,296.78 of the money in the Permanent Fund on November 30th was in her judgment clearly available for immediate use, the direction of the Board to pay a $5,000 bond on the Building could not be carried out.

It will be remembered that donors to Miss McDuffee's fund intended that their money should be used to help pay off the last $25,000 on the Hall, the plan being that the debt should be lifted before the end of the fiscal year, March 31st, 1917. If the money is not used in *final payment*, some of the donors will expect that their money be returned. In view of this situation, the Treasurer General hesitated to use this final payment money without specific authority from the Board and she therefore asks instructions on the following points:

1. Should the contributions received for Miss McDuffee's final payment on the Hall be held until the entire $25,000 is collected? or

2. Should a bond be paid as soon as $5,000 of this fund is collected? or

3. Should money collected for Miss McDuffee's final payment fund be combined with other money received for Memorial Continental Hall and as soon as the money from both sources taken together amounts to $5,000 should a bond be taken up?

The Treasurer General makes the above explanation and asks for instructions in order to make it clear that she did not deliberately disregard the ruling of the December Board. If the money had been available the bond would have been taken up as directed.

The condition of the Permanent Fund on December 31, 1916, was as follows:

Continental Hall Contributions, Charters, etc.	$ 555.15
Contributions for "special features" such as room furnishings, etc.	3,227 67
Contributions for Miss McDuffee's final payment on Hall	3,761.10
Total in Permanent Fund, December 31, 1916	$7,543 92

The Continental Hall contributions are smaller as the Treasurer General was forced to pay interest out of the amount available on November 30th. It will be noted that even if the Board votes that Miss McDuffee's fund should be used immediately there will only be $4,316.25 available for payment on Memorial Continental Hall, and it will be necessary to draw on the "special features" fund in order to take up a $5,000 bond, and the President General has ruled at the December Board meeting that no money should be diverted from one fund to supply a deficiency in another fund. ("That no fund specifically given for any other purpose could be used for the liquidation of the debt on the Hall")

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REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, DECEMBER 1-31, 1916.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in Bank at last report, November 30, 1916		$2,938.26

Receipts.

Annual dues $1,954, initiation fees $747, certificates $1, D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution $4.48, duplicate papers and lists $48.25, exchange .40, hand books $2.50, index to Library books .76, interest $11.31, lineage books $63.43, magazine, single copies $3.15, magazine, Remembrance Book $20.10*, proceedings $12.82, ribbon .47, gavels $2.25, waste paper $6.15, slot machine .40, stationery .80, statute books $1.25, telephone $2.02, refund, support Real Daughter $8, Total receipts		2,890.54
		$5,828.80

Disbursements.

Refunds: annual dues $131, initiation fees $12	$143.00	
President General: clerical service $90, postage $22.18, telegrams and telephone $7.12, rent of typewriter $3.50	122.80	
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service $195, postage $5, engrossing charters and commissions $16.20, 5,000 copies "report of organization" $18.25, sharpening eraser .10	234.55	
Recording Secretary General: clerical service $175, postage $5, telegrams $1.78	181.78	
Certificates: clerical service $75, engrossing 697 certificates $69.70, expressage .65	145.35	
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service $75, postage $20	95.00	
Registrar General: clerical service $653.69, binding Registrar's records $42.50, sharpening erasers .30, ribbon for dater .75	697.24	
Treasurer General: clerical service $625, sharpening erasers .20	625.20	
Historian General: clerical service $185.00	185.00	
Director General, charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution: postage, $5	5.00	
Librarian General: clerical service $85, expressage .33, clerical service, Genealogical Research Department $75	160.33	
Curator General: clerical service $75, repairing manuscripts $14.50, expressage .60	90.10	
General Office: clerical service $75, messenger $22.80, supplies $2.60, drayage .75, 700 letters, Monticello $9.05, postage, Monticello $10.60, flowers, Mesdames Geer and Hamlin $20.82—Committees: Auditing, postage .17—Building & Grounds and other Committees: clerical service $75.—Finance, postage .15—Legislation in U. S. Congress, postage .32—Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund, postage $15, printing $31.38—Publicity, telegram .30—State and Chapter By-Laws, clerical service $129.70, rent of typewriter $15, postage and stamped envelopes $8.24, files, paper and envelopes $3.75, telegrams .82, statute book and proceedings $2	423.45	
Expense Continental Hall: superintendent $100, watchman $60, guide $50, telephone operator and assistant guide $30, cleaners $131.75, electric current $35.58, water rent $6.72, 26 tons coal $162.50, elevator insurance $102.42, hardware $9.60, electric supplies $5.65, cheese cloth $3, 2,000 paper towels $3, turpentine and glue $1.05	701.27	
Magazine: Chairman—clerical service $72.50, postage $22.42; Editor: salary $100, expense "Notes and Queries" $30, setting up for addresses, new names, renewals, cancels, changes and printing proof $58.90, half tones and electro, January issue $16.75, photos February issue $6.25	306.82	
Printing and Duplicating Machine: printer $28, distributing fork $2.50, electro .50, ink $2	33.00	
Real Daughters: support 38 Real Daughters	304.00	
State Regents' Postage: North Dakota $5	5.00	
Lineage: expressage .43	.43	
Ribbons: 2 bolts D. A. R. ribbon $6	6.00	
Proceedings: expressage $58.33	58.33	
Telephone: service and toll $39.39	39.39	
Auditorium Events: Conference Social Insurance: labor, heat and current $29.75, refund $17.75, Ohio Boys and Girls: labor, heat and current $44.75, refund $2.75	95.00	

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Transfer to Permanent Fund; contribution Miss Celia B. Gillette, Museum Fund $6.50	6.50	
Total Disbursements		$4,664.54
Balance, Current Fund, December 31, 1916		$1,164.26
Franco-American Fund: as at last report November 30, 1916		206.74
Patriots' Memorial D. A. R. School Fund: as at last report November 30, 1916		701.05
American International College D. A. R. Building Fund: as as last report November 30, 1916		1,050.95
Preservation Historic Spots: balance as at last report November 30, 1916		90.00
On deposit National Metropolitan Bank December 31, 1916		$3,213.00
EMILY NELSON RITCHIE McLEAN HISTORICAL FUND.		
Investment: Permanent Fund Land Notes, 5 per cent		$1,517.79
PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND.		
Cash balance at last report November 30, 1916		$644.31
Receipts: California; Mrs. Samuel V. Armstrong		1.00
On deposit National Metropolitan Bank December 31, 1916		$645.31
Cash balance National Metropolitan Bank	$645.31	
Investment: Second Mortgage, Norfolk, Va. 6 per cent	1,000.00	
Investment: Permanent Fund Land Notes, 5 per cent	1,130.00	
Total Philippine Scholarship Fund	$2,775.31	
Petty Cash Fund		$500.00
PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.		
Receipts: Arkansas—Chapters: Hot Springs of Arkansas $25, Pine Bluff $50.; Connecticut—Chapters: Sarah Ludlow $10, Sarah Riggs Humphreys $25; District of Columbia—Mary Bartlett Chapter $25.; Georgia—Gov. John Milledge Chapter $80.55; Illinois—Streator Chapter $50.; Iowa—Chapters: Ashley $10, Beacon Hill $25, Cedar Falls $2.50, Daniel Boone $5, Grinnell $25, Independence $5, Iowa Falls $5, John Stanton $5, Log Cabin $25, Marshalltown $10, Revolutionary Dames $10, Stars and Stripes $5, Washington $10.; New York—Mrs. John Miller Horton, Buffalo Chapter $25.; Ohio—Ursula Wolcott Chapter $5.; Pennsylvania—Chapters: Brookville $10, Chester County $25, George Clymer $50.; Tennessee—Chapters: Cumberland $20.85, Elizabeth Marshall Martin $2.85, Margaret Gaston $4.65		$551.40
Disbursements: Helen Dunlap School, Ark. $75, Berry School, Ga. $227.50., Dalton Free Kindergarten, Ga., $80.55., Asheville Industrial School and Pease Memorial, N. C. $25., Maryville College, Tenn., $35, Sherwood Epiphany Mission, Tenn., $5, Tennessee D. A. R. School, Tenn., $53.35, Southern Industrial Educational Association $50		$551.40
PERMANENT FUND.		
Balance in Bank at last report, November 30, 1916		$7,489.05
Receipts.		
Charter fees, $25., Life Membership Fees $25	$50.00	
Continental Hall Contributions: Florida: Princess Hirrihigua Chapter $5., Idaho: Toponis Chapter $5.; Massachusetts: Anne Adams Tufts Chapter, certificates $5.; Michigan: Michigan Chapters, plate and case, Museum $6.50; Mrs. Celia B. Gillette, Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, case, Museum $6.50; New Jersey: Nova Caesarea Chapter to enroll name of Mrs. Wm. H. Shippen on Remembrance Book $50	78.00	
Contributions to Final Payment of Debt, Memorial Continental Hall: California: Oneonta Park Chapter $25.; Colorado: Peace Pipe Chapter $5.; District of Columbia: Sarah Franklin Chapter $25.; Florida: Chapters; Everglades $25., Philip Perry $5.; Georgia: Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Oglethorpe Chapter $25.; Indiana: Mrs. John N. Carey, Hon. Vice Pres. Gen. $25.; Iowa: Mrs. Betsey O.		

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Tone, Abigail Adams Chapter $25.; Louisiana: Mrs. Laura L. Alexander, State Regent $25.; Maine: Abigail Chamberlain Whipple Chapter $25.; Maryland: Francis Scott Key Chapter $25.; Michigan: Mrs. George G. Booth, Louisa St. Clair Chapter $25., Miss Elizabeth Champe, Louisa St. Clair Chapter $25., Mrs. Elizabeth T. Nichols, Louisa St. Clair Chapter $2., Petosego Chapter $15.; Minnesota: State of Minnesota $25.; Missouri: Mrs. Mark Salisbury, Elizabeth Benton Chapter $25.; Montana: Mount Hyalite Chapter $25.; New Hampshire: New Hampshire Chapters $25., Buntin $5., Samuel Ashley $25.; New York: Chapters; Iroquois $5., Jamestown $100., Mary Weed Marvin $25., Mohegan $5., Miss Fannie E. Brown, New York City Chapter $25., Onondaga $25., Mrs. Wm. G. Cady, Onondaga $25.; Ohio: Mount Sterling Chapter $10.; Pennsylvania: Mesdames A. W. Cook and Mary A. Corbet, Brookville Chapter $25.; Miss Anna M. Spring, Pittsburgh Chapter $100., Miss Sallie Sharpe, Wyoming Valley Chapter $25.; Rhode Island: Mrs. Henrietta A. Longley, State Regent $25.; South Dakota: Mary Chilton Chapter $10.; Vermont: Mrs. J. J. Estey, Brattleboro Chapter $25.; Virginia: Mrs. J. F. Maupin, Vice Pres. Gen. $50., Miss Laura M. Speight $50.; West Virginia: West Virginia State Conference $39.50, Chapters: Kanawha Valley $18., Miss Sue K. Watson, Wm. Haymond $25	1,044.50	
Contributions to Land: Colorado: Chapters, La Junta $1.80, Peace Pipe $3.70; Connecticut: Chapters: Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth $1.25, Mrs. A. L. French, Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter $1.25, Elizabeth Porter Putnam $1.25; Massachusetts: Maj. Peter Harwood Chapter $5.; New York: Onondaga Chapter $25.; Tennessee: Chapters: Admiral D'Estaing $3.75, Campbell $3.75, Commodore Perry $3.75, Hermitage $3.75.; West Virginia: Mrs. Parks Fisher, State Regent $5.; Col. Zacquil Morgan Society, C. A. R. $10	69.25	
Commission on Recognition Pins	9.40	
Total Receipts		$1,251.15
		$8,740.20

Disbursements.

Interest, Bills Payable, Building	$625.00	
Interest, Bills Payable, Land	295.28	
Case and plate, Museum, Mich	138.00	
Case and plate, Museum, N. Y	138.00	
Total Disbursements		$1,196.28
Balance on hand December 31, 1916		$7,543.92
Balance American Security & Trust Co. Bank, Dec. 31, 1916	$7,543.92	
Permanent Investment, Chicago & Alton Bonds	2,314.84	
Total Permanent Fund, Cash and Investment	$9,858.76	

Respectfully,

(Mrs. Joseph E.) Olive Powell Ransdell,

Treasurer General.

*Note. In amount of $17.32, sale of single copies of Magazine, June to September report, is included $1.50 for Remembrance Books.

The Treasurer General reported also the total number of deceased 100, resigned 78, dropped 630, reinstated 17. The discussion which followed the presentation of the statement from the Treasurer General was at 1:55 interrupted with a motion to adjourn for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 3:25. Mrs. Orton asked to be enrolled as present, having been delayed in arrival by a wreck of a freight train on the track.

Mrs. Maupin's motion that all criticism in reports of National Officers and Committees be proven before the Board accepts these reports was further discussed. The question being raised as to whether this motion would cover also the supplementary statement of the President General which she had pr[illegible]ed for pub-

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lication in the February issue of the Magazine, the President General read to the Board this report and the verbatim report of a statement made by her at the December meeting of the Board. In the course of discussion, questions with regard to the receipts from advertising in the Magazine being asked Miss Finch, she requested that the advertising agent, Mr. Thompson, be permitted to appear and reply to these questions. After prolonged discussion, Mrs. Maupin withdrew her motion, presenting another one which she amended at the suggestion of members to read, *that the supplementary report of the President General and report of Treasurer General with criticisms eliminated be published in the February magazine.* Following further discussion, Mrs. Sternberg moved *the previous question* which was seconded by Miss Barlow and carried. The motion of Mrs. Maupin, seconded by Mrs. Bosley, was now put and carried.

The Editor of the Magazine, being next called for her report, said that she would first present the second volume of the Remembrance Book, which would be sent out to every chapter during the week, this book including all the obituaries sent in and a list of all the deceased members within the last six months. Mrs. Draper stated also that owing to the motion which was so very explicit in regard to the minutes, and owing to the fact that there was a difference of opinion as to the publishing of the supplementary report of the President General, and the minutes of the Finance Committee of July 27, she took the responsibility under the motion recommended at the Congress of 1911 and adopted, that the editorial management should be under the control of the Editor, the Chairman of the Magazine Committee and the Board, to wait until the Board could act and decide what was to go in the Magazine; that this decision was only arrived at by her after she had ascertained that no advertising had been turned in to the printer even several days beyond the date on which the Magazine should have gone to press. Mrs. Draper called attention to the statement made by the advertising agent a few moments before that he had closed two contracts subject to the Magazine getting out every month for a year, and stated that only Congress could decide whether the Magazine would be sent to every Daughter for a year, and therefore the agent was not at liberty to make any such contract. The attention of the Board was also called to the fact that the advertising agent had not been willing to give to the Editor the details regarding the advertisements he had stated he made contracts for; Mrs. Draper stating that when the suit was brought against Mr. Ford for the insertion of alleged libelous advertisements in certain papers the advertising agent of those papers was not made a party to the suit, but the editor was, and that therefore she, as Editor, considered it proper that she should know beforehand what kind of advertisements were to go into the Magazine. Mrs. Draper proposed that the precedent established by the doubling of two numbers on two previous occasions be followed, bringing out only two numbers before Congress instead of four, thus avoiding the necessity of making a loan, and said that she had interviewed the highest official in the Postoffice Department having in charge those matters, and he had assured her that there would be nothing in the postal regulations to prevent the doubling up of these numbers, that for good and sufficient reasons they would permit this to happen three times a year without making any trouble regarding the second class matter. Mrs. Draper referred to the bills of the printer which showed an increase in the rates per page for printing the magazine and stated that she had been unable to o. k. the bills for cuts, which was one of her duties, not knowing whether or not the making of these cuts were taken care of in the increased price per page, and asked that the Board take action, thus relieving her from any further responsibility in this matter.

In the midst of the discussion following the report of the Editor, Miss Pierce requested permission to present her last list of applicants for membership numbering 122, making a total of 781, and moved *that the Secretary cast the ballot for 122 applicants for membership.* This was seconded by Miss Barlow and carried. Mrs. Thompson as Recording Secretary General *pro tem.* announced that she had cast the ballot for these additional applicants and the President General declared them elected.

Miss Finch then read her report as Chairman.

Report of Magazine Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have to report that the balance on hand amounts to $3,081.32. Of this amount $327.81 are checks in hand to be deposited.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE G. FINCH,

Chairman, Magazine Committee.

Moved by Mrs. Fisher, seconded by Mrs. Leary and carried, *that the Magazine report be accepted.* After further discussion concerning magazine affairs and the ruling by the President General that all contracts for advertising must be subject to the contract adopted between the advertising agent and the Society, Mrs. Young read her report as Chairman of Finance Committee.

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Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that the Finance Committee held a meeting on January 15th and the Committee begs leave to present to the Board the following motion for its adoption:

"That the usual appropriation of $500 for the House Committee of the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress be made."

Vouchers for the month of December have been approved by the Chairman to the amount of $12,919.72.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. GEORGE M. YOUNG,

Chairman, Finance Committee.

Moved by Mrs. Maupin, seconded by Mrs. Thompson, and carried, *that report of Chairman of Finance Committee be accepted. The adoption of the recommendation of the Finance Committee in the matter of the expenses of the Congress* was further moved by Mrs. Augsbury, seconded by Mrs. Orton, and carried.

Mrs. Butterworth having moved that the recommendation of the Editor of the Magazine for the doubling of the numbers be accepted, the opinion of Mr. Perkins as legal adviser to the National Society was called for by the President General. Mr. Perkins stated that any change that the Society should make in the method of the publication of the Magazine which should break a contract made with a prospective advertiser would subject the Society to a possible suit for damages, and that he understood that the advertising agent had made a definite contract with an advertiser that they should have an insertion of their advertisement in February, March and April, and a contingent contract that they should have a monthly insertion for the balance of the year if such issuance is confirmed by the Continental Congress, and therefore the failure to publish the paper in all the months contracted for advertising would render it impossible for the advertiser to reach the public he had counted on and would subject the Society to the possibility of a suit. The Chair did not therefore entertain the motion of Mrs. Butterworth.

The motion of Mrs. Smith for the acceptance of the President General's report was next presented and a roll call vote was called for. The question having been raised as to the legality of the vote at the December Board meeting authorizing the loan, Mr. Perkins was requested to give his opinion. During the discussion which followed, Mrs. Bosley stated that she would be compelled to leave and she wished to be recorded as voting aye. Mrs. Buel asked that the attorney for Mrs. Ransdell be permitted to give his opinion. After this opinion was given and the various phases of the situation discussed at length, the roll call vote was proceeded with, the result being as follows:

Mrs. Story, aye.

Mrs. Smith, aye.

Mrs. Dinwiddie, not voting.

Mrs. Thompson, aye.

Mrs. Davis, aye.

Mrs. Maupin, aye.

Mrs. Leary, aye.

Mrs. Minor, no. I do not believe the Magazine is a current expense.

Mrs. Spencer, aye. I must qualify my vote and say I feel that if this Board authorized the President General to make negotiations for a loan and she has done it, that there is nothing for the Board to do but stand by her.

Mrs. Butterworth, no.

Mrs. Howell, no. I cannot persuade myself that the Magazine is an item of current expense, and I do not believe that when we go before Congress they will uphold us in calling a matter that drags us into debt $50,000 or $100,000 in the course of a year a current expense. I must vote no because I do not believe we are incurring a legal debt.

Mrs. Lockwood, not present.

Mrs. Smoot, not present.

Mrs. Ransdell, no. I consider the Magazine a project.

Miss Pierce, no.

Mrs. Augsbury, aye.

Mrs. Orton, aye.

Mrs. Sternberg, not present.

Miss Barlow, aye. I vote yes with the understanding that I voted yes on the original question that the loan should be made in small sums to suit the exigencies of the case.

Mrs. Buel (Conn.), no. On the ground that it is unconstitutional.

Mrs. Brumbaugh (D. C.), no, because I believe that 19 women of this Board had no right to make a loan.

Mrs. Bahnsen (Ill.), no, because I do not think it is an ordinary current expense.

Mrs. Beck (Ind.), no, because I was not a party to the original action. Had I been here I should have voted no, and I vote no now.

Mrs. Guernsey (Kansas), no.

Mrs. Bosley (Md.), aye.

Mrs. Ellison (Mass.), no.

Mrs. Wait (Mich.), aye. I was one of those who voted yes and to be consistent I vote yes again, with the distinct understanding that the debt does not come on the individual members.

Mrs. Squires (Minn.), aye.

Miss Wallace (N. H.), aye, with the understanding that my State Vice Regent voted yes before, and I must uphold her vote.

Mrs. Spraker (N. Y.), aye.

Miss Rodman (N. C.), no, because I do not think it would be wise to establish a precedent for 19 or 20 women to vote for a debt.

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Mrs. Young (N. D.), aye.

Mrs. Brant (Ohio), aye.

Miss Crowell (Penna.), no, having voted no on the legal point last month I must again vote no.

Mrs. Longley (R. I.), aye.

Mrs. Calhoun (S. C.), no, because I cannot see that it is a running expense.

Mrs. Parks Fisher (W. Va.), aye.

While the Secretary and stenographer were tallying the vote Mrs. Bahnsen presented a request from a new chapter with regard to the authorization of a name they very much wished to use, and on motion of Mrs. Orton, seconded by Mrs. Augsbury, it was carried, *that the request of the State Regent of Illinois for the name of a new chapter be referred to the Organizing Secretary General with power to act.*

Mrs. Wait asked for the appointment of an organizing regent, and the Organizing Secretary General having been obliged to leave early in the day, the motion was made by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Miss Pierce, and carried, *that the request made by the State Regent of Michigan that Mrs. Ruth Elliott Crooks of Alma be appointed Organizing Regent of the chapter forming in Alma be referred to the Organizing Secretary General with power to act.*

Mrs. Thompson reported the result of the vote as 19 ayes, 14 noes, 3 not present, and 1 not voting, and the Chair declared carried the motion of Mrs. Smith, seconded by Mrs. Leary, the acceptance of the President General's report.

Mrs. Orton presented a request for a pension for a Real Daughter, reading letters and affidavits recommending that this pension should be granted, and on her motion, numerously seconded, it was carried that this pension be granted, the President General making the suggestion, however, that the matter be referred to the Chairman of the Committee on Real Daughters.

Referring to the motion providing for the elimination of all criticisms in the report of the Treasurer General and the supplementary report of the President General, which it was voted should be published in the February Magazine, a motion was made and seconded that the matter should be taken up at that time and not be referred to the Executive Committee. The Recording Secretary General *pro tem.* then proceeded to read the report of Mrs. Ransdell made at the December Board meeting which was accepted by the Board as it stood, no changes being made. The President General read her own supplementary report, which she changed in a few instances in accordance with suggestions.

Miss Pierce explained how it happened that she had seconded the motion for the countersigning of checks on the current fund, stating that while she did not entirely approve of it and did not finally vote for it, she was interested that the motion should make plain that the Chairman of Finance should be a member of the Board, and therefore she had seconded the motion, and she would therefore move *that the motion requiring the signature of the Chairman of Finance Committee to all checks of the current fund be suspended during the remainder of this administration.* After prolonged discussion, the motion seconded by Mrs. Ellison was carried.

Mrs. Buel presented a request from the State of Connecticut that the Connecticut Daughters be permitted to incorporate and moved *that the request of the Connecticut Chapter regents that the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution be permitted to incorporate in order to hold real estate and a trust fund be granted.* This was seconded by Mrs. Wait and carried.

Mrs. Calhoun referred to the fact that owing to Good Friday occurring last year in Congress week the Congress had lost a whole day, and yet had been able to begin new business on Saturday morning, and suggested that this year the new business be begun on Friday morning in order that all action taken by Congress might be well considered and the members have an opportunity of deliberating on the various phases of new questions brought up for attention, and moved *that this Board request the Program Committee for the* 1917 *Congress to arrange for the introduction of new business on Friday a. m.* This was seconded by Miss Rodman and carried.

Mrs. Greenawalt read her report as Chairman of Auditing Committee.

Report of Auditing Committee.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Auditing Committee has received the report of the Treasurer General for the month of December, 1916, and also that of the National Accounting Company, auditors, for the same month.

We have carefully examined both reports and have found that the totals of the accounts of the Treasurer General agree with the auditor's record, as do the balances of the various funds. The petty cash fund, stamped envelopes, and other minor funds have been checked up by the auditors and found to correspond with the report of the Treasurer General as presented.

The National Accounting Company, expert auditors for our Society, reported January 9, 1917, to your Auditing Committee, that the recent rulings of the National Board of Man-

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agement, in regard to the countersignature of all checks, had not been carried into effect.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Frank F.) MAUD L. GREENAWALT.
Chairman.

Moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Mrs. Thompson, and carried, *that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted.*

Proposed amendments to the By-Laws were read by the Recording Secretary General *pro tem.* No action was taken, the statement being made that this would be printed and sent out to all chapters within the time prescribed by the Constitution and By-Laws.

Mrs. Davis, Chairman of the Committee, read the following report:

Report of Committee on Legislation in U. S. Congress

The Committee on Legislation having considered the resolution referred to it by the National Board of Management relating to affiliation with the National Council of Women has passed the following resolution: That the committee report to the National Board that it has carefully considered the question of the affiliation of the National Society, D. A. R., with the organization known as the National Council of Women, and that it is of the unanimous opinion that such action would not only be inadvisable and impracticable, but out of harmony with the Constitution of the National Society.

(Mrs. Charles R.) EMMA H. DAVIS,
Chairman.

The motion of Mrs. Davis, *that the report of Committee on Legislation in United States Congress be accepted,* was seconded by Mrs. Longley and carried.

The President General stated to the Board that there was deposited in the Riggs Bank $10,000, which was a part of the current fund, and presented to the Treasurer General cards for her signature. Attention was called by Miss Rodman to the requirement in the By-Laws that the Treasurer General shall deposit in such banking institution in the City of Washington as the National Board of Management shall select, etc., and asked if the Riggs Bank was the selection of the Board. The President General then recommended that the deposits be made with the banks that had accommodated the Society with the loans, and if it seemed advisable not to have as small a sum as $10,000 in the Riggs Bank, she would advise that the total amount be placed in the American Security and Trust Company. Mrs. Thompson moved that this money be placed in these respective banks. After some discussion, it being shown that the National Society had deposited in the same bank for twenty-one years, the motion was put and lost.

The drawing of seats was then proceeded with in accordance with the rules of Congress, the Recording Secretary General *pro tem.* drawing for those states not represented, with the following result:

Nebraska	1
Orient	2
Ohio	3
Pennsylvania	4
Massachusetts	5
Colorado	6
New Jersey	7
Connecticut	8
North Carolina	9
Alaska	10
Minnesota	11
Oregon	12
California	13
Iowa	14
Texas	15
Illinois	16
North Dakota	17
Hawaii	18
Tennessee	19
Kansas	20
Oklahoma	21
Nevada	22
Michigan	23
Alabama	24
Utah	25
New York	26
Georgia	27
Idaho	28
Indiana	29
Maryland	30
South Carolina	31
District of Columbia	32
Arizona	33
Louisiana	34
Kentucky	35
Cuba	36
Mississippi	37
West Virginia	38
Rhode Island	39
Arkansas	40
Montana	41
Vermont	42
South Dakota	43
Maine	44
Missouri	45
Delaware	46
New Hampshire	47
Florida	48
Wisconsin	49
Virginia	50
New Mexico	51
Wyoming	52
Washington	53

Mrs. Thompson read the motions as adopted.

The President General brought up the matter of the celebration of Washington's Birthday in Memorial Continental Hall, and stated that it was customary for the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Daughters of the American Revolution to unite in the celebration, and it had been arranged this year that the expense of the meeting be equally divided between the three societies, and that it would be a matter of convenience to have the amount that this Society would pay—it was estimated that it would not be above $125—turned in early, with the understanding that any surplus left from the amount shall be returned to the Society. Moved by Mrs. Leary, seconded by Mrs. Smith, and carried, *that the pro rato amount decided on by the Joint Committee to celebrate the 22nd of February be paid in to the Joint Committee at its first meeting.*

An invitation was read from the Georgia State Regent to the Board to attend the State Conference meeting in Quitman, Georgia, February 13, 14, 15 and 16. The President General expressed the thanks of the Board for the invitation.

A communication was read from Mrs. Dunning, Chairman of Patriotic Education, presenting the application of Elmira F. Grogan for the Paul Institute Scholarship for 1917-18 and recommending that the Board approve of the application. Moved by Mrs. Leary, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried, *that this request be granted.*

An application for the use of the insignia on a little book of poems to Mrs. Donald McLean was presented by the President General, and on motion of Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, it was carried, *that the request to use the insignia on a book of poems to be dedicated to Mrs. Donald McLeon be granted.*

The remaining motions were then read by Mrs. Thompson, and there being no corrections, the motions as read were approved as the minutes of the meeting.

At 12:25 a. m., on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Wm. H.) MAY R. THOMPSON,

Recording Secretary General pro tem.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS ADMITTED FROM EACH STATE

January 17, 1917

Alabama, 1; Arizona, 2; Arkansas, 7; California, 20; Colorado, 11; Connecticut, 16; District of Columbia, 23; Florida, 18; Georgia, 26; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 43; Indiana, 24; Iowa, 32; Kansas, 20; Kentucky, 7; Louisiana, 3; Maine, 26; Maryland, 7; Massachusetts, 67; Michigan, 34; Minnesota, 4; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 22; Nebraska, 6; New Hampshire, 11; New Jersey, 20; New Mexico, 3; New York, 86; North Carolina, 6; Ohio, 45; Oklahoma, 7; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 42; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 13; South Dakota, 5; Tennessee, 6; Texas, 27; Utah, 3; Vermont, 16; Virginia, 10; Washington, 7; West Virginia, 11; Wisconsin, 23; Wyoming, 1; Philippine Islands, 1. Total, 781.

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What is an Internal Bath?

By R. W. Beal

MUCH has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the humind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but strange as it may seem, the most important, as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions, and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot-water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post-mortem, the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit and impress them so profoundly that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long - sought - for, health - producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also, they have almost no conception of how a little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable but preventable through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of today is only fifty per cent efficient." Reduced to simple English, this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down, and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

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How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy, and strong? The number is appallingly small.

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time, and in these strenuous days people have time to do everything else necessary for the attainment of happiness but the most essential thing of all—that of giving their bodies their proper care.

Would you believe that five to ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granting that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? Internal bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body, and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your mind keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed, and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practice internal bathing and begin to-day.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is, WHY people should take them, and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are all answered in a booklet entitled "THE WHAT, THE WHY and THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Doctor Charles A. Tyrrell, the inventor of the "J. B. L. Cascade," whose lifelong study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only has internal bathing saved and prolonged Doctor Tyrrell's own life, but the lives of a multitude of hopeless individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker, and the housewife; all that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Doctor Charles A. Tyrrell at 134 West Sixty-fifth Street, New York City, and mention having read this article in D. A. R. Magazine, and same will be immediately mailed to you free of all cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purpose. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subjects, and your writing for this book will give you that information. Do not put off doing this, but *send for the book now* while the matter is fresh in your mind.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals something. Don't allow procrastination to cheat you out of your opportunity to get this valuable information which is free for the asking. If you would be natural, be healthy. It is unnatural to be sick. Why be unnatural, when it is such a simple thing to be well?

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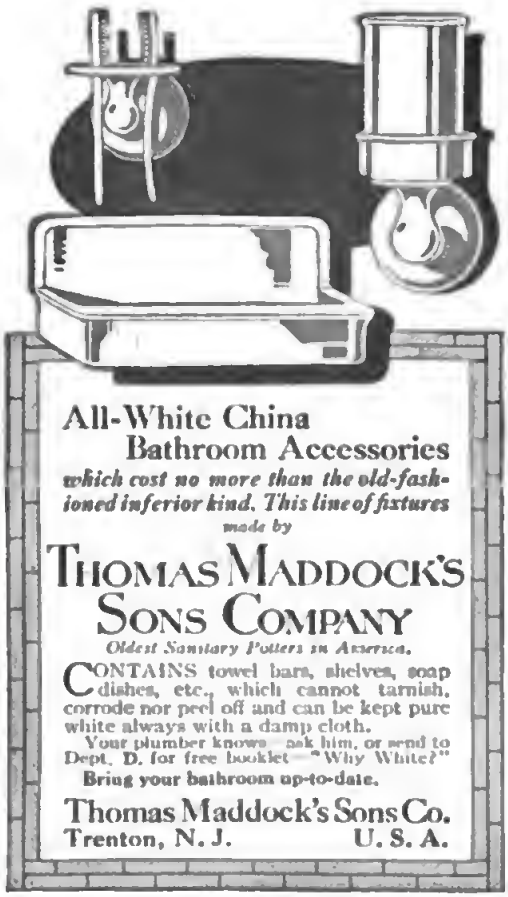

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The Crimes We Commit Against Our Stomachs

By

Arthur True Buswell, M. D.

Eugene Christian

A MAN'S success in life depends more on the co-operation of his stomach than on any other factor. Just as an "army moves on its stomach" so does the individual. Scientists tell us that 90% of all sickness is traceable to the digestive tract.

Physical efficiency is the backbone of mental efficiency. Unless our stomachs are effectively performing their functions in the way Nature intended, we can't be physically fit. And unless we're physically fit, we can't be thoroughly successful.

As Dr. Orison Swett Marden, the noted writer says, "the brain gets an immense amount of credit which really should go to the stomach." And it's true—keep the digestive system in shape and brain vitality is assured.

Of course, there are successful men who have weak digestions, but they are exceptions to the rule. They succeed in *spite* of their physical condition. Ten times the success would undoubtedly be theirs if they had the backing of a strong physique and a perfect stomach. There are a thousand men who owe their success in life to a good digestion to every one who succeeded in spite of a poor digestion and the many ills it leads to.

The cause of practically all stomach disorders—and remember, stomach disorders lead to 90% of all sickness—is wrong eating.

Food is the fuel of the human system, yet some of the combinations of food we put into our systems are as dangerous as dynamite, soggy wood and a little coal would be in a furnace—and just about as effective. Is it any wonder that the average life of man today is but 39 years—and that diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys have increased 103% during the past few years!

The trouble is that no one has, until recently, given any study to the question of food and its relation to the human body. Very often one good harmless food when eaten in combination with other harmless foods creates a chemical reaction in the stomach and literally explodes, giving off dangerous toxics which enter the blood and slowly poison our entire system, sapping our vitality and depleting our efficiency in the meantime.

And yet just as wrong food selections and combinations will destroy our health and efficiency, so will the right foods create and maintain bodily vigor and mental energy. And by right foods we do not mean freak foods—just good, every day foods properly combined. In fact, to follow Corrective Eating it isn't even necessary to upset your table.

Not long ago I had a talk with Eugene Christian, the noted food scientist, and he told me of some of his experiences in the treatment of disease through food. Incidentally Eugene Christian has personally treated over 23,000 people for almost every non-organic ailment known with almost unvaried success. An enviable record when one considers that people nearly always go to him after every other known method has failed.

One case which interested me greatly was that of a young business man whose efficiency had been practically wrecked through stomach acidity, fermentation and constipation resulting in physical sluggishness which was naturally reflected in his ability to use his mind. He was twenty pounds underweight when he first went to see Christian and was so nervous he couldn't sleep. Stomach and intestinal gases were so severe that they caused irregular heart action and often fits of great mental depression. As Christian describes it, he was not 50% efficient either mentally or physically. Yet in a few days, by following Christian's suggestions as to food, his constipation had completely gone although he had formerly been in the habit of taking large daily doses of a strong cathartic. In five weeks every abnormal symptom had disappeared—his weight having increased 6 lbs. In addition to this he acquired a store of physical and mental energy so great in comparison with his former self as to almost belie the fact that it was the same man.

Another instance of what proper food combinations can do was that of a man one hundred pounds overweight whose only other dis-

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comfort was rheumatism. This man's greatest pleasure in life was eating. Though convinced of the necessity, he hesitated for months to go under treatment believing he would be deprived of the pleasures of the table. He finally, however, decided to try it out. Not only did he begin losing weight at once, quickly regaining his normal figure, all signs of rheumatism disappearing, but he found the new diet far more delicious to the taste and afforded a much keener quality of enjoyment than his old method of eating and wrote Christian a letter to that effect.

But perhaps the most interesting case that Christian told me of was that of a multi-millionaire—a man 70 years old who had been traveling with his doctor for several years in a search for health. He was extremely emaciated, had chronic constipation, lumbago and rheumatism. For over twenty years he had suffered with stomach and intestinal trouble which in reality was superaciduous secretions in the stomach. The first menus given him were designed to remove the causes of acidity, which was accomplished in about thirty days. And after this was done he seemed to undergo a complete rejuvenation. His eyesight, hearing, taste and all of his mental faculties became keener and more alert. He had had not organic trouble—but he was starving to death from malnutrition and decomposition—all caused by the wrong selection and combination of foods. After six months' treatment this man was as well and strong as he had ever been in his life.

These instances of the efficacy of right eating I have simply chosen at random from perhaps a dozen Eugene Christian told me of, every one of which was fully as interesting and they applied to as many different ailments. Surely this man Christian is doing a great work.

I know of several instances where rich men and women have been so pleased with what he has done for them that they have sent him checks for $500 or $1000 in addition to the amount of the bill when paying him.

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a little course of lessons which tells you exactly what to eat for health, strength and efficiency. This course is published by The Corrective Eating Society of New York.

These lessons, there are 24 of them, contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon and dinner, curative as well as corrective, covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age and for all occupations, climates and seasons.

Reasons are given for every recommendation based upon actual results secured in the author's many years of practice although technical terms have been avoided. Every point is explained so clearly that there can be no possible misunderstanding.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist because every possible point is so thoroughly covered that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will produce the increased physical and mental energy you are seeking the day you receive the lessons and you will find that you secure results with the first meal.

If you would like to examine these 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating simply write The Corrective Eating Society, Department 753, 460 Fourth Ave., New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial with the understanding that you will either return them within that time or remit $3.00, the small fee asked.

The reason that the Society is willing to send the lessons on free examination without money in advance is because they want to remove every obstacle to putting this knowledge in the hands of the many interested people as soon as possible, knowing full well that a test of some of the menus in the lessons themselves are more convincing than anything that can possibly be said about them.

Please clip out and mail the following form instead of writing a letter, as this is a copy of the official blank adopted by the Society and will be honored at once.

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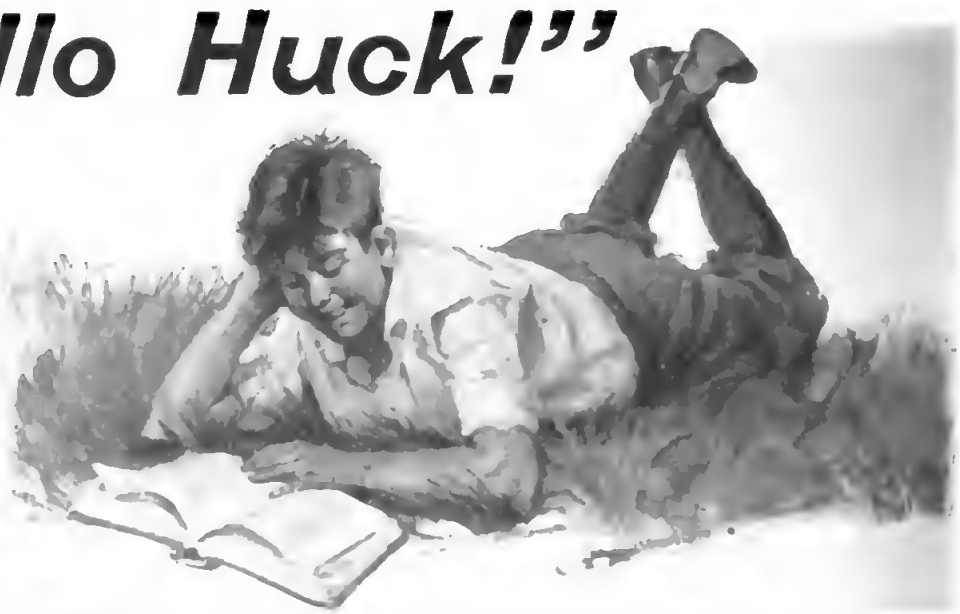
"Hello Huck!"



RECALL that golden day when you first read "Huck Finn"? How your mother said, "For goodness' sake, stop laughing aloud over that book. You sound so silly." But you couldn't stop laughing.

To-day when you read "Huckleberry Finn" you will not laugh so much. You will chuckle often, but you will also want to weep. The deep humanity of it—the pathos, that you never saw, as a boy, will appeal to you now. You were too busy laughing to notice the limpid purity of the master's style.

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APRIL, 1917

Vol. L. No. 4

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No. 4

CONTENTS FOR APRIL, 1917

PAGE.

PRESIDENT WILSON AWARDING MEDAL, FEBRUARY 22, 1917 ..... *Frontispiece*
Patriotic Celebration at Memorial Continental Hall. *Sarah Harvey Porter* 217
Historic Letters. *H. H. Stockton* 223
Historic Ballot Box 225
March 5, 1917 227
General Hugh Mercer. *L. B. Struble* 228
State Conferences: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey 232
REAL DAUGHTER: Mrs. Narcissa Gillespie 238
Marriage Record Exchange: Alexandria, Virginia 240
Preparedness in Japan 242
Revolutionary Records: Antrim, N. H. 243
Parliamentary Puzzles Solved. *Cora Welles Trow* 246
Work of the Chapters 247
Baby Week 273
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT 274
Important Letter from President General 283
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
Official List of 284
Minutes of Special Meeting, February 23, 1917 287
Members Admitted from Each State 288
Chairman of Committees for Twenty-Sixth Congress 288

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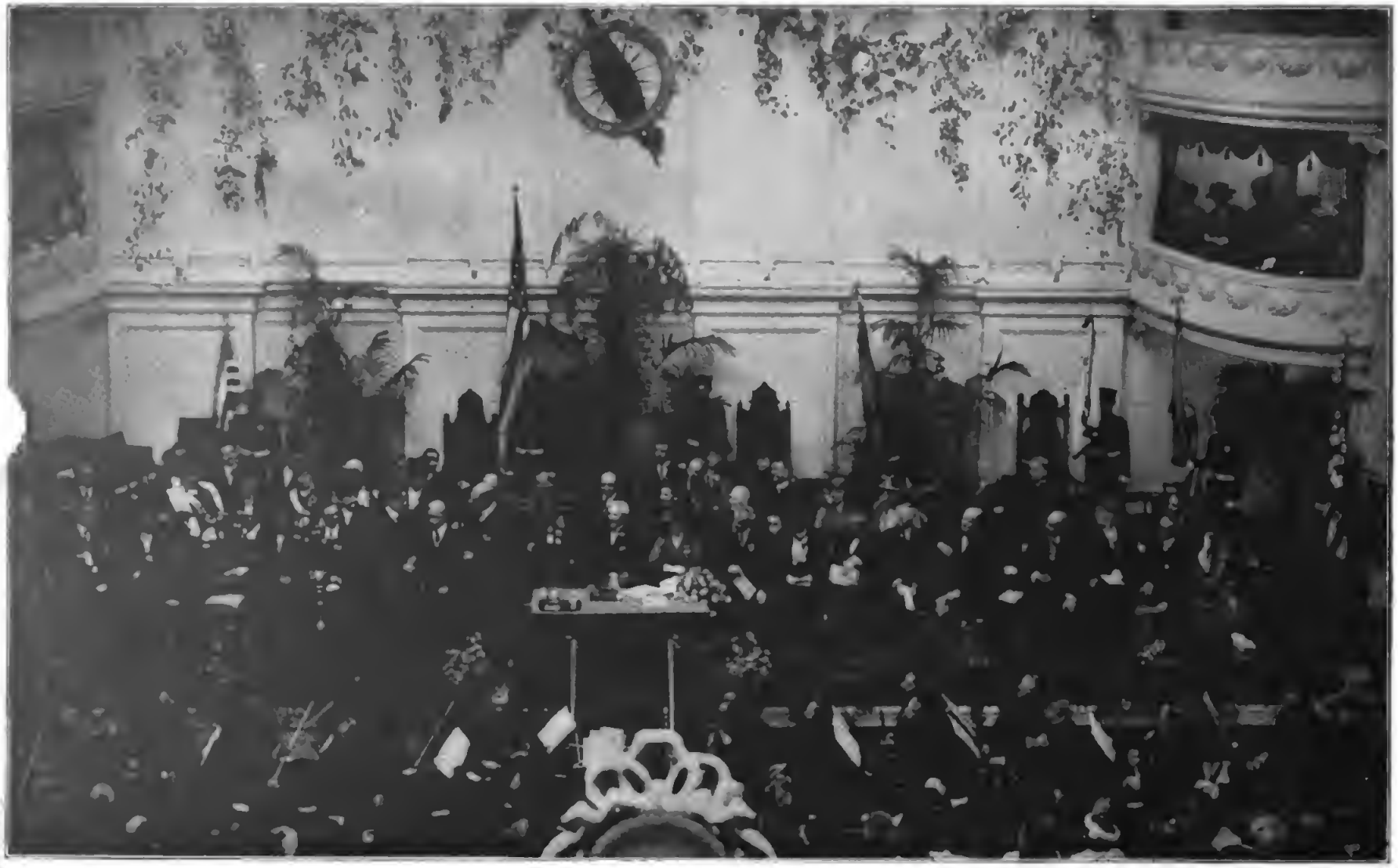

President Wilson Awarding Medal, February 22, 1917.

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DAUGHTERS
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MAGAZINE

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Patriotic Celebration at Memorial Continental Hall

February 22, 1917

By Sarah Harvey Porter

A remarkable audience gathered in Memorial Continental Hall on the morning of February twenty-second to celebrate the birthday of George Washington. Remarkable, not only that it comprised, as only a Washington audience can, the President of the United States and members of the Cabinet with their families, the French Ambassador, and members of the Diplomatic Corps; Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators, Representatives and other high officials. The throng which filled the hall to overflowing consisted mainly of direct descendants of the patriots of the American Revolution—an audience controlled en masse by heredity. Blood not only "told" at this joint meeting of three patriotic societies—The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the District Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution—it *surged* in response to stirring words from the platform and, like a tidal wave, that strong, ancient blood rose in loyalty to the President of the United States, the central figure, perhaps soon to be the guiding figure of a world at war.

Beautiful as was the setting of the occasion with its masses of flowers and flags, it was apparently unnoticed in the solemnity of the hour. Preliminary chatter was almost missing. Very few mutual greetings passed across the large hall as persons were seated. Trivialities seemed forgotten. Only a national crisis of unexampled gravity was remembered.

The invocation by the Chaplain of the District of Columbia Society, S. A. R., the Rev. Dr. George H. McGrew, fitted the occasion, and was a key-note to the whole.

The presiding officer, Newell B. Woodworth, Esq. Past President General, National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, called for a salute to the Flag from the audience while the pledge of Loyalty was read; made a telling comparison of the life of Washington with the simplicity, purity and strength of the monument to his name; paid a graceful tribute to France and handled the international situation without gloves, commending the President for breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany "when forbearance ceased to be a virtue."

The Marine Band played the quaint old march, "The World Turned Upside Down," imitating a fife and drum corps, which played this melody while the British marched out of Yorktown in 1781.

The gold medal given by the Joint Committee of Men through its officer, Wil-

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liam Van Zandt Cox, was awarded to Harold F. Stose, the title of whose essay was, "The Western Campaign of George Rogers Clark, and the Early Territorial Expansion of the United States."

The President, whose face showed the strain and anxious care of the preceding days through which he had passed, in presenting the medal to the boy, said:

It gives me a great deal of genuine pleasure to present this. I know some of the things that you have gone through, for I myself have tried to write history. It is much less of an adventure than to try to enact it, but it nevertheless is the kind of adventure that lifts the spirit, and I hope it has had that effect on you, sir. They certainly gave you a big enough subject to lift anybody and I congratulate you, sir, that you have come through, not only, but in front.

To an observer the elements of psychological interest in the little scene of the medal presentation were many: The President of the United States reverted to the type of the sympathetic, pleased school-master—slightly bent attitude, fatherly, with an encouraging smile for the modest, manly-looking boy. The expression on his face, as he began was again scholarly, as when he first entered political life out of the class-room. Then came a change as he said with a Lincolnian, whimsical touch of humor that writing history was "much less of an adventure than to try to enact it." Someway, that little sentence moved many in the audience far more deeply than a long speech might have moved them. Germany has long boasted that the Prussian schoolmaster won the war of 1870. The American schoolmaster may decide the present war.

The greatest surprise of the whole program came when Col. Frederick C. Bryan began to read extracts from the state papers of Washington. The audience prepared to relax into an attitude of outward interest, some perhaps even to nod, while the usual references to "entangling alliances" were quoted. Instead that audience, to the last person in it, sat up and "took notice" as if galvanized by an electric battery. As one reporter expressed it, the effect was almost uncanny. From the first address, the second address, and on to the last one came words, magnificently read by Col. Bryan, which fitted in every particular the present National situation. One grew "creepy," listening. Surely those sentences were handed in as copy to a big American newspaper last night! They were never written by a man born a hundred and eighty-five years ago concerning a feeble folk clinging to the edge of a little corner of the Atlantic seaboard! If every patriotic magazine and newspaper would reprint the extracts so admirably chosen by Col. Bryan, and let George Washington's ghost walk, it would forever eradicate the annual droning of the paragraph about "entangling alliances," as the acme of Washington's wisdom.

"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace. A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined."

"The disturbed situation of Europe and particularly the critical posture of the great maritime powers, whilst it ought to make us the more thankful for the general peace and security enjoyed by the United States, reminds us at the same time of the circumspection with which it becomes us to preserve these blessings. It requires also that we should not overlook the tendency of a war, and even of preparations for a war, among the nations most concerned in active commerce with this country."

"The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

"The most sincere neutrality is not sufficient guard against aggressions of nations at war."

A ripple of laughter pervaded the house, extending to the President and Secretary of the Treasury, when Col. Bryan, giving Washington's views on raising funds for preparedness, quoted "No taxes can be devised which are

not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant."

The principal address of the day was then given by Hon. Atlee Pomerene, United States Senator from Ohio, who said in part:

No more fitting place could be chosen in which to hold these ceremonies than this beautiful temple erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution. No more appropriate day could be selected than this the natal day of the Father of our Country. If there ever was a time when the American people should pay tribute to his name, this is the hour. Let us take counsel of his wisdom.

The time in which he lived and wrought is not unlike the period through which we are passing.

No man loved peace more than he, and yet his political philosophy taught him that the best way to preserve the peace was to be prepared for war. No one could conceive that the great Washington would ever resort to arms for any purpose of aggression, or with intent to injure any living soul, unless it was necessary to protect our beloved country and our citizenship.

Much has recently been said about the dangers of militarism and the necessity of avoiding entangling alliances with foreign countries. What was said by Washington on these subjects is as true today as it was during his lifetime, but Washington was not a "peace at any price" man. He took counsel of his reason and not of his dreams. He loved peace, but he was not averse to war when it became necessary either for our National defense or the preservation of our National honor. He fought and won for the Colonies the Revolutionary War. No one has recorded that he ever uttered a word of regret for the part he took in that great war—the result of which was the greatest and the best Government the world has ever seen, though he did regret the necessity of resorting to arms to bring about a settlement of our disputes with the mother country.

As one of the Fathers of the Constitution, he provided for both an army and a navy. No one ever accused him of wanting to use it for purposes of aggression, and with rare exceptions there has never been anyone in authority, living or dead, who would have been willing to use either the army or navy, or both, for the purpose of carrying on such a war. They were always intended for the national defense.

Congress was given the power to collect taxes for the common defense, to declare war, to raise and support armies and to provide and maintain a navy. This was not done by the fathers because they hoped to use these instruments of war, but taking counsel of their experiences, they realized that it might sometime in the history of our country be necessary to protect ourselves against aggressions from without or troubles from within our borders.

Washington said with reference to our foreign affairs: "The disturbed situation of Europe, and particularly the critical posture of the great maritime powers, whilst it ought to make us the more thankful for the general peace and security enjoyed by the United States, reminds us at the same time of the circumspection with which it becomes us to preserve these blessings. It requires also that we should not overlook the tendency of a war, and even of preparation for a war among the nations most concerned in active commerce with this country."

In his eighth annual address, on December 7, 1796, in discussing the subject of neutrality, he used, in part, these words: "It is our own experience that most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war. To secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force organized and ready to vindicate it from all insult and aggression. This may even prevent the necessity of going to war by discouraging belligerent powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party as may first or last leave no other option. * * * These considerations invite the United States to look to the means and to set about the gradual creation of a navy."

At the same time, while discussing the institution of a military academy, he said: "However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergency. The first would impair the energy of its character and both would hazard its safety or expose it to greater evils when war could not be avoided; besides that, war might often not depend on its own choice. In proportion as the observance of pacific maxims might exempt a nation from the necessity of practicing the rules of the military art, ought to be its care in preserving and transmitting by proper establishments the knowledge of this art."

In his Farewell Address, he said, "Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none, or a very remote, relation. Hence, she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities. Our detached situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course."

And later in his message, he said: "It is

our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliance with any portion of the foreign world; *so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it.*"

Washington always advised good faith and justice toward all nations, and urged our people to cultivate peace and harmony with all.

But while he was thus wedded to peace, the excerpts just quoted from his address showed his knowledge of world conditions, his faith in armies and navies, and their necessity for our national safety.

During the latter part of Washington's term and the early part of President Adams', we became involved in serious difficulties at different times with Great Britain and the French Republic growing out of the seizure by their cruisers of American merchantmen. These aggressions against our rights at sea were so numerous and so flagrant that our country feared we might become involved in war. Washington had retired to private life in his beloved Mt. Vernon. The situation became so serious that President Adams called him from his home and placed him at the head of the armies of the Republic. Our commerce had been seriously interfered with by the French, but our territory had not been invaded. When the call came from President Adams, Washington replied: "In case of actual invasion by formidable forces, I certainly should not intrench myself under cover of age and retirement if my services should be required by my country to assist in repelling it."

I allude to this international situation only to show that in the mind of the great Washington the interference with our commerce on the high seas was a sufficient cause for preparation against depredation. It was not necessary in his mind that we should wait until the enemy was at our door until we should begin to prepare against the fateful day when hostile foot might be set upon our shores. War was never declared against France, but we did suspend commercial intercourse, authorized the arming of merchantmen, and sent forth the ships of our navy to capture French armed vessels upon the high seas.

In order that we may comprehend the real situation as it appeared to Washington, we must remember that we were then a small nation of perhaps 5,000,000 souls. We were 30 days and more from the European continent. The wide expanse of the sea, with the slow methods of travel, constituted a very strong barrier between ourselves and any possible foe. Our commerce then, exports and imports, amounted to approximately $161,000,000 annually. At that time we knew neither the telegraph, the telephone, the wireless, the railroad engine or the steam vessel. The armaments of the present day were never dreamed of. The flying machine and the submarine had not occurred to the most vivid imagination. Yet during these early periods of our national existence, our commerce was of such importance that it was deemed vital to declare and protect our rights at sea. And while Washington advised against "permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world," our relations with other nations were so involved that he did not hesitate to qualify his words by adding, "so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it."

How different our situation now. The 5,000,000 of Americans has increased to almost 110,000,000. Instead of a comparatively narrow expanse of territory along the Atlantic shore, we now extend from ocean to ocean, to say nothing of our island possessions. Instead of a foreign trade of $161,000,000 annually, it has reached the stupendous amount of nearly $6,000,000,000 or more. The 30 days' trip to Europe has been reduced to six. We are a world power whether we wish it or not.

Thousands of Americans go to the four corners of the earth, annually, instead of the comparatively few who ventured abroad in the days of the early Republic. Our commerce is worldwide. No serious differences can occur between any two foreign nations which does not gravely affect our people and our industries. Foreigners of a hundred years and more ago are neighbors today. The seas are the highways of commerce. The welfare of our people requires that every port of entry should be open to our vessels every day in the year. If it were important in the latter part of the 18th century that our commerce should enjoy the freedom of the seas, it is vastly more so now. If it were an offense against the rights of our people for a British or French cruiser to seize our merchantmen in the days of Washington and Adams, it must be now more repugnant to our American ideals to have our commerce forbidden certain sections of the sea, to have them declared war zones, to threaten to sink and to sink our vessels without warning and without caring for crew or passengers. If George Washington believed that the welfare of the country required that he should come forth from his retirement in his old days to take command of our armies in order to defend the rights of Americans upon the high seas in 1797 and 1798, what would he do now when all the world is aflame, when Christian civilization is in arms, when the rights of neutrals are ignored and trampled upon, when Americans are guilty of no offense save the exercise of their privileges upon the high seas? Would he not have felt justified, as President Wilson did, in tendering his good offices to bring peace to humanity—aye, even in suggesting a League of Peace to reduce to a minimum the causes of war? Would he leave our shores in a state of defenselessness?

Would he forbid our Americans to follow their pursuits at sea?

When our difficulties with Great Britain and France over the seizing of American ships and the cargoes arose, President Adams and General Washington organized armies, built navies and made every preparation for expected conflict.

We fought the war of 1812 to free the seas. Ever since that date we have insisted that they were highways of commerce for the citizens and subjects of every nation, great or small, and today the greatest war of history is being fought under the pretense of freeing the seas. It ought to be no offense either against humanity or civilization now for us to insist upon the freedom for which we fought in 1812, and for which the nations of the Old World claim to be contending.

Note the parallel between conditions under Washington's and Adam's administrations, and now under President Wilson. In those days, Washington and Adams, seeing the storm approaching, prepared for our defense. Today, our President, fearing that hostilities may occur, is urging the Nation to set its house in order. As the public men of that day were praying that open hostilities might be averted, so now the public men of our Nation are praying that we may escape the bitterness of war.

The Congress of the United States would not vote for war unless, in their judgment, it is necessary for the maintenance of our National honor and integrity. The President would not approve war unless he, too, felt that it was the last resort for a free people and for the preservation of their self respect.

The American people under Wilson, like the American people under Washington, are as peacefully disposed as the warring nations across the water will permit them to be, but in the defense of their rights as warlike as these nations may compel them to be.

America wants not only peace for herself, but peace for the world. Her ambition is not to excel in the arts of war, but in the pursuits of peace. We ask no favors of any nation save the right to continue in friendly intercourse with them wherever they may be located. We demand no privileges which we are not ready to accord to other nations. We have aimed to hold the scales of neutrality with an even hand. We accord no privilege to any nation which we would not cheerfully grant to any other.

The war was scarcely a few weeks old until the President, speaking for our great country, tendered his offices to the belligerents in the cause of humanity. That peace might come has been the prayer of the people. That we might be a humble instrument in the hands of Providence to bring about a cessation of hostilities is our heart's desire. We covet neither the lands nor the possessions of any other nation. But while we have been eager to act as the friend of all these nations, both Great Britain and Germany have not hesitated to interfere when military necessity from their viewpoint seemed to require it.

The recent act of the President in severing diplomatic relations with Germany seems to have had a sobering effect upon the German Imperial Government, and it will continue to have a sobering effect so long as our people stand unitedly with the President.

I do not believe there is a man in either branch of Congress who would approach a declaration of war without the gravest concern. I do not believe he would vote for war unless he were convinced that our National honor and safety required it, and that he had the support of a large majority of his constituency back home.

The destinies of our country have been safe in the hands of our Presidents and the Congresses in the past, and they will continue to be safe in the future. They were elected by the people, are representative of the people and will not act in a grave matter such as war contrary to the wishes of the people, but in accordance with their wishes whether the result be peace or war.

This address was frequently interrupted by applause, which at its close, was prolonged and vociferous. Many believed that it conveyed to the country much which the President could not then say, but with which he agreed, possibly, in substance.

Reproductions of historic flags were then presented to the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution through their President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, who said:

I desire to present on this one hundred and eighty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the Father of our Illustrious Country in this beautiful home erected by patriotic American women to the memory of the sacrifices of our ancestors of the Revolution, two flags—reproductions—under which our patriotic ancestors fought and achieved our National Freedom. I desire to offer these flags to the two Societies—The Sons of the Revolution and The Sons of the American Revolution—whose friendly cooperation and assistance has marked our public celebrations of this national holiday.

The flag I offer to the Sons of the American Revolution is a reproduction of The First National Flag of the United States, adopted

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by the Continental Congress on June 14th, 1777. The original of this flag was first produced by the patient hands and the needle of a patriotic woman of the Revolution—Betsy Ross—the wife of John Ross, an upholsterer on Arch street, below Third, in the City of Philadelphia. American blood was first shed beneath its folds at the Battle of Cooch's Bridge, below Wilmington, Delaware, September 3rd, 1777, where a monument has been recently erected to commemorate the event. This flag was again displayed at the Battle of Brandywine, that same month, and it led the patriots of the Revolution in all engagements thereafter. On September 1st, 1777, on the ship "Ranger," commanded by John Paul Jones, it first received its National Salute of twenty-one guns. The French Nation on that memorable date extended to the Infant Republic this honor. This flag I hand to Mr. Philip F. Larner, the President of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

And this flag is another banner under which our forefathers of the Revolution fought and bled. It is The Royal (or Bourbon) Flag of France. It originated in the reign of Louis Seventh, in the twelfth century. For six hundred years it was the flag of the French Monarchy. Its field was first of azure-blue with a cluster of fleurs-de-lis, but in the fourteenth century its field was changed to white, the fleurs-de-lis being reduced to three of gold. On American shores this banner became consecrated to the Cause of Liberty. It was brought here by our French allies under Lafayette and Rochambeau. Under this Royal Flag with the French forces investing Yorktown in 1781, there were brigaded three light regiments, one of which served under the command of Colonel Gimat of the French forces and of Major Wyllys of Connecticut. This command included five companies of Americans of the Connecticut Line. This command distinguished itself on the night of October 14th, 1781, by capturing one of the enemy's redoubts outside of Yorktown. Colonel Alexander Hamilton led a light battalion of four companies, two of which were from New York and two from Connecticut. This command under this Bourbon flag formed part of Lafayette's light division, which held the right of the besieging line before Yorktown. On the rolls of another regiment, commanded by Colonel the Marquis de Rostiang, who was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general for the distinguished conduct of his regiment at the Siege of Yorktown, we read with pride the name of Nicolas Jusserand, whose family is now represented by the Ambassador of France who honors us by his presence today. This flag of our French allies of the Revolution, the emblem of a dying monarchy whose people were inspired with the same love of liberty as our American forefathers, the Daughters of the American Revolution desire to offer to the Sons of the Revolution, and I therefore hand it to General George Richards, the President of that Society in the District of Columbia.

After the benediction, pronounced by the Reverend Doctor Randolph H. McKim, the people slowly dispersed to the music of the Marine Band, which throughout the entire exercise had been especially beautiful and effective—and another epoch-making celebration was added to the many which have taken place in the temple of patriotism erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

On February 5, the State Regent of Connecticut issued a call to the Daughters in that state to "redouble efforts to increase the membership of the American Red Cross" and in every way to "co-operate with them in their work." The Call closed with the words: "The spirit of '76 bids us rally one and all, regardless of creed or party, to the support of the President, gladly and loyally upholding him in his stand for the honor of the nation, for the just defense of its citizens in the peaceful exercise of their rights, and for the maintenance of humanity and civilization in the world."

Two days later messages were sent to the President of the United States and to the Governor of Connecticut, offering in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Connecticut, 5000 strong, "the fullest measure of devoted service." Letters of appreciation and gratitude were received from both executive heads.

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Morven, Home of Richard Stockton, Princeton, N. J.

Historic Letters

By H. H. Stockton

At a meeting of the Princeton (N. J.) Chapter, held last March, in historic "Morven" the home of Richard Stockton the Signer, some unpublished family letters were read. Some were dated Morven and others were addressed to members of the Stockton family at Morven. Among the letters read was one from Jefferson, two from Gen. Washington; some from members of the family who were loyalists and had fled to Canada at the breaking out of the Revolution, and one from a son of the house still in college. But perhaps the most interesting to us today are the letters from Sarah Bache dated Philadelphia and Washington's response written at what is often spoken of as "the darkest hour of the Revolution."

Philadelphia, December 26th, 1780.

Dear Sir

Soon after Mrs. Blair wrote, we packed the shirts in three Boxes and delivered them to Col. Miles, with a request that he would send them to Ironton immediately lest the river should close, where they now wait your Excellency's orders; there are two thousand and five in number; they would have been at Camp long before this, had not the general sickness which has prevailed prevented, we wish them to be worn with as much Pleasure as they were made——

My Father in one of his last Letters says "If you happen again to see Gen. Washington, assure him of my very great and sincere Respect, and tell him that all the old Generals here, amuse themselves in studying the accounts of his Operations, and approve highly of his Conduct——

Mr. Bache desires me to join his best Compliments with mine to Mrs. Washington and your Excellency—with every wish for your Health and Happiness.

I am

Your Excell."
Obedient Humble Servant
S. Bache

New Windsor 15th Jay 1781

Dear Madam,

I should have done myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter you did me the favor to write on the 26th of December, at the moment it came to hand, had not some affairs of a very unusual nature (which are too recent and notorious to require explanation) engaged my whole attention.

I pray you now to be persuaded, that a sense of the patriotic exercetions of yourself, and the Ladies who have furnished so handsome, and useful a gratuity for the Army at so critical, and severe a season will not easily be effaced.—and that the value of the donation will

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be greatly enhanced by a consideration of the hands by which it was made and presented.——

Admidst all the distresses and sufferings of the Army, from whatever sources they have arisen, it must be a consolation to our virtuous Countrywomen, that they have never been accused of withholding their most zealous efforts to support the cause we are engaged in; and encourage those who are defending them in the field.—— The army does not want gratitude, nor do they misplace it in this instance.——

Although the friendship of your Father may induce him to see some things through too partial a medium—yet the indulgent manner in which he is pleased to express himself respecting me, is indeed very pleasing—for nothing in human life can afford a liberal mind more rational, and exquisite satisfaction than the approbation of a wise, a great and a virtuous man.

Mrs. Washington requests me to present her Compliments to Mr. Bache and yourself, with which you will both be pleased to accept of mine, and believe me to be with great consideration and esteem

D Madam
Yr Most Obedt &
Most Hble Servt
Mrs. Bache G. Washington

The Marquis de Chastellux in his "Travels in North America 1780-82" writes of a morning call on Mrs. Bache. "She merited all the anxiety we had to see her, for she is the daughter of Mr. Franklin. She conducted us into a room filled with work, lately finished by the ladies of Philadelphia. This work consisted neither of embroidered tambour waistcoats, nor net work edging, nor of gold and silver brocade—it was a quantity of shirts for the soldiers of Penn. The ladies bought linen from their private purses and took a pleasure in cutting them out and sewing them, themselves. On each shirt was the name of the married or unmarried lady who made it, and they amounted to over 2,000."

(For further details in regard to this work, and fac-simile of the Broadside issued by the women see "The Sentiments of an American Woman," by J. C. Fitzpatrick, in the magazine for December, 1915. Editor.)

The National Chairman of the Conservation Committee has issued a letter to the members of her committee dealing with the different phases of the work, two extracts from which will prove helpful to many other Daughters, I have no doubt.

"Time is another factor of which we are too prodigal, and the lack of it for the performance of the tasks which life brings to us is owing largely to our neglect in concentrating on the subject in hand. There is so much to be done by every busy woman that this concentrating upon the immediate business of the moment is the very best way of conserving her time as well as her strength."

"Those of you who have much to do with large rural districts will find that it will be a great help to you if you will send to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for their lists of publications for the benefit of 'Farm Women.' You will find there are pamphlets upon every subject confronting you, and you can have them for free distribution."

The Sub-Chairman of the Patriotic Education Committee, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, has issued a circular to Chapter Regents calling attention to the "great opportunity of the Daughters of the American Revolution for service," as "at no time has Americanization work been so important as now." She asks them to urge foreign-born women to study to become worthy citizens, closing her appeal by asking all to cooperate in holding an Americanization Day some time in the near future.

The Bureau of Immigration of the U. S. Department of Labor has also issued an appeal to the Daughters calling attention to the U. S. Employment Service of the Federal Department of Labor, the objects of which are to obtain employment for men and women, also for placing girls over 16 years of age. In this service ample provision is made for giving information concerning industry, vocational guidance and industrial training to boys and girls under sixteen years, as well as those above that age desiring the same. All service is free.

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Historic Ballot Box of the Massachusetts Daughters

A dainty brochure, privately printed and distributed by the State Regent of Massachusetts, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, gives an interesting account of the ballot box belonging to the Daughters of the American Revolution in Massachusetts, one of the most wonderful boxes in the world. This box is composed of two hundred and eighty pieces of wood, all of historical value, contributed from sixty chapters and ten individuals, fitted together with the most painstaking care. There is one bit of wood from the John Adams homestead, in Quincy; another from a tree in the Whittier garden at Amesbury; others from the "Merrimac"; the "Olympia" (Dewey's flagship); the General Israel Putnam house in Danvers; the old Daggett house which stood at the corner of Tremont and Hollis streets, Boston, and in which preparations for the Boston Tea Party were made; pieces from the frame-work of Fort Erie, in Canada; the mulberry tree on the Dorothy Quincy estate in Quincy; the old Quincy homestead, which was built in 1635 and burned in 1769; from "Great Onabbin," the golden oak in Enfield; from the Old State House; the house of Dorothy Brewer in Waltham, from the Whiting elm in Amherst—one of the oldest and most beautiful trees in the State. There is a piece of wood from the Prescott house in Pepperell, and from the homestead, in Newton Centre, of S. F. Smith, who wrote "America"; from the parlor floor of the Royall House in Medford; from the two-hundred-years' old Ebenezer Learned house in Whitinsville; from the stair bannister of the John Hancock house in Boston; from the Adams house in Quincy; from the Old South Meeting House in Boston. One fragment is from the barn of John and Hannah Goddard, where ammunition was secreted for General Washington's army on Dorchester Heights. (Old John Goddard put carpet on the feet of his oxen, so their plodding steps might not be heard, and conveyed the arms and ammunition by night in his ox-cart to the waiting army.) There is a piece from the "Augusta," Lord Howe's flagship, which was sunk in the battle of Red Bank, New Jersey, in 1777. There is a piece from the Eliot oak in Natick, under which John Eliot preached to the Indians. The old Concord Bridge is represented, and the first Parish Church of Concord, within whose walls the first Provincial Congress was held. Another piece is from the Deborah Wheelock house of Uxbridge, dating back to 1768; the British man-o'-war, "Somerset," wrecked off Cape Cod in 1778; the Longfellow Elm; the Washington Elm; the Hancock Tavern, Boston, which dates back to 1634. Nor has the Holmes house in Cambridge withheld its token—that house which was the headquarters of General Artemas Ward in 1775—nor Massachusetts Hall at Harvard, built in 1719, and used as a barracks in 1775, nor the apple tree on the homestead of Mary Draper of Roxbury, nor the Peck house of Attleboro, dating back to 1700. There is a fine bit from

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the Jonathan Edwards elm at Northampton; from a clock case, which dates back to 1792 and was made in England; from the Paul Revere house; from the house of Abiah Folger Franklin of Nantucket (she who was the mother of Benjamin Franklin) from the houses where Deborah Sampson and Chief Justice Cushing were born; from the frigate "Constitution." There is also a bit from the dower chest of Prudence Wright of Pepperell, which dates back to 1775.

There is a piece of wood from the "Claremont" and the "Half Moon," from the First Meeting House in Hingham, which was the first public house of worship in New England, its dates being 1664-1681; from the General Benjamin Lincoln house in Hingham, dated 1690; from the famous Charter Oak; from the tree to which Mother Ann Lee hitched her horse in 1758 while she preached to the Shakers; (Mother Lee lived in Shirley, Massachusetts, and was one of the brave women who took supplies to the Americans at great risk to herself). There is a bit of wood from the Eames Garrison house, dated 1693. (Eames was one of the children who escaped the Indian massacre at Fort Mayten in Framingham, 1675-76.) There is a piece from the Abraham Lincoln house in Springfield, Illinois; from the old elm on Boston Common. Another is from the Endicott pear tree, planted in Danvers in 1630, and still bearing; yet another from the Parson Paris's witch house in Danvers, which dates back to 1692. There is a piece from Jefferson's desk, the wood having been taken from the spot where his arm rested when he wrote. There is a bit of the magnolia planted at Mount Vernon by Lafayette, and of a magnolia planted at Mount Vernon by Washington. There is a piece of the platform on which President McKinley was inaugurated; from the live oak under which John Wesley preached in Georgia; from the lower panel of the south door of the John Hancock house in Boston—a bit of wood which was doubtless brushed many times by the dress of Dorothy Q; —— from the House of the Seven Gables in Salem; from the Dean Winthrop house in Winthrop; from King's Chapel, Boston; from the old belfry in Lexington—from which the alarm was rung to call the Minute Men to Lexington Green on April 19, 1775—and a bit of the original timber from the Bight Tavern, built in 1690 at Faneuil Hall Square, Boston. Nearly every period in American history is represented in this assemblage of relics, mounted in silver, and carefully guarded day and night in a safe deposit box from which it is taken once a year to use at the election of State Regent and State Vice Regent.

The January and February issues of *Genealogy* have been received, and also the numbers for January, 1917, of the *Campbell, Lincoln, Miller, Mitchell, Montgomery* and *Turner Genealogies.*

Each one of these pamphlets contains much valuable data on the families represented, and the issues of Genealogy are also interesting, although one notes with regret that the valuable abstracts of Virginia wills which have been running for some months, and had reached in the December, 1916, issue the will abstract of Samuel Hairston of Campbell County, Virginia, whose will was filed April 5, 1782, is not continued so far this year. Let us hope it is simply a temporary suspension of the series. Announcement is made that with the February, 1917, issue a new departure will be undertaken. No new Genealogical books will be published during the year, owing to the high cost of paper, labor, etc., but each issue of Genealogy will have some especial feature and will retail for one dollar, although the subscription price of two dollars a year will remain the same. The special features advertised are: *February,* Greene Marriages in Rhode Island; *March,* Harrison Family Records; *April,* Wright Marriages in New York; *May,* Logan Family in America; *June,* Cooper Marriages in Pennsylvania; *July,* Edward Hawes of Dedham, and his descendants; *August,* Boone Family in America; *September,* Scott Marriages in America; *October,* Franklin Family Records; *November,* Archer Family Records, and *December,* Wade Marriages in America.

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March 5, 1917

East Front of Capitol, Inauguration Eve.

MARCH 5, 1917.

"A historic day, beginning a new era for America and perhaps for the world; a united people, ominously calm, installing a leader of their own choice; a sky portentous of storm, but with brilliant sunlight brightening the Capitol dome and the Washington monument against flying clouds—this is the impression made upon an observer of the inauguration of 1917."

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General Hugh Mercer

By L. B. Struble

Of General Hugh Mercer, in honor of whose memory this chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is named, history tells us much that is noble and good. He was born at Aberdeen in Scotland about the year 1720, and received his education at the celebrated university of the city of his birth. He graduated in medicine, and soon after was appointed as an assistant surgeon in the army of Prince Charles Edward, the Pretender, and served in that capacity on the bloody field of Culloden in 1746. He emigrated to this country in 1747 and settled near what is now the town of Mercersburg in Pennsylvania. History gives but little information as to his life and pursuits from the time of his settlement in Pennsylvania until 1755, when he early offered his services in the French and Indian War. He volunteered in Braddock's celebrated expedition to Fort Duquesne and was severely wounded in the shoulder during the engagement at Monongahela, and showed his endurance and heroism by wandering alone through a trackless wilderness to Fort Cumberland, a distance of one hundred miles. For his bravery and courage in this expedition he was awarded a medal by the Corporation of Philadelphia. In 1758 he was made a lieutenant-colonel in command at that post, and accompanied the army of General John Forbes to Pittsburg, being chief in command for a period of several months. After this expedition General Mercer appears to have left the army and resumed practice of his profession, locating at Fredericksburg, Virginia. During the troublous times that existed in the Colonies upon the eve of the Revolution, such a spirit as was Mercer's could not long remain inactive. Early in 1775 he organized and drilled the Virginia Militia, and in the following year the Minute Men. For his work he was appointed colonel of the Third Virginia Regiment. Of his love for his adopted country there can be no doubt. A proof of this, if any is needed, is found in his speech, made at the time of offering his services for the war to the Virginia House of Burgesses. He arose before that body and exclaimed, "Hugh Mercer will serve his adopted country and the cause of liberty in any rank or station to which he may be appointed." Nobler and more patriotic words could not have been uttered. At the request of Washington he was chosen by Congress a brigadier-general in June, 1776, and was appointed to the command of the Flying Camp. His devotion to the cause in which he was enlisted is nowhere better shown than in his appeals to the tired, unpaid and unfed men at Bergen Neck, and in his pleadings with his soldiers at Brunswick to remain in the service of the country at a time when that service was so much needed, a period that must be considered among the very darkest and most discouraging hours of our Revolution.

Mercer was among the heroic men who marched down the banks of the Delaware on the eventful morning of the attack upon Trenton, and it was his brigade of Continentals that fired first on the Hessian pickets stationed on Pennington road, and then rapidly pushing forward with his troops entered the town in the rear of Potts' Tannery on Warren street, and prevented the Hessians from forming. Mercer's conduct throughout the battle of Trenton was marked by that energy and heroism that had always characterized his whole career as a soldier. In that memorable council of war, convened in the Douglass House, that must always remain one of the most thrilling and important events

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in the annals of the American Revolution, held by Washington and his generals immediately following the Battle of Trenton, General Mercer took a conspicuous part. It is even stated by some historians that the brilliant flank movement of the American Army that so thoroughly outwitted the British and made the successful attack upon Princeton possible was the suggestion of General Mercer. Of the part that our hero took in the Battle of Princeton, forming, as it does, the most memorable event of his life, we perhaps can do no better than to quote freely from the history of that engagement as given by our late distinguished townsman, General William S. Stryker, whose history of the battles of Trenton and Princeton must always remain a magnificent monument to his memory. No Jerseyman can read the thrilling account of the suffering and heroism of that band of men during the ninety days in New Jersey, fighting for the rights of man, as recorded by General Stryker, without having his pride in his native state and his love of country increased:

The night march upon Princeton of General Mercer and his tired, weary, half-clad brigade in the early morning hours of the third of January, seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, is full of thrilling interest, and forms one of the most important epochs in our country's history. Every precaution was taken to prevent the enemy from learning of the movements of the Patriotic Army, even the rims of the wheels of the gun carriages were wrapped to prevent any sound from betraying their movements to the Hessians. At about daylight General Mercer's Brigade marched toward the Stony Brook Bridge with the intention of securing a position of advantage there so that in the event of pursuit by Lord Cornwallis, the British commander might be detained there. His brigade, consisting of only about three hundred and fifty men, were composed of the same troops that he had commanded in the streets of Trenton. They reached the coveted position before the British and, finding the enemy in equal numbers, quickly formed in line of battle in the open field, and, supported by two cannon, commenced firing. The enemy were a little more than one hundred feet away and at once returned the fire. The British force was composed of veteran soldiers, who were much better equipped than were the Continentals, and when the smoke of battle cleared away it was found that Mercer's Brigade had abandoned its position and was flying in confusion. The horse that Mercer rode was so badly injured that he was compelled to dismount. He immediately endeavored to rally his men, but found himself unable to do so. While attempting to re-form his men he was struck by a British soldier on the head with a breech of a musket, was felled to the ground and severely injured. His heavy surtout overcoat concealed his rank and the enemy gathered about him mistook him for General Washington and called for the rebel general to surrender. Indignant at being called a rebel he partly arose and endeavored to defend himself with his sword but was overwhelmed, beaten down and pierced with seven bayonet wounds in his body and two upon his head. Feigning death the British left him, but the shout of victory that greeted his ears from his victorious comrades a few minutes later seemed to give him renewed life. Gen. Washington, noticing the disorder among the Brigade of Mercer, and the movement of the enemy to secure the crest of the hill, without a moment's hesitation exposed himself to a galling fire and urged them to hold their ground. In this he was successful and the day was saved. Mercer, suffering severely from his wounds and the bitter cold, was carried from the field to the house of Thomas Clark, and was tenderly nursed and cared for by the Quakeress Sarah Clark, her sister Hannah and a faithful negro servant. After reaching the house of Thomas Clark, Mercer heard the noise of the British crossing Stony Brook and he ordered Major John Armstrong, the son of his old commander in the French and Indian War, to leave him and follow the Patriot Army that so greatly needed the services of every man. Mercer was given parole by the British. Washington, on the fourth day of January, the day immediately following the battle, hearing that Mercer was still living, sent under a flag of truce the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush and Capt. George Lewis, his aide-de-camp, with a commission to Lord Cornwallis requesting permission for them to remain and care for General Mercer. On January seventh, the reports of the condition of the Patriot General were encouraging, and all hoped for a speedy recovery. Mercer, himself a physician, however called the attention of the surgeons to a bayonet wound, the smallest of the wounds, under his right arm, which he said would cost him his life. His prophecy was only too true, and after several days of intense agony and suffering he expired in the arms of his devoted friend and fellow patriot, Capt. Lewis, on the morning of Sunday, January twelfth. Thus ended the earthly career

of the gallant and heroic Mercer. His remains were taken for burial to Christ Church Yard in Philadelphia on January 16, 1777. The funeral was attended by over thirty thousand people, consisting of the Council of Safety, members of Assembly, gentlemen of the Army, and a large number of the most respectable inhabitants of the city.

On the twenty-sixth day of November, 1840, his remains were exhumed and taken to Laurel Hill Cemetery, near Philadelphia, and there re-interred with military honors. A handsome shaft has been erected over his remains to mark his last earthly resting place. The name of Mercer has been given to no less than eight counties of the several states of our Union. Fort Mercer, on the Delaware River, was also named in his honor. The physicians of Pennsylvania are at present raising a fund to erect a handsome monument in his memory at Mercersburg in that state. At the expense of the Government, a monument was erected at Fredericksburg, in Virginia, which bears this fitting inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of
HUGH MERCER,
Brigadier-General of the Army of the United States. He died on the 12th of January, 1777, of the Wounds He Received on the 3rd of the Same Month, near Princeton, in New Jersey, Bravely Defending the Liberties of America.
The Congress of the United States, in Testimony of His Virtues and Their Gratitude, Have Caused This Monument to be Erected.

No spot in New Jersey is the object of more historic research than the vicinity of this battlefield where General Mercer fell. The property of the said Thomas Clark is now owned by H. E. Hall, who reveres the memory of General Mercer. He permitted a tablet to be erected on his lawn directly in front of his house, by the Mercer Engine Company of Princeton, on October 1, 1897. The bronze tablet contains the following:

To the Memory of
GENERAL HUGH MERCER,
The Revered Martyr of American Independence.
Born in Scotland About 1720.
Educated as a Physician; Immigrated to America in 1747.
Was Appointed by Congress June 5, 1776 A Brigadier-General in the American Army.
Was Mortally Wounded at the Battle of Princeton on January 3, 1777, and Died in the House now Standing Near This Spot.

January 12, 1777.
This Tablet was Erected by Mercer Engine Company, No. 3, of Princeton, New Jersey, at its Semi-Centennial Celebration on October First, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Seven.

To the right of this monument stands a cannon resting on a carriage. On its face is inscribed "J. W. R. 10," and the reverse side, "882." To the left stands a flagstaff from which float the colors of Liberty; the three forming an attractive group on the beautiful shaded lawn. The fine old trees, themselves, seem a fitting reminder of those days long past.

General Hugh Mercer's father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all Ministers of the Gospel. His mother was Anne Munroe, daughter of Sir Robert Munroe, who fought with distinction in the British Army on the Continent at Fontenay and elsewhere.

General Mercer married Miss Isabella Gordon, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. They had three sons and one daughter; two sons never married, one son and daughter married and left descendants still living in Virginia, Georgia and Texas.

The sixth largest city in the United States, Cleveland, Ohio, has doubled its population since 1900, according to "Woman's Work." Of men of voting age, fifty-three per cent. are foreign born; and no less than seventy-six per cent. of Cleveland's 725,000 people are either foreign born or of foreign parentage. More than half the children in the public schools speak a foreign tongue; and forty-seven languages and dialects are spoken within the city

The News-Letter of the Daughters of 1812 for March, 1917, has just been received. In addition to the usual reports from chapters, and the details of the patriotic work mentioned in our last issue, there is an interesting account of a picture of Columbus, hung in the Hermitage since the days of Andrew Jackson, to whom it was presented in 1837 by Samuel D. Bradford of Roxbury, Mass., with copies of letters to and from Jackson to Bradford.

General Hugh Mercer

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STATE CONFERENCES

ARIZONA

The State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution slated to take place at Globe, January 24, 1917, was postponed on account of the unusually inclement weather and consequent bad condition of the roads, but will be held later in the year. It is planned to have the State Conference of the Daughters and the annual meeting of the Federation of Clubs take place the same week, and it is desired to journey by the celebrated Apache Trail, which both organizations are united in wishing to preserve and perpetuate.

The State Regent, Mrs. Harry L. Chandler, and State Vice Regent, Mrs. George F. Freeman, were elected for two years at Tucson, January, 1916, in accordance with the State By-Laws.

ARKANSAS

The Ninth Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at Little Rock February 15 and 16, 1917, Basil Gaither, Gilbert Marshall and Little Rock Chapters acting as hostesses. The State Regent, Miss Hardy, presided. The address of welcome was made by Governor Charles H. Brough, and other prominent state and city officials addressed the delegates, nearly a hundred in number, who were assembled. A D. A. R. Club composed of former State officers and Chapter Regents was formed, and a committee presented medals to the First Regiment of the Arkansas National Guard. Reports from the State officers and Chairmen showed that the Arkansas Daughters had not been idle during the past year; a remarkable increase of interest in the work of the organization and a large gain in membership being shown. Mrs. Samuel P. Davis, present State Vice Regent, was elected Regent, and Mrs. Frank Tomlinson, State Vice Regent for the coming year. Mrs. Helen Norton and Mrs. Julia McAlmont Noel were elected Honorary State Regents; and after thanking the Chapters and all who had contributed to make such a pleasant gathering, the conference adjourned to meet in 1918, at some place to be selected by the Advisory Board.

COLORADO

The Fourteenth Annual Conference was held in Denver, March 14 and 15, by invitation of the Denver, Colorado and Peace Pipe Chapters. According to the attractive programme issued, the Conference will be called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, and the address of Greeting will be delivered by Hon. Julius C. Gunter, Governor of the state. Reports of Chapter Regents and State Chairmen will occupy the attention of the delegates during the business sessions; and there will be a roll call of chapters for contributions to the debt on Memorial Continental Hall. Several social affairs have been provided for, and the usual elections will take place.

CONNECTICUT

The twenty-third general meeting of the D. A. R. was held at Danbury, November 9, as guests of the Mary Wooster Chapter. The afternoon session was held in the auditorium of the First Congregational Church, the meeting place of the First Ecclesiastical Society of Danbury, established in 1696, and whose history is so closely identified with the history of the town. The keynote of the entire programme was Americanism. The State Regent, Mrs. Buel, in respond-

Miss Stella Pickett Hardy,
State Regent for Arkansas

Mrs. Harry L. Chandler,
State Regent for Arizona

Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh,
State Regent for the District of Columbia

Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel,
State Regent for Connecticut

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ing to the address of welcome, praised the Chapter's work in fostering a Society of the Children of the American Revolution, and added: "I do not hesitate to say that every Chapter in the state ought to organize and maintain these children's societies as training schools in the work of the Sons and Daughters, a reserve army of young American citizens pledged to American ideals and taught to honor the Flag in their hearts as well as to salute it with their hands; Mrs. Minor, Vice President General, spoke on "Our Responsibilities to the Nation," dwelling especially on the woman's side; and Dr. Eaton gave the principal address on "The Message of America to the New Age."

The Connecticut D. A. R. as a state, have just accepted a bequest of another "home"—the Governor Jonathan Trumbull house at Lebanon, Conn.

The State Conference, which is purely a business meeting, will meet March 28, in New Haven, by invitation of Eve Lear Chapter.

DELAWARE

The Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Wilmington, February 22, 1917, Mrs. Hall, the State Regent, presiding. A resolution commending the action of President Wilson in severing relations with Germany and offering the services of the Society in case of open hostilities, was passed with enthusiasm. Mrs. Hall was presented with the flag bequeathed the Society by the former State Regent, Mrs. Cornelius Taylor; and the Daughters solemnly repeated the pledge as follows: "We the Daughters of the American Revolution, who find rest under thy folds, pledge our lives and our sacred honor to love and protect thee, our country and the liberty of the American people."

The State Regent, Mrs. George C. Hall, and the State Vice Regent, Miss Eleanor E. Todd, were unanimously re-elected, and Mrs. Edmund P. Moody, Vice President General, was unanimously nominated for re-election.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The annual State Meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia, will be held April 3 and 4, at Memorial Continental Hall. Immediately after adjournment on the afternoon of the third the State Conference, composed only of the regularly accredited delegates to the Continental Congress, will meet and elect a State Regent and State Vice Regent for the coming year; and nominate a candidate for Vice President General. The work of the fifty-six chapters in the District, along patriotic, charitable and philanthropic lines will be set forth in detail; and various amendments to the By-Laws will be acted on.

FLORIDA

The Fifteenth Annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in DeLand, Florida, February 1st and 2nd, the hostess chapter being the Col. Arthur Erwin. A reception was tendered the delegates on the night of January 31st at the College Arms Hotel. There were two luncheons at noon the first day, and one the second —automobiles were on hand at all times for the pleasure and convenience of the Daughters, and a beautiful banquet was given on Thursday night—the latter being a feast of reason and flow of soul, with an unusually talented speaker as toast mistress.

The two days were crowded with reports and discussions of the good work

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Mrs. Howard H. McCall,
State Regent for Georgia

Mrs. Arthur Lee Bosley,
State Regent for Maryland

Mrs. William D. Sherrerd,
State Regent for New Jersey

Mrs. Charles H. Aull,
State Regent for Nebraska

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to be done, and already accomplished. Many visiting Daughters brought greetings from distant states. The State Regent's report was most detailed and comprehensive, in which there was a strong plea for co-operation between members, and officers of state and national societies. Mrs. Arthur B. Gilkes of Jacksonville was elected State Regent, Mrs. Wm. M. Brown, of Miami, State Vice Regent, Mrs. F. E. B. Taylor, Jacksonville, was elected Honorary State Regent.

Mrs. Melville W. Carruth, our State Regent, was endorsed by the conference for Vice President General. During her regency the membership in the state has increased almost fifty per cent.

GEORGIA

The Daughters of the American Revolution held their 19th annual State Conference in Quitman, Ga., February 13th to 16th, 1917, the guests of the Hannah Clarke Chapter. Mrs. Howard H McCall, State Regent, presided. 62 delegates from the 66 chapters were present.

The first official act was sending a telegram to President Woodrow Wilson, endorsing his policies and pledging to him the loyalty of the Georgia Daughters.

The Conference endorsed the movement for the Georgia D. A. R. to become members of the Red Cross Society and gave a donation for the extra land purchased to enlarge Continental Memorial Hall. Many important resolutions were passed. First in importance was the formation of a "State D. A. R. Loan Fund for girls and boys"—$10,000 was given in scholarships this year by Georgia Chapters, and 75 medals and prizes for historical essays and best averages in history were given. Many historical places, sites, and Revolutionary Soldiers Graves have been marked, and a revival in interest in the Old Trails Road. Forty County Histories are now being compiled by the Chapters. Universal Military Training in schools was endorsed also the Boys' and Girls' Scout Movement; co-operation with the public schools in Americanizing the foreign born mother and children.

Urging Legislature to pass a bill to preserve county records and keep them in good order, and to have a "Flag Law passed for Georgia.

Interesting Congress in marking the Grave of Benjamin Hawkins and the "Kettle Creek Battle Ground."

And placing a U. S. Flag on every school-house in Georgia.

It was voted to obtain better moving picture films for children's matinees; to stand when America and Star Spangled Banner are played in parks or public places; and to form a new Committee to be known as Preparedness Committee. A delightful historical evening was given by Mrs. S. W. Foster, Vice President General—an illustrated lecture on Continental Memorial Hall. Mrs. Howard H. McCall, State Regent, and Mrs. Chas. C. Holt, State Vice Regent were re-elected. Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Vice President General was nominated for re-election for Vice President General. Many pleasant social affairs were enjoyed, and Conference adjourned to meet in Athens, February, 1918.

MARYLAND

The Annual Conference was held in the old historic town of Annapolis, March 15 and 16; and the Capitc with its Revolutionary memories formed a fitting spot for the sessions. The President General was the guest of honor and remained throughout the Conference, evincing much interest in its deliberations. Governor Harrington made the principal address on the first day, and urged them to combine to aid the government at this crisis. The present State Regent, Mrs. Arthur Lee Bosley, and State Vice Regent, Mrs. Weems Ridout, were re-elect-

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Mrs. John F. Swift,
Vice President General from California

Mrs. Samuel M. Green,
Vice President General from Missouri

Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie,
Vice President General from Indiana

Mrs. William H. Thompson,
Vice President General from Kentucky

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ed to their respective offices for the coming year. Mrs. William Hyde Talbott was nominated for Vice President General and Mrs. J. Charles Linthicum for Corresponding Secretary General. A most brilliant reception was held at the Executive Mansion, Thursday evening, when Governor and Mrs. Harrington entertained all the delegates and members of the Conference, and numerous other social features added to the enjoyment of the guests.

MINNESOTA

The Annual Conference of the Daughters met in St. Paul, on February 22, 1917. About 150 delegates and members were present. Because the Daughters believe as a whole that National Preparedness is conducive to world wide peace it pledged, as a patriotic organization, help and co-operation to the President of the United States in his efforts for National preparedness. A strong plea for the unqualified Americanization of foreign-born persons was made; and plans were discussed whereby every schoolhouse in Minnesota should fly a flag during school hours. A bill to prevent singing of the Star Spangled Banner in cafes and places of amusement with no thought of arousing true patriotism, was discussed. The reports of State Chairmen and Chapter Regents showed a quickening of interest throughout the entire state, and it was announced that extensive improvements will be made on the historic Sibley House, at Mendota, owned by the State Organization, this spring.

Mrs. James T. Morris was elected State Regent, and Mrs. A. E. Walker, State Vice Regent; and Mrs. George C. Squires, the present State Regent, was unanimously endorsed for President General at the coming Continental Congress.

MISSISSIPPI

The Annual State Conference which had been planned for February 20-23, by the late Mrs. Thomas B. Franklin, former State Regent, was held at Tupelo as planned. Mrs. Charlton H. Alexander, State Vice Regent, presiding. It was most harmonious, the lovely spirit of the lost leader seeming to brood over the meeting for which she had given so much thought, and high ideals and unselfish devotion were apparent in every line of work.

Mrs. Edmund Favor Noel was elected State Regent, and Mrs. J. M. Morgan State Vice Regent for the coming year, Mrs. Alexander acting as Regent until the close of the Congress.

The last day of the Conference was spent at Houston, where a boulder on the Natchez Trace was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, Mrs. Noel and Miss Agnes Carpenter being the committee in charge.

NEW JERSEY

Nova Caesarea Chapter acted as hostess at the annual social meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey, which was held at the Hotel Washington, Newark, on Wednesday, November 15, 1916. Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, State Regent, presided. The invocation was asked by Mrs. William Libbey of Princeton, following which Mrs. George W. Gedney, Vice-President General from New Jersey, gave a pleasing talk and paid a warm tribute of praise to our late Adjutant General, Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., directing special attention to his sincere and helpful interest in all patriotic work. The Honorable William H. Speer, Circuit Court Judge of New Jersey and the Reverend Warren W. Giles of the Dutch Reformed Church of East Orange, delivered inspiring and instructive addresses, following which the State Chairmen gave reports of the work of their several committees and the meeting adjourned for luncheon.

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REAL DAUGHTER

MRS. NARCISSA McCLANAHAN GILLESPIE

Mrs. Narcissa McClanahan Gillespie

Fairfax County (Va.) Chapter is mourning the loss of her last Real Daughter, Mrs. Narcissa Thomas Gillespie, who entered into rest December 3rd, 1916. Ten years ago the Chapter was proud to be able to place among the list of its members, as Real Daughters, the names of Mrs. Matilda Burch and Mrs. Narcissa Gillespie, daughters of William McClanahan, a Revolutionary hero. Mrs. Burch, although the younger, passed away May 21st, 1910.

Mrs. Gillespie was born November 25th, 1829, on a farm eight miles from Warrenton, Virginia. Her father was born in Westmoreland County, and both spent their long lives in this good old State. She was indeed a true daughter of Virginia, and has been a living link between the Revolutionary Period and our own day. Her mother, Sarah Franklin, the second wife of William McClanahan, left as a rich legacy to her children, her graphic accounts of the early life of their father and the events in which he participated.

William McClanahan was born July 25, 1762, and died February 8, 1842. He enlisted in the War of the Revolution in 1778 at the age of sixteen and served continuously for eighteen months in Col. Buford's Third Virginia Regiment. A second enlistment under Capt. Weaver was from February, 1781, to May of the same year. He received thirteen wounds in the battle of Buford's Defeat and was taken prisoner at Hanging Rock, South Carolina. For the rest of his long life he bore upon his body two marks as a testimony to his services in the cause of freedom. One, a silver plate in the scalp, inserted on account of a severe wound in the head, and the other, the imprint of a horse's hoof on his back, as he lay on the battlefield seriously wounded and unconscious.

Mrs. Gillespie died near Leesburg, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. T. L. Morris, who had tenderly cared for her during her declining years. Her life went out like the close of a beautiful day. She maintained a keen interest in everything about her up to the very last. She loved every member of Fairfax County Chapter and they loved her. The Chapter kept in close touch with her through monthly reports of our Real Daughter Committee

We deeply and sincerely mourn the loss of Mrs. Gillespie, and would echo the thought expressed by her own beloved daughter, "A great interest has gone out of our lives."

KATE STRONG SIMMONS,
Regent, Fairfax Co. Chapter.

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Marriage Record Exchange

Through the National Committee on Historical Research
Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury, Historian General, Chairman

From the earliest records of the First Presbyterian Church of Alexandria, Va., during the ministry of Rev. James Muir, 1789-1818.

Copied and arranged by Mrs. Mary G. Powell, Historian Mount Vernon Chapter.

(*Continued from March,* 1917, *Issue.*)

Caither, Samuel, to Mary Marsheimer, June 1, 1797.
Callahan, James, to Rebecca Wallhouse, Aug. 11, 1790.
Canno, John Newton, to Ann Wattles, June 5, 1802.
Cannon, Nathaniel, to Elizabeth Hall, Dec. 5, 1796.
Card, John, to Mary Jane Allen, July 18, 1800.
Carey, Benjamin, to Catherine Lutz, June 17, 1796.
Carey, Patrick, to Jane Reed, Oct., 1793.
Carlyle, Daniel, to Martha Douglass, May 11, 1789.
Carroll, Sinclair, to Agnes Johnston, May 9, 1802.
Carson, John, to Elizabeth Jerome, May 21, 1809.
Carson, Samuel, to Jane Hamilton, Nov. 28, 1806.
Cartright, Seth, to Mary Levering, Sept., 1792.
Carvel, Peter, to Catherine Lowe, June 23, 1790.
Casso, John Joseph, to Margaret Heath, May 2, 1799.
Catlett, Charles J., to Anne Fairfax, May 1, 1806.
Cawood, Benjamin, to Anna Ferguson, Nov. 12, 1814.
Chapin, Gurden, to Margaret Reeder, Jan. 7, 1793.
Charles, Duncan, to Margaret Stone, Nov. 3, 1796.
Chason, Lewis, to Ann Freeman, Oct. 4, 1801.
Chick, Charles, to Eleanor Gooding, Sept., 1795.
Chisholm, John, to Mary Ann Grigsby, Jan. 5, 1801.
Christie, John, to Jane Jackson, Nov. 29, 1808.
Christman, John, to Elizabeth Barr, Nov. 25, 1804.
Christophe, Christian, to Harriet Cox, April 15, 1811.
Church, Gilbert, to Sarah Hayes, March 12, 1807.
Church, Henry, to Margaret McCallister, May 27, 1802.
Clark, Hezekiah, to Margaret Clark, Nov. 27, 1790.
Clark, Isaac, to Mary Smith, Oct. 10, 1815.
Clark, John, to Cloughly Luckett, Dec. 30, 1799.
Clark, Robert, to Nancy Montgomery, Nov. 14, 1795.
Clements, Samuel, to Eleanor Garrett, Oct., 1792.
Clements, William, to Sarah Booth, June 2, 1802.
Clifford, Nehemiah, to Jenny Ferguson, Aug. 1, 1797.
Clinton, Samuel, to Susanna Lindsay, June, 1792.
Coburn, Priemies, to Jane Moody, Feb. 9, 1797.
Coffin, David, to Sarah Findlay, Dec. 17, 1801.
Coffin, John, to Eliza Bennett, June 5, 1802.
Cohagen, John, to Ann Wright, Oct. 20, 1799.
Cohagen, John, to Elizabeth Bowie, May 24, 1812.
Cohen, William, to Catherine Carey, April 30, 1801.
Colbert, Thomas, to Jane Earp, Aug. 14, 1800.
Cole, Thomas, to Tryphena Hand, Nov. 6, 1806.
Collard, Samuel, to Rachael Darrell, July 18, 1799.
Collins, Wm. A., to Sarah Slatford, June 13, 1802.
Conn, Thomas, to Cassina Lake, Feb. 7, 1791.
Conner, Francis, to Elizabeth Appleby, Dec. 19, 1796.
Conney, Dennis, to Susanna Cockeril, Oct., 1792.
Conway, Robert, to Margaret Sweet, May 22, 1809.
Cook, George, to Polly Spickett, Dec. 1, 1796.
Cook, Thomas, to Susanna King, July, 1792.

Copper, Thomas, to Sarah Foster, Sept. 12, 1797.
Copper, Thomas, to Nancy Cockeril, April 2, 1799.
Corne, Joseph, to Rebecca Davis, Aug. 17, 1808.
Cornlady, Peter, to Kitty Wedgeworth, Oct. 22, 1798.
Corran, John, to Sarah Downs, March 17, 1790.
Courts, Daniel, to Margaret Pearson, April 14, 1798.
Covert, John, to Elizabeth Doxey, Aug. 23, 1807.
Cox, Jesse, to Nancy Harris, March 9, 1799.
Cozeen, John, to Anne Avery, July 9, 1799.
Cramm, Samuel, to Mary Hickman, Jan. 1, 1812.
Crandel, Thomas, to Sarah Strait, Jan. 21, 1801.
Crandell, Joseph, to Jane Tallbott, Nov. 30, 1806.
Cranston, John, to Nancy Cooper, Aug. 2, 1789.
Crawford, John, to Margaret Delawhan, Dec. 15, 1796.
Crease, John Hipperly, to Jane Newton, Oct. 2, 1813.
Crispin, John, to Kitty Potter, Oct. 15, 1796.
Croak, Richard, to Elizabeth Blackburn, Sept. 2, 1790.
Crosby, Lewis, to Sarah Ann Russell, May 17, 1809.
Cross, William, to Sarah Johnston, March 24, 1799.
Curtis, Joseph, to Elizabeth Chisholm, Sept., 1795.
Dade, Charles Stuart, to Jane Adam, May 23, 1809.
Dade, Francis, to Harriet Shepherd, Dec. 12, 1811.
Daffen, Joseph Green, to Eliza Cook, Nov. 7, 1799.
Dalton, Daniel, to Margaret Emmett, June 11, 1801.
Daniel, James, to Sarah Wright, Dec. 31, 1789
Darling, George, to Mary Isler, March 9, 1797.
Darnell, John, to Rhody Taylor, Aug. 16, 1810.
Davey, Davey, to Betty Bowling, Aug. 21, 1806.
David, David, to Mary Kieth, July 25, 1789.
Davidson, Basil H., to Eliza Hunter, July 9, 1807.
Davis, Daniel, to Frances Grimes, May 14, 1802.
Davis, Elijah, to Elizabeth Brittingham, April 27, 1800.
Day, Horatio, to Martha Dunnington, May 18, 1815.
DeButts, Richard, to Louisa Dulaney, Apr. 25, 1812.
DeKrafft, F. C., to Harriet Scott, Feb. 13, 1812.
DeNeale, George, to Mary Patten, July 3, 1796.
Denett, Aaron, to Eliza Mark, July 11, 1814.
Detterly, Michael, to Mary Coones, April 1, 1804.
Devann, Jonathan, to Becca Jains, Jan. 7, 1792.
DeVaughan, Samuel, to Anna Glasgow, Aug., 1794.
Dick, David, to Sarah Ann Posey, Sept. 18, 1810.
Dixon, John, to Mary Jura, April 14, 1805.
Dolphin, Swan, to Rebecca Carne, April 3, 1790.
Doring, James, to Jane Vaughan, Jan. 7, 1793.
Dorsay, Miles, to Sinah Molan, Oct., 1792.
Dougherty, Arthur, to Rebecca Smith, June 29, 1801.
Dougherty, James, to Nelly St. George, 1793.
Douglas, Daniel, to Charlotte Orme, Aug. 28, 1795.
Douglas, James, to Eliza Kincaid, Nov. 17, 1812.
Douglas, John Wallace, to Mary Moxley, April 3, 1791.
Doutylies, John Lame, to Ann Cameron, Sept., 1794.
Dove, John, to Nancy Grant, July 7, 1795.
Dowdall, John, to Margaret Stokely, April 23, 1804.
Doyle, Ganet, to Martha Derrick, Nov. 24, 1796.
Drake, Edward, to Juliana Cazenove, Feb. 11, 1800.
Drew, Charles, to Polly Huble, Dec. 9, 1804.
Drinnen, Thomas, to Mary Taylor, Feb. 10, 1808.
Duffey, John, to Mary Deeble, Feb. 5, 1796.
Duffey, John, to Mary Kinsell, Sept. 14, 1808.
Dulaney, Walter, to Anne Farrell, June 1, 1790.
Dulaney, William, to Ann Simms, March 23, 1798.
Dunbar, Jesse, to Elizabeth Griffin, July 7, 1796.
Dunbar, Jesse, to Sarah Stricklen, Aug. 3, 1797.

Duncan, Andrew, to Anne Bellona, Sept. 9, 1797.
Duncan, Robert, to Hannah Bennett, Dec. 17, 1801.
Dunlap, John, to Elizabeth Hanna, Nov. 14, 1795.
Dunn, James, to Penelope Cayton, Oct. 21, 1810.
Dye, Reuben, to Elizabeth Turner, July 17, 1804.
Dyer, Francis, to Margaret Hunter, Mch. 18, 1813.
Dyer, Gideon, to Mary Barwell, Nov., 1793.
Dykes, Mungo, to Ann Wade, Dec. 22, 1791.

(To be continued.)

Exhibition of Preparedness in Japan

The above illustration represents a prominent feature of the Annual Fire Parade in Tokio, Japan, January 7. The purpose of the parade is to show to the Inspector General and his staff the skill and ability of the men in any position in which they might be called to act in time of fire. The bamboo ladders are held firmly on the ground by some of the men while others perform all kinds of acrobatic feats to show their "preparedness."

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REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters.

In the magazine for April, 1916, was given a record, so far as was obtainable, of the twenty-two men whose names were inscribed on one of the tablets of the Memorial Gateway, erected by the Molly Aiken Chapter at Antrim, N. H. These were the men who served from the town and died in service or whose graves could not be located. On the opposite tablet are recorded forty names of Revolutionary heroes whose graves have been located and marked. They are as follows:

James Aiken, "Deacon," born in Londonderry, N. H., June 1, 1731, was the second permanent settler in Antrim. He m Molly McFarland, who died Dec. 3, 1814, aged 78; was one of Roger's Rangers in the French War, as well as a soldier of the Revolution, and died July 27, 1817. He had: Jane; Barbara, who married John Campbell; Katherine, born Aug. 10, 1761, who married James Hopkins; Martha, who married Joseph Favor; Polly, born in 1768, married Ebenezer Kimball; James, Jr., born in 1772, who married a daughter of Hugh Orr; Peggy, born Aug. 30, 1776, who married Richard McAllister, and Nancy who died unmarried.

Abijah Barker, who married Susannah Wood, came to Antrim in 1787, and died April 22, 1847, aged 87 yrs. His wife died Oct. 28, 1840, aged 80 years.

Peter Barker, born in Methuen, Mass., May 26, 1756, who married Dec. 13, 1781, Sally Wood, who died in 1843, aged 88 years, came to Antrim in 1789, where he died May 23, 1829. He had: Samuel, born 1783, who married Polly; Hannah, born 1786, who married Daniel McIlvin; Peter, born 1789, who married Maria D. Marsh; Isaac, born 1791, who married first Nabby Taylor, and second, Abigail Nesmith; Thomas, born 1793, who married first Nancy Taylor; and second, Pamelia; Moody Morse, born 1795, who married Nancy Bixby; and Sally, born 1797, who married Asa Bond.

Joseph Boyd, "Deacon," with his wife Mary McKeen, came to Antrim in 1774, where he signed the Association Test. He died Dec. 20, 1816, aged 64 yrs. and she died May 3, 1828, aged 73 years.

Thomas Knowles Breed born in Sudbury, Mass., April 10, 1761, married Polly Keyes of Chelmsford, Mass., Dec. 15, 1791, and died Feb. 4, 1846; his wife died in 1869, aged 99 years. He had: Polly, born Aug. 11, 1792; Thomas K., born April 4, 1794, married Persis Knowlton; Henry K., born June 3, 1796, married Barbary Favor; Thaddeus B., born Nov. 29, 1798; Jeremiah, born June 24, 1801, married Achsah Moore; Lucy L., born July 15, 1804, married Jesse Richardson; Roxanna, born Nov. 29, 1806, married Otis Smith; James C., born Oct. 12, 1810, married Elizabeth Brown; Mary, born Nov. 29, 1813, married Isaac Barrett, and Thaddeus B., born March 3, 1816.

Thomas Brown married Belinda Holmes of Francestown, and died Nov. 2, 1847, aged 85 years. His wife died Feb. 3, 1833, aged 64 years.

Daniel Buswell married Ede Bidwell of Methuen, Mass., and came to Antrim from Bradford, Mass., in 1791. He died in 1859, aged 96 years. His wife was born Jan. 13, 1770, and died in her hundredth year.

Samuel Caldwell, born Newburyport, Mass., in 1756, married Eleanor Paige (who died March 12, 1837, aged 77 years), and came to Antrim from Weare, N. H., in 1788. He died Dec. 4, 1835, aged 79 years. He had: John, who married Mary Cleaves; Samuel; Betsey, who married Robert Forsaith; Sarah, born Feb. 15, 1792, who married James Hopkins; Elenor, born July 24, 1794, who married Aaron Kimball; Hannah, born Mch. 25, 1796, who married Ebenezer Stevens; and Frances, born Sept. 20, 1801.

William Carr came to Antrim from Goffstown, N. H., in 1787. He married Ann Boyce of Bedford, N. H., who died Dec. 29, 1849, aged 93 years, and died Mch. 18, 1840, aged 83 years.

Isaac Cochran, "Deacon," born in Londonderry, N. H., April 23, 1742, married Oct. 28, 1765, Ruth Hopkins, who died Apr. 11, 1816, aged 73 years. He moved to Antrim Mch. 10, 1784, where he died Aug. 21, 1825.

Lemuel Curtis of Amherst, N. H., came to Antrim in 1784 with his wife, Mary Smith, who died June 18, 1821, aged 68 years. He died June 23, 1837, in Windsor, N. H.

Stephen Curtis, brother of Lemuel, was born in 1755; married first Abigail Small, and second Nov. 12, 1789, Bridget Smith, who was born May 9, 1762. He had: Stephen, born Feb. 16, 1778, married Lydia McClintock; Sarah, born Mch. 10, 1780, who married Jonathan Buck; Nabby; Abigail; Levi, who married Anna Curtis; Benjamin; Nancy, who married James Prince, and Lettice, who married William Miller.

Samuel Dinsmore, born in Londonderry, 1756, came to Antrim in 1778. He married first Sarah Dunlap of Antrim, who died Sept.

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3, 1790, in the 27th year of her age, married second Mary Parke of Windham, N. H., and died Oct. 31, 1822. His ch all by his second wife, were: Sarah, born May 2, 1795, who married Thomas Holmes; John, born 1797, who died young, as did Alexander; Annis, born 1800, married John Carr; Silas, born 1802, who married Clarissa Copeland; Margaret who died unmarried; Barnabas, born Sept. 17, 1806, who married Ann Bowen; Samuel, who died unmarried; Mary, born Sept. 22, 1810, who married Jonas W. Tuttle; and Alice, born 1812, who married Solomon Griffin.

John Duncan, born in Londonderry Mch. 3, 1734, came to Antrim Sept. 20, 1773. He married first his cousin, Mary Duncan, Dec. 10, 1762, who died Sept. 20, 1800, aged 63 years, and he married second Ann Seaton of Amherst, N. H., who died Oct. 4, 1834, aged 75 years. He died Feb. 14, 1823.

Zaccheus Fairbanks, born in Framingham, Mass., Mch. 22, 1759, maried first March 3, 1779, Mary Brinley by whom he had: Zaccheus, bapt. Aug. 15, 1779; Nancy, bapt. May 27, 1780, married first Major Barzillai Banister and second Solomon Estey; Polly, who d.y., and Thomas, born June 17, 1783, who married Mary Law. He married second Martha Gates by whom he had seven children: Mary, born April 23, 1787, married Solomon Rhodes and d.s.p.; Catherine born Mch. 20, 1789, who married Robert Duncan; Dexter, b 1790 and Samuel, b 1793, both of whom died unmarried; Clarissa, born Oct. 4, 1794, who married Nathaniel Nichols; Charles, born Sept. 15, 1796, who married Maria Parker; and Curtis, born Nov. 13, 1798, who died unmarried. According to the Fairbanks Genealogy he is said to have married a third time and had five more children; but the town records say that the second wife, Martha Gates, was born Apr. 8, 1766, and died May 21, 1853, and that she was the mother of the five children above mentioned—Woodbury, born Oct. 31, 1800, who married Meriam Wilcox; Susannah, born 1802, who died young; Lucinda, born Mch. 30, 1804, who married Josiah Duncan; William E., born April 17, 1806, who married Hannah Coburn; and Abigail, born June 16, 1808, who married W. W. Coburn. Zaccheus died Jan. 27, 1845, in Antrim to which town he moved in 1798.

George Gates, born Framingham, Mass., Aug. 8, 1753, married Hannah Barrett of Marlboro, Mass., who died Mch. 28, 1834, aged 84 years. He was at the Lexington Alarm and also at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Came from Framingham to Antrim in 1880, where he died Dec. 13, 1844 or 5. He had: Polly, born Dec. 9, 1789, who married John Hutchinson; Patty, born July 23, 1791, who married Timothy Hills; and Charles, a soldier of the War of 1812, who married Elizabeth C. Cummings.

Alexander Gregg, born in Londonderry, Feb. 9, 1755, came to Antrim in 1785 and Dec. 28, 1786, married Sarah Adams of Londonderry, who died Mch. 9, 1839, aged 79 years. He died April 1, 1830, and had: William, born Oct. 12, 1787, who married Sophia Weston; Mary, born June 26, 1789, who married Stephen Danforth; Dr. James Adams, born Jan., 1790 or 91, who married first Sarah Wallace and second Priscilla Glidden; Elizabeth, born July 15, 1793, who married Thomas Carr; Thomas, born Jan. 18, 1795, who married Martha Parker; Sarah, born Feb. 7, 1797, who married John G. Flint; and Jane, born Aug. 28, 1800, who married Jeremiah Hills.

Noah Hardy, "Deacon," born at Hollis, N. H., Sept. 17, 1758, married in 1787 Sarah Spofford (1765-1850) and died at Antrim Dec. 21, 1835. They had: Noah, born Sept. 16, 1789, married first Jerusha Kimball, and second Dolly Hubbard; Betsy, who married Ezra Prescott; Sally, born 1791, who married David Ames, Jr.; David, born about 1797, who married Sally Farwell; Hannah, who married Benjamin Buckminster; Silas, born 1799, who married Abigail Farley; and Lois, who married Henry Kelsey.

Josiah Herrick, born in 1762, came to Antrim in 1807 with his first wife, Esther Tarbell of Hudson, N. H. March 16, 1841, he married second, Fannie Howard, and died April 8, 1853. All of his children died in childhood.

James Hopkins came to Antrim in 1783 and married first, in 1788, Katherine Aiken, who died Sept. 6, 1820. He married second his cousin, Mrs. Jennett Cleaves, May 4, 1823, and died Jan. 2, 1842, in the 84th year of his age.

Pitman Howard, came to Antrim about 1800 with his wife, who was the mother of all his children. After her death he married Fannie Stevens of Mont Vernon, N. H., and died Aug. 29, 1830, aged 83 years.

Hugh Jameson came to Antrim from Londonderry in 1777 with his wife, Margaret Steele, and died there Aug. 17, 1795. His widow died at the home of her son in New Hudson, N. Y., in June, 1848, aged 95 years.

Thomas Jameson, brother of Hugh, came to Antrim in 1783 with his first wife, Mary Steele, the mother of his children. She died June 5, 1831, aged 71 years, and he married second June 28, 1832, Mrs. Mary (Baldwin) Kendall, and died June 12, 1837, aged 78 years. He had: John, born July 6, 1785, who married Mary Pierce; Margaret, born May 16, 1787, who married Zenas Temple; Thomas, born Mch. 17, 1789, who married Nancy Cochran; James, born Mch. 25, 1791, who married Dorcas Cleaves; Andrew, born Feb. 6, 1793, who married Louisa Thippen; Ann, born Oct. 30, 1794, who married Robert H. Cleaves; Hugh, born Aug. 18, 1796, who married Sophia

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Cummings; Mary, born Aug. 16, 1798, who married first John Hosley and second Thomas Preston; and Alexander, born Jan. 15, 1800, who married first Lucinda Averell and second Nancy J. Bell.

David McClure, born in Goffstown, N. H., in 1758, married Martha Wilson of Londonderry, N. H., and came to Antrim in 1784, where he died May 24, 1835. Martha died Jan. 18, 1847, aged 86 years. They had: Manley W., who married Martha M. Page; and Cyrus, who married Nancy E. Davison, possibly others.

John McCoy, born in Windham, N. H. (or Londonderry, N. H.), in 1750, married first Margaret Boyd in 1780, by whom he had John, Jr., who married Hannah Taylor. She died Apr. 4, 1817, aged 63 years and he married Mrs. Mary (Hutchins) Hartwell of Hillsborough, N. H., and died Jan. 9, 1823.

Robert McIlvaine, born in Windham, N. H., Sept. 19, 1748, married Jane McAdams Dec. 30, 1773, and came to Antrim in 1785. He signed the Ass. Test in Windham in 1776 and died March 27, 1833. His wife died Feb. 17, 1833, aged 82 years.

Daniel Nichols, "Deacon," came to Antrim in 1774; married Mary Densmore Dec. 29, 1785, and died Mch. 3, 1812, aged 58 years.

Lemuel Paige, who signed the Ass. Test in Weare, N. H., came from there to Antrim in 1793. He married first Betsey Brown, who died in Weare in 1785, and married second Mrs. Phebe (Sargent) Green, who died in 1833. He died Nov. 13, 1805, aged 53 years.

Alexander Parker, who came to Antrim from Greenfield, N. H., married about 1763 Nancy Dickey who was born June 2, 1744, and died Aug. 30, 1823. He died April 12, 1817, aged 81 years. They had: Martha, born Aug. 13, 1764, who married Daniel McNeil; David, born in 1766, who married first Martha Ramsay and second Mrs. Shearer; Alexander, born Mch. 8, 1768, who married Vashti Parker; John, born 1780, who married Margaret Aiken; Samuel, who married in 1801 Hannah Rideout; and Sabra, who married Pyam Herrick.

Benjamin Simons or Simonds came to Antrim from Mont Vernon, N. H., in 1793 with his wife, Mary (Polly) Avery or Averill. He died in 1826, aged 65 years. They had: Lucy, born Jan. 30, 1784, who married Enoch Sawyer; Polly, born May 21, 1787, who married Robert Burns; John, born May 3, 1790, who married Sally B. Preston; Sally, born Mch. 8, 1792, who married Wm. D. Atwood; Benjamin, born June 5, 1796, who married Betsy Preston; Nancy, born Feb. 24, 1798, who married Simeon Buck; Sabrina, born Feb. 25, 1803; and Mark, born 1807, who died young.

John Smith, son of William (see below), was born in Londonderry, N. H., in 1757 and married Jane Wilson. He died Jan. 12, 1826, and his widow died in 1856, aged 88 years.

William Smith, born in Ireland Feb. 9, 1715, came to Antrim in 1771 with his wife, Margaret Duncan, who died April 8, 1796, aged 67 years. He was living in Antrim (Society Land) in 1776 when he signed the Ass. Test, and died Aug. 3, 1800.

James Steele, born March, 1724, married first Peggy Ramsey, who died near the close of 1757. He married second in 1761 Mrs. Margaret (Parker) Cochran, and died Feb. 19, 1819.

Thomas Stewart came from Merrimac to Antrim in 1775 with his wife, Sarah McCauley, who died in July, 1817, aged 67 years. He died Dec. 9, 1803, aged 54 years.

Adam Templeton, who signed the Ass. Test in Windham, N. H., came from there to Antrim, his wife, Margaret Lindsay, having died in Windham April 5, 1784, aged 65 years. He lived until Sept. 13, 1795, when he died, aged 83 years.

John Thompson married first Esther Redington and came to Antrim from Beverly, Mass., in 1793. July 25, 1811, he married second Betsy Day, and died in 1842, aged 81 years.

Charles Tuttle, born in Hamilton, Mass., Mch. 11, 1749, married Feb. 20, 1771, Lucy Dodge, who was born June 10, 1749, and died in New Boston, June 9, 1843. They came to Antrim in 1796, where he died Oct. 29, 1820. They had: William T., born Feb. 1, 1773, who married Mary Woodbury; Seth, born May 4, 1783, who married Elizabeth Poland; Jedediah, born Mch. 19, 1786; Daniel, Hepsabeth and Anne, all of whom died young; Charles, born Jan. 26, 1777, who married Sarah Austin; Sarah, born Feb. 6, 1778, who married first Isaac Warden and second John Allds; and Elizabeth, who married James Tuttle.

James Walker, born 1760, married first Hannah Woodbury of New Boston, by whom he had: Alexander, who died unmarried; Benjamin; Simeon, who married Martha Ring; Jacob; James, who married Sally Curtis; and Rachel, who married Joshua E. Woodbury. James married second in 1827 Lucinda Boman (or Bowen), who was born in 1796 and died in 1865. They had: Elvira, who married John L. Tewksbury; Margaret A., who married James Towns; and Isaac, born Jan. 16, 1830, who married Nancy J. Richards. James died February 17, 1837.

Sutheric Weston, "Deacon," born in Reading, Mass., Nov. 19, 1751, married Jan. 20, 1779, Mary DeLancy, who died Aug. 4 (or 8), 1838, aged 82 years. He died May 11, 1831. They had: Rebecca, who died unmarried; Southerick, Jr., who married Sarah Stuart MacCauley; Sophia, who married William Gregg; Leonard, who married Alma Waite;

and DeLancy, who married Elizabeth Moore.

PETER WOODBURY, born in Beverly, Mass., Mch. 28, 1738, married in 1760 Elizabeth (Dodge) Rea (1735-1812) and came from Mont Vernon, N. H., about 1800 to Antrim, where he died Oct. 11, 1817. He had: Levi, born Jan. 20, 1761, who was captured on the Privateer Essex, carried prisoner to England, where he died; Jesse, born Oct. 22, 1762 or 3, who married Abigail Boutwell (1766-1862); Peter, who was baptized Jan. 11, 1767; Elizabeth, called Betty, baptized Feb. 12, 1769 or 70, who married Peter Jones; Hannah, baptized Feb. 24, 1771, who died young; and Mark, born Jan. 1, 1775, who died in 1828.

The Molly Aiken Chapter has also prepared a list of Death Notices of Revolutionary Patriots from the files of the New Hampshire Patriot and State Gazette from 1828 to 1854, together with an index of the same. It is hoped to give extracts from these in a future issue of the magazine.

PARLIAMENTARY PUZZLES SOLVED

CORA WELLES TROW

As the time for holding the Continental Congress approaches the minds of the Chapters are turned toward the selection of delegates, and a question has been sent this department from several sources. The question is as follows: How should delegates be chosen, by appointment or election? The question hinges on the fact that in the Sixth Article of the Constitution of the National Society, D. A. R., the election of alternates is mentioned, but not that of delegates. It would seem that Sec. 5 of Article XI of the By-Laws was answer enough. It is there stated that the Chapters must elect delegates on or before March first. However, as the question has been submitted there must be some confusion in regard to this point in the minds of some of the Daughters. The point to be remembered is that the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society must be taken as a whole, and Article VI of the Constitution must be carried out in accordance with Article XI of the By-Laws. Under the Law of the United States all delegates must be elected. A person who is appointed is not a legal delegate. This is one of the many points which show the necessity of having the Constitution and By-Laws rearranged so they may read consecutively.

F. *Question.*—When a Chapter has not adopted By-Laws is it necessary for it to hold an annual election? The Chapter I have in mind is one formed by an organizing Regent.

Answer.—In Article XI, Sec. 5, of the By-Laws of the National Society it is said: "Each Chapter shall elect a Regent, Secretary, Registrar, Treasurer, other officers, and Local Board of Management, at the time of year that best suits its convenience." This plainly states that all Chapters must hold an annual election with or without By-Laws. The power to appoint Regents is given the State Regents or Organizing Secretary General in such States as have no State Regent, but it is distinctly stated that the Regents are only appointed for one year. Article IV, Sec. 4, National Constitution. Consequently, an annual election is necessary in this case as well as in the other. Under the Constitution and By-Laws of the Natioal Society each Chapter must hold an annual election, irrespective of how the Chapter was formed.

L. *Question.*—When does a committee terminate its existence? Can it extend over an annual meeting, or does the annual meeting terminate the existence of all committees?

Answer.—A committee must terminate with the administration under which it was appointed. It cannot project into a new administration. If an organization changes its administration annually, then all committees terminate at the annual meeting. This is the case with all Chapters of the D. A. R., as they elect their officers and Board of Management annually. If the administration extends over more than one year, as is the case with the National Society, D. A. R., then a committee would not necessarily terminate with the annual meeting, i. e., the Congress. The question of the appointees of one administration holding over into a new administration was decided by the Congress of the United States at the time of the election of Thomas Jefferson as President.

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WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

"If ever the time comes when women shall come together simply and purely for the benefit of mankind it will be a power such as the world has never before known."—*Matthew Arnold.*

(Owing to the number of chapter reports awaiting publication the Editor has been obliged to omit a great many interesting descriptions of social affairs, or matters of local interest. The desire of the individual chapter or its members has to be sacrificed for the good of the whole. If the chapter historian will remember that there are over fifteen hundred chapters in existence; that this Department is not established for the purpose of publishing an annual report—that should be sent to the State Regent—but to record work which may be of value for other chapters; and that all reports should be written on only one side of the paper, and if possible be typewritten, it will greatly facilitate mattters. The reports are arranged alphabetically according to states and alphabetically according to chapters in the states.)

Eschscholtzia Chapter (Los Angeles, Calif.) is enjoying a prosperous year with Mrs. Wm. H. Dudley as Regent, and a record to date of 204 members. The year has been marked by a special interest in philanthropic work, a delightful reception in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. John C. Lynch, on November 9, 1916, and by the presentation with appropriate ceremonies, to the City of Los Angeles on July 4, 1916, of a tablet marking the site of Fort Moore, corner of North Broadway and Fort Monroe streets, Los Angeles.

A boulder of gray granite from Pacoima canyon was selected, and rough hewn to dimensions approximately three feet high, two thick, and two and a half wide, on which was riveted a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:

Boulder Erected by Eschscholtzia Chapter

Fort Moore established on this site by General John C. Fremont in 1847. First celebration of the Fourth of July in California held here July 4, 1847. Erected by Eschscholtzia Chapter, D. A. R., July 4, 1916.

The January meeting was of special interest, and devoted to the subject of historical landmarks. Mrs. A. C. Forbes, State Chairman of the Old Trails Road Committee, took as her subject two verses from the Bible: *"Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy forefathers have set up,"* and *"Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's landmarks."* She spoke especially of the Franciscan Missions in California, of which there were at one time twenty-one. Three of these have disappeared altogether; four are in ruins; four are in partial repair, and ten are in a good state of preservation, having been restored by the Roman Catholic Church with the exception of Sonoma, which the state has made into a museum, and as such, has expended $5,000 on its restoration. Other landmarks referred to were Colton Hall, Monterey, where the first Constitutional Convention met in California; El Molino Viejo, the first grist mill built in Los Angeles Co.; and many first houses in different localities built by Americans. Perhaps the most interesting of all is the ranch house of Cahuenga where Gen. John C. Fremont and Gen. Andres Pico

signed the Treaty of Cahuenga January 13, 1847, whereby California became a United States province. The house which is a heap of adobe lies about three miles northwest of Hollywood. It is the ambition of Mrs. Forbes to have the state purchase the site, rebuild the house and establish a park to be known as the Fremont-Pico Park, whose name would continually bring to the mind the patriotic deeds of that great general, John C. Fremont.

MRS. E. A. FARRINGTON,
Historian.

Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter (West Hartford, Conn.) dedicated and presented to its town February 27, 1917, a handsome library as a memorial to Dr. Noah Webster, the great lexicographer, who was born in 1758 in West Hartford and lived in that place (then a part of Hartford, Conn.) until he entered Yale University in 1774.

The dedication took place in the afternoon at 3 o'clock and was opened with prayer, followed by a brief address of greeting by the Regent and Chairman of the Building Committee, Mrs. William P. Barber, which was responded to by Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Vice President General Mrs. George Maynard Minor and State Regent Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel.

Open house was kept until the evening session at 8 o'clock, when the library was formally presented to the town by the Regent on behalf of the Chapter, and was accepted by A. C. Sternberg on behalf of the town.

The idea of a memorial to Noah Webster in the form of a town library originated with the West Hartford Grange in 1899, when an attempt was made to raise $50,000. The project was too big for the place and the times, and after a few years the matter was dropped. In 1906 Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, D. A. R., many of the members of which were interested in the matter originally, took up the project and appropriated $200 as a nucleus for the fund for such a purpose, and in January, 1907, the Chapter asked for general contributions. November 30, 1909, a mass meeting was held in the town hall and the following month Mrs. Mary J. Shepard gave a lot for the site. From that time the memorial was assured although it required five years more to raise the $25,000 thought necessary. Upon staking out the lot for the erection of the building it was found the lot was inadequate for the building planned, and after conferences with the town a splendid lot was given by the town located within the civic square. The building was started in July, 1915, and the cornerstone was laid with appropriate exercises October 5, 1915.

The building is of red brick with marble trimmings, and is of the up-to-date combined Colonial and Carnegie type.

Webster Memorial Library

The first floor is located well above grade, and there are two entrances from the outside of the building leading down a few steps into the assembly hall which extends the length of the building, is well lighted and has a seating capacity of 200. This hall will be available for society meetings, and according to the deed, provides a home for the Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, D. A. R.

The interior decorations of the building are simple, following out the Colonial

style of the exterior. The plaster is painted white with blue trimmings, and the woodwork is finished in cherry. There are two Colonial fireplaces which have been equipped with Colonial furnishings by the Women's Literary Club of West Hartford.

The capacity of the library is 20,000 volumes, and already 10,000 volumes have been secured.

MRS. ROY C. WEBSTER.

Martha Washington Chapter (District of Columbia) has been deeply interested in the movement for the preservation of historic spots, with recent efforts devoted to the restoration of the milestones on the boundary lines as originally surveyed by Gen. Washington within which to locate the National Capital. To our Chapter the pleasure was given of erecting a suitable fence protecting Milestone No. 6, on which is placed a marker. This stone is the sixth one from the eastern point of the original square forming the District on the line running southwest to the southern point. It is located on a farm that lies partly within the District but most of it, known as the Barnaby tract of land, is situated in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

In associating greater historical importance with this event, a search of the records reveals the fact that the land itself furnishes a chapter from the Revoutionary period to surround the stone with added value. Several thousand acres of land bordering on the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers and extending eastward into what is now Prince Georges County, was in possession of Rev. Henry Addison as early as 1663, by original grant from England. He was an Episcopal Clergyman of the English Church. His estate was divided into various "manors" under names still familiar in their application to smaller portions of later surveys. The tory sentiments of the Addison landowners caused these manors to be confiscated in the overthrow of British rule, but after independence was declared the greater part of the estate was restored to them, and down to the present time some of this property is held in the family name of Addison, direct descendants of the first settler.

MARY J. MILLIGAN,
Historian.

Mary Washington Chapter (Washington, D. C.) held its twenty-fifth anniversary at the Washington Club under the auspices of the Charter Members and Local Board. It was a remarkable occasion, this Chapter being the third organized in the National Society, the first and largest in the District, and the mother of many District Chapters. It was natural that the Charter members were women of prominence, and that evening the front seats were reserved for them. There have been twelve National officers elected from this Chapter, and many have led in debate on the vital questions in the National Congress that has so wisely guided us until now we number nearly one hundred thousand.

Our first Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, became blind in our service, and was a remarkable woman; she has passed on and also Mrs. Marguerite Dickens, Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston and Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch; and for these noble women the Chapter offers a prayer in memoriam every year. It was a singular coincidence that our first Regent, Miss Janet E. Richards, was the secretary of the first preliminary meetings twenty-five years ago. She brought the original notes and selected the most interesting motions, and as she read them, so vividly did she portray the characters of the objectors that those who were familiar with the early days recognized the speakers. She showed that even then before organization, when Parliamentary ruling was unfamiliar to most women, the aspirants for recognition were ready with points of order and objections to rulings. One lady being so anxious that resolutions should be legal said she kept a lawyer in the home. (It was her husband.) The

decisions of these preliminary meetings have been the foundation for other Chapters in the District. This same spirit of combativeness is shown at the Congress to this day.

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood told in her naive manner her doubt of joining a Chapter after she had attended the preliminary meeting, fearing it would not be harmonious.

The State Regent, Mrs. Brumbaugh, brought greetings from the District Chapters; Miss Virginia Miller, Miss Dorinda Rogers, former Regents, and Mrs. Tittman, Miss McBlair, former National officers, made brief remarks. The Local Board suggested a silver offering, and as the dollars fell in the silver basket letters and regrets were read from former members.

It was fortunate to have with us Miss Virginia Miller, who has represented the Chapter at every Congress since it was organized; Miss Aline Solomons, who as Librarian General, led us to victory when the Chapter raised a fund to endow the library in Continental Hall and Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, our able Vice Regent and former State Regent, who aided in every way to make the anniversary a success. These ladies and other active members have kept up the standard of the Chapter by their personality and patriotic labors for the good of the order.

It will long be remembered as a reminiscent evening and an inspiration to continue the noble work. The social hour was enjoyed by members and guests, and the refreshments were served in the ample rooms of the club.

(Mrs. Sanders) SARAH HALL JOHNSTON.

Atlanta Chapter (Atlanta, Ga.), is the oldest Chapter in Georgia, and the second in age in the National Order. The Chapter celebrated its 25th birthday April 15, 1916, when the then Regent, Mrs. Bates Block, gave an elegant reception at her home in honor of this event.

May 10, 1916, is notable in the history of the Chapter. At this time there was unveiled, with interesting exercises, the fountain given by Mrs. Joseph Madison High in honor of the Atlanta Chapter to the City of Atlanta. This memorial so generously erected by Mrs. High, stands at the junction of Peachtree and Fifteenth streets. The inscription upon the base of this memorial reads:

"In honor of the Atlanta Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Founded in 1891 by Miss Junia McKinley and Mrs. Martha Berrien Duncan. Erected by Mrs. Joseph Madison High, Regent, 1916."

The chief historical work of the Chapter during the past year is the compilation of a lineage book for publication. It is intended to cover the history of the Chapter, reports from all Regents and the lineage of each Chapter member. The work is well under way, and the committee having it in charge is making careful effort for accuracy in all reports and statements to be embodied in the book.

The historical work of the year embraces several valuable papers that follow the State Historical Program. The Chapter also gives prize medal essays to certain schools in Atlanta (the object being the stimulation of interest in Revolutionary History), also a scholarship in Washington Seminary, Atlanta. Mrs. Howard H. McCall, a member of Atlanta Chapter, is State Regent, and Mrs. Chas. Rice is the newly elected Regent of the Atlanta Chapter.

(Miss) ALICE BAXTER,
Historian.

Fort Early Chapter (Cordele, Georgia), though only three years of age, has accomplished much. The year 1916 just closing, has indeed been a full year, marked with many beautiful milestones of patriotic endeavor. March first the Chapter issued a history of Crisp County, beautifully illustrated and handsomely bound; July Fourth, an electric American flag was presented to the City of Cordele, and unveiled with brilliant ceremonies. A feature of this occasion was

Crisp County, Ga., Court House

an imposing preparedness parade. Taking part in the program was our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Howard McCall. This is the first electric flag, so far as we know, ever presented to a city by D. A. R. This handsome National emblem floats from the dome of the county court house, and is a joy and an inspiration to old and young alike. October first Fort Early introduced Saturday morning pictures for the children at local motion picture house. This undertaking has met with signal success, and we feel that its value cannot be estimated. The pictures are all selected by a committee from the Chapter, and are entertaining, instructive and uplifting.

Old Blackshear Trail, Leading to Fort Early, Ga.

October the twelfth came the crowning event of the fall for the Chaper, when two beautiful memorials at Old Fort Early site were unveiled.

Among the Chapter's distinguished guests for this occasion was our gifted Vice President General from Georgia, Mrs. S. M. Foster, who made an inspiring address. Old Fort Early (for which our Chapter was named) was a stockade fort built especially for Indian warfare, by the fierce Indian fighter, Gen. David Blackshear, and used by him throughout the Indian War of 1812, and again by Gen. Andrew Jackson during the Seminole uprising of 1818. This historic site is a beautiful place, the old breastworks forming a perfect amphitheatre with "Memorial Spring" in the center. It was at Fort Early that the last attack ever made upon the whites of South Georgia by the Indians was successfully repelled. The large boulder marking the site where the old blockhouse fort stood is of Georgia granite, with heavy bronze plate bearing this inscription: *"This boulder marks the site of Old Fort Early, erected by Gen. David Blackshear during War of 1812, afterwards used by Gen. Jackson in 1818. Erected by Fort Early Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1916."*

"Memorial Spring" is built of Georgia marble, and bears this inscription: *"'Memorial Spring.' In honor of Capt. Leigh and Private Samuel Loftis, brave American soldiers, killed by 'Red Stick' Indians as they crossed Cedar Creek just below Fort Early in an attempt to convey provisions to Gen. Jackson's Army encamped at Fort Early. Erected by Fort Early Chapter, Daughters American Revolution, 1916."*

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Memorial Spring at Fort Early Site

Fort Early Chapter has presented to the pupils of the grammar schools of Cordele this fall for literary work, four medals in the form of small gold enameled American flags, and to the high school pupils for same work, a handsome gold piece.

The Chapter obtained for 1916-1917 twelve splendid gift scholarships amounting altogether to $767.00.

Fort Early Chapter is composed of zealous, patriotic women, imbued with an earnest desire to advance every department of work for which our splendid organization stands sponsor.

Mrs. E. M. Espy,
Regent.

Gov. John Milledge Chapter (Dalton, Ga.) marked during the last year one of the most historic houses in this state—the Vann house. It stands on a slightly rising eminence overlooking the village of Spring Place, and was built for a residence by Joseph Vann, a chief of the Cherokees. It is in a good state of preservation, is built of brick, and is two full stories high with basement and attic. It is said to have been built of brick brought from Savannah, Ga., on the backs of ponies. This tradition is borne out by the fact that workmen employed to attach the Chapter marker discovered that the bricks were originally cream color. This brought an investigation from which it was ascertained that the brick could not have been made in this section because of the color and also the quality of the material in their composition.

Two tall outside chimneys are well preserved and of great thickness. The cornice around the building has cornice brackets with rosettes of carved wood between, not one of which is missing. This cornice has been pierced in places so that guns could be inserted and the building defended.

The entrances, both back and front, are pure colonial with large double doors, above which are fan-shaped transoms of clear glass.

As you enter the wide, high-ceilinged hall which extends the full length of the building you see the spiral stairway, apparently unsupported, a wonderful architectural achievement.

Under the broad windows are what were once cunningly hidden secret places for hiding valuables, but the openings are now closed with boards.

On the left as you enter is a large room with a wonderfully carved wood mantel of unique construction and design. The cellar, or basement, is an interesting place, and contains three rooms, one of which has no door, the only openings being small windows which, it is said, originally had iron bars.

There is a tradition that when Chief Vann was paid the share of money that was due his tribe for their lands by the United States Government he never divided with them, and for this reason was killed by members of his tribe, the secret of what became of the money dy-

Rondelet Used by Benoni Gillett, Revolutionary Soldier

ing with him. It is said that his wife had told her own people before his death that she had requested him not to disclose to her the hiding place of the money for fear the Indians might come in his absence and torture her and force her to reveal it. The belief is so general that the money was hidden by the chief and never found that fortune hunters have repeatedly dug over every foot of ground around the house searching for it.

Just before the removal of the Indians west, they had become so hostile to their white neighbors that Georgia State troops were sent to Spring Place and their headquarters were at the Vann house. Here it was that John Howard Payne—author of "Home-Sweet-Home"—arrested on the charge of inciting the Indians to resist removal was brought, tried and exonerated by the Georgia authorities.

In the land lottery, conducted by the State of Georgia for the disposal of the Cherokee lands, it seemed that the Vann lot was quite a prize, and contentions arose about its possession. There was quite a battle in the house and blood was shed, but so far as known, no one was killed.

MRS. WARREN R. DAVIS,
Historian.

Abraham Lincoln Chapter (Lincoln, Ill.) held a most interesting meeting in October, 1916. Early reminiscences were given by the Real Daughter, Mrs. Wodeski, in her usual entertaining and sprightly manner; the Chapter decided in connection with the year's study "History of Illinois" to assist in tracing and marking the route over which Abraham Lincoln traveled while in his younger days attending court in the old Eighth Judicial District, comprising the eighteen counties in the central part of the state, of which Logan County is one.

The pleasant surprise of the afternoon was the appearance of Miss Jessie Dean Gillett, with her rare souvenir of the Revolution; and as each member enjoyed and appreciated the privilege of handling the well-preserved relic, each face expressed reverence and also gratitude to the owner for the opportunity given.

This was an oak Rondelet or canteen carried in the Revolutionary War by Benoni Gillett, son of Capt. Zaccheus Gillett, who turned out at the Lexington Alarm and also served in 1776 in the militia for the defense of New York.

Benoni Gillett was born July 23, 1760, enlisted at Farmington, Conn., in Baldwin's Militia Regiment and served in the Burgoyne campaign. He married Phoebe Dean October 16, 1783, and lived

at Fair Haven, now New Haven, Conn., at the time of his application for pension, and died there.

The Rondelet, or canteen, was given to his son, John Dean Gillett, who emigrated to Illinois in 1834; and his son, now living at the age of eighty-eight years, John D. Gillett, of Colorado Springs, Col., presented it to its present owner, Miss Jessie Dean Gillett, who, with two other great grand-daughters of Benoni Gillett, are members of the Chapter, and were present at the meeting.

MATILDA PARKER GILLESPIE,
(Mrs. David) *Historian.*

Fort Armstrong Chapter (Rock Island, Ill.) together with the Mary Little Deere Chapter of Moline, Ill., and the Hannah Caldwell Chapter of Davenport, Iowa, joined in celebrating the centennial of the establishment of Fort Armstrong, on the island of Rock Island, Ill. The cornerstone of the blockhouse was formally dedicated in May 10, 1916, the hundredth anniversary of the establishing of the fort as a U S. Government outpost against the Indians. This fort measured 270 feet on each side, and was protected at each corner by a blockhouse. One of these blockhouses has been reconstructed, as faithfully as possible—each log representing the personal contribution of a pioneer family of the community—and its completion was celebrated at the centennial celebration, June 18-24, 1916. At that time Mrs. Butterworth, Vice President General from Illinois, representing the National Society, gave a short address; and the State Regents of Illinois and Minnesota brought greetings. On a prominent point east of the blockhouse stands the handsome monument erected some years since by the Fort Armstrong Chapter, and serves to call attention to this spot of the thousands who daily pass by.

(Mrs.) MARY B. MONTGOMERY,
Historian.

Springfield Chapter (Springfield, Ill.) received at its October meeting the gift of an Illinois State Flag. This beautiful gift was made by Mrs. J. Sidney Burnett of Chicago, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Sarah M. Leaverton, wife of R. L. McGuire, for many years an enthusiastic and interested member who was called away December 3, 1915. The flag will be treasured in loving remembrance of her in whose memory it was given.

L. SINGLETON MILLER, *Historian.*

Francis Vigo Chapter (Vincennes, Ind.) has been working for seven years to preserve and restore the William Henry Harrison House in Vincennes, built in 1804, one of the real spots which is of historical significance to the Northwest Territory. On the lawn on front of the mansion Tecumseh held his "powwow" with General William Henry Harrison. Finally, on October 17, 1916, the Vincennes Water Company, who had bought the property for settling tanks, offered it to the Francis Vigo Chapter for $2,000, much below what it had cost them. A committee, called the Harrison House Committee, was immediately appointed, and started on a campaign for raising the required amount. Aided by contributions from individuals and organizations in Maryland, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Texas and Vermont, as well as from every part of the State of Indiana, the deed was recently signed, and the Francis Vigo Chapter became the proud owners of this mansion, called by one "The White House of the Northwest Territory," and by another, "A second Mt. Vernon."

The mansion stands several hundred feet from the banks of the Wabash River, facing the south. The west side of the house, which does not show in the picture, is a curved wall, making that side of the Council Chamber more beautiful and unusual. It is built of brick, with a basement in which are the servants' quarters, and each room has an old-fashioned fireplace. The woodwork is wal-

Hall and Staircase in William Henry Harrison's House

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William Henry Harrison House, Vincennes, Ind.

nut, and above the entrance door, window glass is placed in an open fan-shaped manner according to the style of that day. The whole house is substantially built, and the rooms are commodious. In one of the slats of an inside shutter, in a room on the main floor, is a bullet hole which was the result of a bullet being fired by an Indian, which he aimed at the Governor who was walking the floor with his baby boy in his arms. There are twenty-one rooms in the mansion, and also an attic, where may be seen the rafters put together with wooden nails; and from the windows of which a beautiful view may be secured.

From January 16, 1916, to January 16, 1917, tourists to the number of 1,532 visited the mansion. In addition a Harrison House Day was held last November for parochial and public school children, and over 4,000 young minds were impressed with this visible reminder of pioneer days and were made truly thankful for the preservation of this historic place.

Yet, with all this work of local interest, the Chapter has not failed to recognize its position as a unit in the National Society; has contributed largely to Memorial Continental Hall, and last year did its full share towards swelling the Belgian Relief Fund. We have also erected in our city cemetery a monument of Italian marble over the grave of Francis Vigo, who furnished Col. Clark with the necessary expenses of the army which captured Vincennes.

MRS. FRANK W. CURTIS.

Ladies of the Lake Chapter (Spirit Lake, Iowa) unveiled, with appropriate ceremonies, August 29, 1916, a beautiful bronze tablet set in a large granite boulder upon the court house lawn. The boulder was dug from the ground a few

Site of Stockade in Dickinson Co., Ill.

feet north of the place where it now stands, and the tablet bears the following inscription:

This tablet marks the spot where the people of this community were sheltered during the Indian uprising of 1861 and 1862. Ladies of the Lake Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, dedicated to the pioneer men and women of Dickinson County, 1916.

The occasion of the unveiling was looked upon as an Old Settlers' picnic and over one thousand people were assembled, twenty-one of them being among those who sought refuge in the stockade August 29, 1862. After a picnic dinner the program was opened with the singing of "America" by the school children and the invocation by the Chaplain of the chapter. Senator L. E. Francis, son of a pioneer family, presided, and in a graphic manner told the interesting story of those early days. The State Regent, Mrs. Dixie Gebhart, gave a splendid address, setting forth the great purposes of the D. A. R., and Hon. Harvey Ingham, another son of a pioneer, described most eloquently early Iowa history. Mrs. A. M. Johnson, the regent, who had toiled unceasingly for the success of the enterprise, presented the tablet to the Pioneers of Dickinson County; the flag was drawn aside by the two oldest women present who were sheltered in the stockade fifty-four years ago, and the tablet was accepted by the County Attorney in behalf of the people of the County. Then, as the regent's little daughter hoisted the flag, a salute, the cheers of the crowd and the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" brought the happy occasion to a close.

JANET ARTHUR, *Historian.*

Frances Dighton Williams Chapter (Bangor, Maine) celebrated Washington's Birthday, and the eightieth anniversary of the birth of their first regent, Mrs. Corelli W. Simpson, with a banquet at the Colonial. Just as the guests were seated, with Mrs. Simpson as the guest of honor, and Mrs. Addie L. Harvey, the present regent, at her right hand, a herald announced that very distinguished visitors had arrived to do honor to the occasion; and as they came in with slow and stately step their names were called. They were George Washington, with Martha Washington on his arm; Mr. Lawrence Washington, escorting Betty Fairfax; Alexander Hamilton, with Mrs. John Jay, and the Marquis de Lafayette with Miss Peggy Chew. All were in correct Colonial costumes, with wigs, ruffles, knee breeches and shoe buckles; but Martha Washington's dress was especially striking. It was of elegant flowered brocade, 200 years old, with full skirt and train. After the dinner toasts were drunk to Washington's memory, and to the hostess, Mrs. Simpson, who responded happily. Then the tables were pushed back and the Colonial guests danced a stately minuet which was so enthusiastically applauded that it was repeated. An easel and drawing paper were then set

Mrs. Lydia Wixon

up, and George Washington blindfolded the guests while each essayed to make drawings of objects unseen and unseeing. Prizes were given to the best and the worst examples, and thus ended one of the most delightful gatherings that was ever enjoyed by the chapter.

Koussinoc Chapter (Augusta, Maine) celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of their Real Daughter, Mrs. Lydia Wixon, at the home of her niece, Mrs. G. P. Ellis, Sept. 1, 1916. Her father, John Rollins, was a member of Washington's bodyguard, and many are the interesting incidents she has told the chapter which were related to her by her father. Three of her sons fought in the Civil War, thereby continuing the patriotism. Koussinoc Chapter is justly proud of her.

The chapter is particularly active this year in Child Welfare work, having given a big whist party when $150 was cleared, to be used for caring for a bright, interesting girl of fifteen years, who lost both feet in an auto accident. The Chapter has accepted her as its special work, sending a teacher to her three times a week, who will train her in some special branch whereby she can become self-supporting.

(Mrs. E. C.) Lucie Gookin Carll,
Historian.

Old York Chapter (York, Maine). dedicated July 22, 1916, a boulder and tablet to commemorate the bravery and sacrifice of the Minute Men of York in the seven years' war for independence

Boulder Erected by Old York Chapter, Maine

fought against England. The boulder was placed near the Congregational Church at York Village and the ceremonies were witnessed by a large number of summer residents in addition to the townspeople. Mrs. M. W. Truesdell, Regent of the Old York Chapter, was in charge of the exercises of the afternoon, which included addresses by the State Regent,

Mrs. C. W. Steele, and Capt. John Dennett, as well as by herself. The following inscription appears on the tablet:

From this spot, April 21, 1775, marched 63 Minute Men, the first from Maine to answer the call to arms in the War of the Revolution. Erected by Old York Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1916.

(Mrs. C. A.) EDITH R. NASON,
Historian.

Shiawassee Chapter (Owosso, Mich.), organized Nov. 7, 1907, has continued its patriotic work during the past year. Michigan Day, January 26, was observed as always with a fitting program, and Thanksgiving Day, 1916, a ball was given in the fine, new armory, the proceeds going to make up a Christmas box for the soldiers of Co. H, of the 33d Regiment, and for the Infirmary. A fund has also been set aside for a reception to be given in their honor on their return to their homes.

The State Regent, Mrs. William Henry Wait, was the guest of the chapter December 6, 1916, and her splendid address was an inspiration to all and better and broader work will be the result, without doubt. This was followed by a tea and social hour. The chapter work shows enthusiasm and on the threshold of the new year bids fair to produce better results than ever before.

(Miss) LENA ESTELLE GREGORY,
Historian.

Henry County Chapter (Windsor, Mo.) has had an interesting and successful year. At the State Conference in October, 1916, the chapter won the two prizes—beautiful Missouri flags—given for the best Scrap Book of County history and for the best Missouri Day program. We have given prizes in the public schools to the pupils making the best illustrated books of Missouri history; have placed slides of our Flag in colors, with the Flag Salute, in the moving picture shows of the town and have started a movement towards having our cemetery monuments preserve the personal records of the deceased—so far as it may be of value historically—and the family lineages—so far as may be known to a certainty—that valuable records may be made as enduring as stone and metal can make them in the parks of our silent dead. The annual celebration on February 22, 1917, was a Colonial party, and a great success. As the chapter regent has been made State Chairman of the Committee on the Military Road passing from St. Louis across the state, we hope at an early date to place markers of granite along the route.

(Mrs. C. A.) MARTHA STARK DRAPER,
Regent.

Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chapter (Woodsville, N. H.) is in a prosperous condition, and has over forty members under the leadership of Mrs. E. A. Sargent, Regent. February 1st we held an "out of date" evening and the costumes and millinery worn reminded one of the Museum at Washington in the section given to costumes of the former "First Ladies of the Land." The refreshments, served in a style long forgotten, consisted of molasses ginger bread, doughnuts, many of them braided, coffee and sweet cider; all the dishes used were of antique style; the music furnished was sung in our grandmothers' days; the rooms were lighted by candles in ancient candle sticks of various sizes and styles and the whole affair was unique and thoroughly enjoyable.

A gavel and block made from one of the timbers of the old house occupied by Hannah Morrill Whitcher, at Glencliff, N. H., was presented to the chapter by one of our members, and will be placed beside the gun and bayonet, and we hope in the future to have a hall in which to hold our meetings and keep not only this gavel, but the gun and bayonet used by Hannah's husband during his period of service in the Revolution, and other precious relics.

Our Camp Fire Girls have done some excellent work under their Guardian, and

recently gave a play that would have done credit to persons of maturer years.

(Mrs. Melvin) MARY MERRILL MANN,
Historian.

Orange Mountain Chapter (Orange, N. J.), with a membership of 80, is happy to report a year of interesting meetings, having had good speakers, good music and a social half hour at each session. A prize of a five dollar gold piece is given in June every year to the student in each of the four high schools of "The Oranges" writing the best essay on United States history, and this year we have also contributed a fifty dollar scholarship through the Southern Educational Association. This work was ably presented to us by Mrs. J. Lowrie Bell, who told of the need of aid and co-operation from the D. A. R.

February 22d we held our annual luncheon, which as always was the "banner day," as we always have such a good time with our guests; and Sunday, February 25th, we held, as usual, our patriotic church service in commemoration of the birth of Washington.

(Mrs. Horace H.) LOUISE A. SMITH,
Historian.

The Keskeskick Chapter (Yonkers, N. Y.) presented a most dignified and brilliant program in the historic building, Manor Hall, on the evening of February 22, 1916.

The object of this program was to arouse patriotic interest in the past and present of our country. The Manor House in its splendid state of preservation made a fitting background for the old Dutch and Colonial figures which moved over its thresholds. The Manor House was placed under Revolutionary guard—as it might have been during Washington's time—a guard in blue and buff stationed at each entrance, also a household attendant in Colonial livery.

The program was presented in the grand old ball room and consisted of groups of living pictures representing different periods of the history of our country. Many of the groups were posed after old paintings and prints and the costumes were very carefully selected—a number of valuable heirlooms being used. The gentleman who impersonated John Quincy Adams appeared in the court costume which Mr. Adams wore when he was ambassador at the Court of St. James. An Empire gown of Abigail Adams was also worn.

One group of pictures represented prominent women of the Revolutionary period. The types were selected with care and this section of the program was a feature in itself. A very clever impersonation of Abraham Lincoln furnished the interest in the Civil War group. The climax of the program was the Peace group—the figure of Peace attended by a soldier and sailor representing "Preparedness."

Following the program, a ball was given. All the guests, over three hundred in number, were costumed. At intervals during the dancing, the center of the ball room was the scene of historical dances—an old Dutch dance, the minuet, the French gavotte, the lancers in costume of the sixties and a pickaninny dance.

A very striking picture met the eye as the guests stood aside and arranged themselves unconsciously in picturesque masses against the Colonial architecture when a band of Indians straggled into the opening, pitched camp and rehearsed a pantomime, being interrupted by the appearance of Henry Hudson and his seamen who were received with proper Indian ceremony. The Indians were costumed as nearly as possible historically correct, after the eastern Indians of the Wappinger Confederacy, who occupied this side of the Hudson Valley.

Manor Hall has become dearer to use as a chapter both because of the effort we have put forth to arrange this entertainment, and also because of the interest it has aroused in the community.

(Mrs.) MARY DUDLEY SMITH.

New Rochelle Chapter (New Ro-

chelle, N. Y.) has fair records in patriotic activity, although older societies in this "proud city of the waters"—so-called like its ancient prototype, La Rochelle, France—have forestalled us in marking the many historic spots.

The chapter was formally christened February 28, 1911, by Mrs. Ellen Hall Crosman, our first honorary member, whose death, felt by the society, is a sad loss to this chapter which has been helped by her kindness, her sweetness and her greatness. At her funeral we formed a guard of honor, laying white carnations upon the casket.

Each year we present flags to the public library and give prizes to pupils of the public schools in the patriotic essay contest. We respond to many appeals, at home and abroad, in charitable and patriotic causes. We contribute to the local Home for the Aged and through our chairman of charities, visit the sick and aid the poor. We send literature to the soldiers; take part in the ceremonies of Memorial Day and celebrate Washington's birthday. We marched in the great parade of New Rochelle's Preparedness Day; helped the infantile paralysis sufferers and are now meeting to sew for the Red Cross.

Getting co-operation of other New York State chapters we purchased the Empire State Flag for the national post office; the small balance remaining of State D. A. R. money going with an additional donation from our treasury to the Martha Berry School. To Georgetown Chapter's school for mountain girls we donated.

Aroused to enthusiasm by Mrs. J. T. Lockwood, regent of White Plains Chapter, we interviewed the County Supervisors, influencing them to purchase Washington's Headquarters at North Castle, near the County seat.

Impressive church services were held February 18th in honor of the chapter at which our chaplain, Rev. William E. Stevens, took part.

We give card-parties to reinforce the treasury and our receptions, teas, etc., are famous in the town. Chapter Day is the birthday of Thomas Paine. The historic Paine estate here is a national museum—a mecca of historical interest international.

We maintain a section in the public library containing about one hundred volumes. Press notices are preserved in a scrap-book. A typewritten history of the chapter has been kept from the beginning and a fine Year Book is published.

One New Rochelle newspaper has a D. A. R. column, started to promote, by "dignified publicity," local interest in the order.

Among our chapter members are mothers of nearly fifty boys but only six girls, a fact demonstrating, incidentally, some resource in men to serve their country. An avenue, moreover, for patriotic work, beginning, like charity, at home.

As the Refugees who founded our town in 1688 had Bible precepts pictured upon their fireplace tiles, from which the mothers instructed the children daily, so we, faithful to the slogan of the society, "Home and Country," have these boys near and dear, in training to stand by the Flag of their Fathers.

(Mrs. Wm. Leete) ANNA B. STONE,
Historian.

Western Reserve Chapter (Cleveland, Ohio) celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary February 19, 1917, by a luncheon at the Hollenden Hotel, at which one hundred and fifty members and guests were present.

The assembly-room, where so many historical events have taken place, was decorated with the beautiful stars and stripes, and as the long line of guests, led by the pages, dressed in white, wended their way down the long room and found their places, a beautiful electric flag, in the center right back of the speaker's table, was illuminated and all turning with the right hand raised, again pledged their loyalty to the flag and recorded themselves as being ready to serve

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the flag in all time to come, for it stands for "One Nation indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all." To the left was the date, 1892, and to the right 1917, while directly back of the regent, Mrs. S. S. Saffold, was the insignia, the wheel and distaff done in silver. A bunch of American Beauty roses, twenty-five in number, decorated the speaker's table, while at the smaller tables the Colonial candlesticks with silver shades could be found.

Mrs. Charles H. Smith, Custodian of the Flag, was first of the after-luncheon speakers, and she gave the short historical setting of the chapter. Mrs. George M. Smart followed with "Twenty-five Years of Patriotic Work in Cleveland." She followed the work of the chapter through the years, paid tribute to the late Mrs. O. J. Hodge, and Mrs. B. F. Taylor, and Mrs. Mary Rankin Goulder. The work initiated and supported by them, included the presentation of $1,000 to endow a chair of American history in the College for Women, W. R. U., and the first efforts toward Americanization of foreign born.

Under Mrs. A. E. Hyre, the four clubs of boys known as "Sons of the Republic" were concentrated at Brownell School. Mrs. Edward L. Harris, while regent, initiated the "sane Fourth" observance, and the chapter's support of the work among Southern mountaineers and movement towards a more general observance of the flag law and respect for the flag. The "Girl Home-makers." originated by Mrs. W. B. Neff, and taken up by the state and national societies; the Catherine Avery Society, Children of the American Revolution, and the founding of wheel and distaff guilds; the founding of the Catherine Avery Memorial library and a permanent headquarters fund, and the welcoming of newly naturalized citizens were mentioned among later achievements. "In war and peace we stand ready, democratic and energetic; our chapter faces the future with loyalty and enthusiasm," said Mrs. Smart in closing.

Mrs. Gertrude Van Rensselaer Wickham, one of the six charter members now living, and the first Ohio woman to appear on the program at the Second Continental Congress, held in Washington twenty-four years ago, read the address she gave on that occasion, "The Mission of the D. A. R." Mrs. William C. Boyle, recording secretary general of the National Society, read letters of congratulation from Mrs. William Cumming Story, president general, who had expected to be present, and Mrs. Thomas Kite, of Cincinnati, past state regent. Greetings were given by Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., of Columbus; Director General in charge of Reports to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Austin C. Brant, of Canton, State Regent, and Mrs. Clayton R. Truesdall, of Fremont, Honorary State Regent. Mrs. Edward L. Harris, State Regent-elect, to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Western Reserve Chapter, founded by the late Mrs. Catherine Hitchcock Tilden Avery, presented to the National Society, in the name of the chapter, $100, to be applied on the final payment of Memorial Continental Hall. Two pages recording the life and service of Mrs. Avery, to be inscribed in the Book of Remembrance from Michigan, at Memorial Continental Hall, presented by the late Senator Burrows, in memory of his wife. Mrs. Avery was born in Michigan, and the first years of her married life were spent there. Mrs. Boyle very graciously accepted the gift in the name of the National Society.

Two touching incidents of the occasion were the calling of the roll of charter members, at which four of the six living responded—Mrs. Sophia E. Roberts, Mrs. Caroline B. Babcock, Mrs. Julia V. Wilcox and Mrs. Gertrude V. R. Wickham; and the presentation of the silver gavel by Mrs. Charles H. Smith, which was accepted in the name of Western Reserve Chapter, by the regent, Mrs. S. S. Saffold.

The glorious old "Star Spangled Banner" concluded the program, and with eyes a little moist, but hearts happy, we

said our farewell! all hoping to gather again in the same hall twenty-five years hence.

Mrs. Raymond H. Stilson,
Historian.

Bristol Chapter (Bristol, R. I.) having the distinction of being the first chapter organized in New England, and the eleventh in the National Society, took great pleasure in celebrating its twenty-fifth birthday December 14, 1916. A luncheon was given to which were invited, beside the members and ex-members of the chapter, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, ex-Vice President General; Mrs. Charles E. Longley, State Regent, and other state officers and chapter regents. The tables were appropriately decorated, and back of Mrs. E. I. Brownell, the regent, who presided, was an American Flag.

After luncheon the company withdrew to the hotel parlor, where a tribute to the memory of the founder of the chapter and first Vice President General from Rhode Island, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, an historical sketch of the chapter, an address by the State Regent, and a paper by the chapter historian on Bristol in the Revolution, were enjoyed. At the close of the program a beautifully decorated birthday cake, bearing the dates, 1891-1916, and twenty-five red candles, was cut and distributed among the company.

The historian, while touching lightly on the burning of the Gaspee, where "was the shedding of the first blood in what events proved to be a forerunner of the Revolution" and the approval of the citizens of Bristol although still claiming to be loyal subjects of the king, of the Boston Tea Party, brought to light that of the twenty-eight towns in the colony in 1778, only seven were smaller than Bristol. This did not hinder them, however, from opening at the office of the town clerk a subscription list "for the relief of the poor, distressed inhabitants of Boston," and over 48 pounds were forwarded to the Boston Committee by Mr. William Bradford. At the meeting of the General Assembly at Providence, April 22, 1775, men were appointed to proportion to the several towns of the colony 2,500 pounds of powder and one quarter part of the lead bullets and flints belonging to the Colony. Mr. John Howland took charge of the supply for Bristol. On the first Wednesday in May, 1775, a Committee of Safety was appointed by the Assembly, and officers to command the militia at Bristol. A post office was ordered established there also; on June 28, 1775, a recruiting officer was appointed for the town of Bristol and on the third Monday in August it was ordered that the stock of Prudence and Hog Islands in Bristol harbor should be removed to the town on two armed vessels belonging to the Colony. On October 7, 1775, a fleet of vessels of different sizes anchored in Bristol harbor; Capt. Wallace, on the flagship Rose, being commander. A messenger was sent from the ship, saying that Capt. Wallace had a demand to make on the town, and wanted some of the men to go to his ship. Mr. Bradford replied for the villagers that it would be more fitting for the captain to come to the shore; and if he would come to the wharf the next morning and make known his demands they would hear him and treat him as a gentleman. The people waited an hour for his reply; none came, and then the vessels proceeded to bombard the town for an hour and a half. It was then asserted that Capt. Wallace wanted 200 sheep and 30 fat cattle. The committee said they could not comply with that demand, and finally the number was reduced to 40 sheep. When the ships had taken on board the promised number, as well as some stolen from Poppasquash, they left —but returned the next day to the ferry and fired on the shores. Bullets and cannon balls were found in the fields and hills up to comparatively recent times, as well as in the walls of old houses; but with all the damage to property, and the fright of the residents, no one was

struck, except possibly the aged and feeble Parson Burt, who wandering in fear from his home, was found dead the next day in a field, either from fright, or a bullet.

Early in January, 1776, British soldiers again came to the harbor, and from then until 1778, a period of fear and uncertainty prevailed. Women and children from all the seacoast towns were advised by the legislature to move to the interior, and everything was in confusion. May 25, 1778, a detachment of about 500 British and Hessians, under Lieut. Col. Campbell, came up the bay from Newport, proceeded to Warren, and then took the road to Bristol. At Burr's Hill were several houses, in one of which lived the sheriff of the county. They took him prisoner, and one of the soldiers had a tussle with his wife over a silver teapot she was cleaning. She was small, but active, and had a tongue of her own, and—she kept the teapot. As the soldiers marched through town they set on fire the houses on their line of march. In one there were no men, neither was there water; but the women hastened with their pans of milk and extinguished the flames. Later the marks of the fire were concealed by new boards; but when the house was torn down in 1858 the charred wood was revealed.

In Sept. 1778, Lafayette took command of the ports about Rhode Island, and had his headquarters at "Camp near Bristol," at the home of Mr. Reynolds. (This house has had a suitable tablet placed by the S. A. R.) He arrived there alone, earlier than had been expected, and Mrs. Reynolds supposed he was the General's servant. He asked for food, which she thought was strange, but provided something which he ate heartily. He sat so long at table that Mrs. Reynolds reminded him the General was expected soon, and she wished everything clean on his arrival. Her surprise can be imagined when she found the young "servant" was the distinguished guest.

In 1779, greatly to the delight of the citizens, the soldiers were removed from the town, and in 1780 only three small towns in the state had less property than Bristol. None, except Newport, fared so hard or met with such loss in the Revolution as Bristol. Yet the inhabitants gave gladly, so great was their zeal; and when Washington passed through the town in March, 1781, every honor was paid him. The widow of poor Parson Burt, who had a little school, taught her children the couplet:

"In seventeen hundred and eighty-one
I saw General Washington."

charging them to remember it until their dying day.

Although the period of stress and storm was so long drawn out and harassing, the town has no rolls of enlistments and even the names of all those who served so long and so faithfully cannot now be rescued from oblivion. Let us strive by the preservation of private papers and traditions to do all we can to bring to light and preserve the deeds, no matter how small, of those faithful patriots.

LYDIA M. COOKE, *Historian.*

Hampton Chapter (Hampton, Virginia) has held meetings regularly each month in the homes of the members, at which the general topic of the year book, "Colonial Home Art and Handicraft," was considered.

There was a rejoicing when the health of our regent, Mrs. S. H. Sayres, was equal to her presiding over the chapter again and under her inspiring leadership, the chapter freely responds to local and general demands.

Mrs. J. E. Warren, the registrar of the chapter, sent to the Mountain Mission a large box made up of contributions of the members of the chapter and their friends. The chapter will discuss, "Great Events in the Growth of America" during the coming year. The subjects being, "First Settlers of America," "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," "Beginnings of New England," "Charter Under Which America Was Colonized in 1607,"

Marker Erected by Narcissa Whitman Chapter

"First American Legislation, 1619," "Signing of the Declaration of Independence," "Framing of the Constitution of the United States," "Inauguration of Washington—His Farewell Address." The roll call at each meeting before the papers on these historical subjects are read are indeed interesting and are: Name of ancestor through whom each member is entitled to membership; residence of ancestor; service of ancestor; an ancestral story; earliest ancestral date; national descent of ancestor; a patriotic utterance. It is a pleasure to see how intimate the chapter feels with each ancestor of the American Revolution. The Hampton Chapter has its sixteenth birthday on the 23rd of this month, January.

The chapter has issued attractive postcards, having views of historic places in Hampton, and these give an excellent impression of the scenes of earlier days in the historic Virginia town. The historian of the chapter is compiling a chronology of Hampton and vicinity, which will be both interesting and instructive when completed, as the date will be from 1607 to the present date, 1917.

Now, on the threshold of another year, let us hope for peace and prosperity, with the honor of our country intact.

(Mrs. Wm. W.) ANNE P. RICHARDSON,
Historian.

Narcissa Whitman Chapter (Yakima, Washington) celebrated July 4, 1916, by unveiling a monument marking a historic spot in the pioneer history of the valley.

The marker is a fifteen ton fragment of basalt (native rock). It marks the scene of a three days' battle between government forces and Oregon volunteers against the Indians in 1855, follow-

ing the outbreak of the Indians in what is known as the Yakima War. The monument bears this legend: "Yakima War —Battle of Pahoticute, Two Buttes— November 9, 1855. Erected by D. A. R., July 4, 1916."

The program of presentation of the monument was in charge of the Narcissa Whitman Chapter. Mrs. L. L. Porter, regent of the chapter, presided. The exercises opened with singing "America." A. J. Splawn gave the history of the battle and the causes that led to it.

The presentation speech was made by Mrs. C. E. Udell, vice regent of the chapter, and the response by Judge R. B. Milroy. Exercises closed with saluting the flag and singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

This battle is known to the army records as the Battle of Two Buttes. The battle followed the disastrous attempt of Major Haller to penetrate the Yakima Valley. The Haller troop was cut to pieces one month before, twenty miles above this spot on the Toppenish.

An expedition was fitted out at The Dalles, Oregon, under Major G. J. Raines. Phil. A. Sheridan was a lieutenant in command of dragoons. Colonel J. W. Nesmith commanded 350 Oregon volunteers, half of the force of the expedition. Opposing them were about 300 Indians under Chief Kamiakin. The Indians were defeated.

(Mrs. A. J.) MARGARET C. SPLAWN.

Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter (Morgantown, West Virginia) has had an active year. In the closing week of October exercises of an exceptionally interesting character were held in the High School auditorium. Framed copies of the state flag laws—also steel flag pole —were presented to the schools and the wooden statue of heroic size of Patrick Henry, which for 40 years had surmounted the old court house, was likewise dedicated to the schools. All of which was attended with appropriate exercises, imbued with the proper spirit of patriotism.

This chapter, during the year, through its committee on Patriotic Education in Southern Mountain Schools, gave a total of $46 for that purpose to the Pine Mountain Settlement School, Kentucky; Helen Dunlap School, Arkansas, and the Josiah Ellis School, Virginia, collectively. It also placed a "Maine" memorial tablet in the auditorium of the Morgantown High School, and contributed to the fund for liquidating the land debt of the N. S. D. A. R., and to the Memorial Continental Hall fund.

The meetings are well attended and a lively interest maintains in all proceedings and undertakings of the chapter.

Mrs. Frank Butler Trotter, wife of the President of the West Virginia University, is our efficient and painstaking Regent.

(MRS. T. R.) MALISSA W. WUISHEIMER
Registrar.

Pack Horse Ford Chapter (Shepherdstown, W. Va.) was organized Feb. 22, 1916, at the oldest town in the state, settled very early in Colonial days—Pack Horse being its first name, and the river crossing of the Potomac, from Maryland to Virginia, bearing a like name, was the highway from Maryland and Pennsylvania into Virginia.

We have had monthly social and business meetings and have a chapter room furnished, and have gifts of value. We celebrated July 4, 1916 with a school children's parade; placed Flag laws in our college and public schools; have located 28 graves of Revolutionary soldiers; entertained the West Virginia State Conference Nov. 1 and 2, 1916; indexed "Historic Shepherdstown" for the D. A. R. library, and are closing our first year's work by erecting a bronze tablet to preserve the name of our chapter and the original name of the town and river crossing of Colonial days.

This tablet was unveiled Feb. 22, 1917, the birthday of General George Washington, whose great-great-great-great-great nephew, James Phillips Berkeley,

drew the cords that floated the Flag that unveiled the tablet.

(Mrs. J. S.) ANNA L. C. PHILLIPS,
Regent.

Jean Nicollet Chapter (De Pere, Wis.) celebrated on Oct. 6, 1916 the one hundredth anniversary of the American occupation of Fort Howard.

The idea of a pilgrimage to historic spots connected with the early days of Green Bay, originated with the regent of the Jean Nicollet Chapter, Mrs. F. T. Blesch. And, in response to the call, a majority of the members and several invited guests met at the station of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at Green Bay, early in the afternoon of the above date.

The first object to which attention was given, was the poster painting which occupies the space above the large fireplace on the north wall of the women's waiting room of the depot.

At the request of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, this picture was painted by Blanch Ostertag, from old drawings of the fort and from descriptions given by early residents of Green Bay. The painting has been pronounced by art critics to be one of the finest examples of poster painting in this country.

After viewing the painting the party walked to the flagstaff, which is located a few rods northeast of the depot. Upon reaching the historic spot a group was formed under the waving "Stars and Stripes," the salute to the flag was given, with the pledge of allegiance to flag and country.

The flagstaff marks the southeast corner of the old fort, and realizing that many persons would wish to visit the spot, which necessitates walking through the railroad yards, in order to avoid accidents, a large boulder with a bronze tablet, suitably inscribed, giving the exact geographical location of the staff and its significance, was placed at the inner edge of the sidewalk on Dousman street, near the entrance to the station platform.

Another act of the railroad company has assisted in preserving tradition—the historic name of the station, "Fort Howard" is suspended under the station sign "Green Bay," at both the north and south ends of the depot.

The autumn day was perfect, and to the group of persons gathered at the historic spot, the lines of the old stockade and buildings could almost be imagined, as the description of the old fort was given by Miss Deborah Martin. To add to the interest, an old print or drawing of the fort, gave a good idea of the location of the buildings.

Miss Martin first referred to the very early days of the northwest territories. In 1641 the first mission was established at De Pere, which is about five miles south of Green Bay. A mission house was built, with a staked fort. Later on, in 1717 or 1718, the fort was moved to the mouth of the Fox River, and the mission house was closed on account of the Indians, who for years were very troublesome, especially the Winnebago tribe.

Montigny was the first commandant of the fort and it was occupied by the French until 1760, when the English were victorious at Montreal, Montcalm was killed and the northwest territories came into English possession, the name of the fort being changed from its French name to Fort Edward Augustus. The fort was well garrisoned for about three years. Later, at the time of the massacre at Fort Mackinaw, some of the troops were transferred to that point.

In 1816, after the final war with England, the Americans took possession of the fort and named it Fort Howard, in honor of General Benjamin Howard, U. S. A., who won fame during the War of 1812.

The Americans found the fort in ruinous condition, but with the materials at hand immediately set about rebuilding it, on the same site which had been held first by the French and then by the British. A stockade was built, which ranged in height (according to various authori-

ties) from ten to thirty feet. In 1826, however, it is said to have been about fifteen feet high, completely surrounding the fort, except on the side toward the river, where the great gates were. The fort was fully garrisoned until 1841, when the troops were ordered to Florida, but a small detachment being left at Fort Howard until 1852. After that time a Provost Marshall's headquarters was established; and it was in 1865 that the last official order was sent to Fort Howard, this being the full description and the order for the arrest of Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln.

Following Miss Martin, Miss Merrill of St. Louis, the guest of honor and daughter of Captain M. E. Merrill, who was commandant of Fort Howard in 1834, was introduced. Miss Merrill stated that her brothers were born in the fort. She called attention to a tree standing about 600 feet directly west of the flagstaff, saying that at the time her parents occupied the commandant's quarters, their porch was shaded by that tree. An old picture of the fort plainly shows the small tree standing near the house. Unfortunately the fire of last year, when a warehouse and oil tanks were burned, so damaged this historic old tree that it appears to be dying.

She said that the house erected for the use of the commandant in 1834 was very large, built in the style of southern homes with detached kitchen, which must have been most inconvenient during the cold winter of this climate. There were large porches or galleries, two in front and two at the back. There was a spacious hall running through the middle of the house, which was probably used as a dining room, and two large rooms on either side of the hall. The second floor was arranged in the same manner. But the third floor was cut up into many small rooms. Miss Merrill is under the impression that the only method of heating was by means of the big fireplaces; and as the ceilings were very high and the rooms large, the occupants evidently did not suffer from an overheated house.

In 1862, when the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad came through, the site of the fort came into possession of the railroad company.

Captain Merrill and Captain Martin Scott, who were closely associated and intimate friends, were killed at the battle of Melina Del Rey, Mexico, in 1847, both being members of the 5th United States Infantry.

Miss Merrill told of the manner in which the soldiers attended service after Christ Episcopal Church had been built on the east side of the river. How her mother had watched them march to the water's edge, where they embarked in boats, crossed the river and then swung up the street to the music of the fife and drum. She told of the quaint appearance of the church, so arranged that a part of the congregation were seated with their backs to the altar, and that in order to be comfortable in cold weather most of them carried foot warmers. Even the gossip of those old days has come down to us, for it is said that some of the gay young soldiers wrote billet doux in church, which were smuggled from hand to hand, until they reached the fair recipient for whom they were intended.

The Reverend James Kieb, then gave a number of facts in regard to the historic church of which he is rector.

Christ Episcopal Church was organized in 1829 at Menomineeville, on the Fox River, near the present site of the village of Allouez.

Robert Irwin, a member of the well known Irwin family of Green Bay, was at Detroit at this time as member of the legislature. A petition for incorporation was sent to him, was presented to and passed by the legislature and articles of incorporation were granted. Christ Church Parish is now eighty-seven years old. This church was closely connected with the fort; the first services were held in the stockade, before a church building was erected. One of the precious relics of the very early days is a pewter chalice that was used in services held in the fort.

Eleazer Williams, the so-called Lost

Dauphin of France, came to this vicinity as a missionary in Deacon's Orders, under the authority of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of New York. He accomplished a great deal of work among the Indians, married and settled at Little Rapids, a point a few miles below De Pere, on the Fox River, where he lived for some years. He finally returned to the east where he died.

Father Kieb made reference to the remarkable work of Bishop Kemper in the early days in establishing the Christian religion in the northwest territories and expressed his earnest wish that in the not distant future a suitable memorial be erected to Bishop Kemper in the churchyard of Christ Church.

In closing he spoke of an ideal plan, which has received some encouragement, to have the city acquire the property or as much of it as possible, covering the site of the old fort on the river bank, using it for a park, which would make for civic beauty and would for all time keep green the memory of the days of old Fort Howard.

The interest of the party having been aroused by these reminiscences and descriptions so interestingly narrated, at the suggestion of the regent, the pilgrims repaired to several automobiles and were driven to Kellogg street to visit an old fort building, which was moved to its present site, when the railroad company secured the land. There are several of these old buildings in this vicinity. The one located on Kellogg street is the largest. It is the building which was used for the hospital. It now stands on a corner, and just to the rear of it is a smaller structure, said to have been the quartermaster's quarters.

The old hospital building is in a fairly good state of preservation and has not been modernized to any great extent. It is now used as a dwelling and the occupants very kindly opened their doors to the party, who enjoyed seeing the old fashioned high ceilinged rooms, the brass door knobs, the big iron keys at least six inches long, in the old time locks, ap- Georgia and have helped the Students' and the steep long flights of stairs, with the dark hand-rail and delicate square banisters and hand-carved newel posts at top and bottom. Some of the original shutters are still on the outside of the windows,—shutters that are heavy and strong enough for defensive purposes—and to hold them back against the wall when open are quaint hand wrought iron scrolls, many of which are still in place.

Across the entire front of the house is a veranda, some ten feet wide, over which the second story extends. The ceiling of the veranda is plastered and to all appearance the original plaster still remains. The structure is very substantially built and we were told that under the clapboards, the building is entirely covered with sheet lead.

The pilgrimage then led to Mather street, where the third historic house was visited. This house has been the property and home of the Scholten family for the past forty-five years. It is a two-story building, said to have been the kitchen of the commandant's quarters. It originally consisted of two very large rooms on each floor with stairs, pantries and closets between. Additional rooms have been added, but the front of the house, that part which stood in the stockade, is practically untouched and is in a perfect state of preservation. While the walls are decorated in up-to-date manner, the hand hewed upright timbers plainly show. There the Daughters reveled in enjoyment of the hand wrought iron door latches, and the doors, hand-made and heavy, called forth admiration. Near the top of one of them, small panes of glass were set, letting light into what would otherwise have been a dark passage. Set into the wall of the room, now used as a parlor, is a window of four tiny panes which lights a recess under the stairs.

On the second floor is the landing at the top of the stairs and two big airy sleeping rooms, lighted by windows at either end of the house and by four dormer windows, two in each room, being placed

exactly opposite each other, thus creating the best possible ventilation. Not much of the outside surroundings are to be seen from these dormer windows, unless one climbs up expressly to look out, for they are placed high up from the floor. We were assured by our hostess, that so far as she knows, the window glass is that which was placed originally and the wavy lines through some of the small panes bears out her belief.

Upon the arrival of the party at the home of Mrs. C. D. Lyons, the hostess of the afternoon, dainty refreshments were served, after which the chairman of the program committee announced that Miss Edith Camm of Green Bay had kindly consented to favor the chapter with some of the tales of the old fort which had been told her by her father and grandfather.

Miss Camm said: "My grandfather, Orderly Sergeant John Camm, came to Fort Howard in 1826, from Sackett's Harbor, New York, with his regiment, the 2nd United States Infantry, Major William Whistler in command. My grandfather lived in a log house by the river, near the present site of the fish house of the Booth Company. It was in this house that my father, Thomas M. Camm, was born on January 16, 1828, and he was the first white child born on the west side of the river.

"The stockade surrounding the fort was at this time about fifteen feet high and was built of square hewed timbers set endwise in the ground."

Referring to an old drawing of the fort, Miss Camm drew attention to a building located between the fort enclosure and the river, saying: "This was the commissary storehouse. It was used as a warehouse by Dousman & Elmore in 1862 and 1863 and was later sold to Hiram Cornell and moved to Valentine, Nebraska, where it attained dignity as the county court house. North of this building was the Sutler's store, kept for a time by Colonel Jones, who came as Sutler in 1835. In 1850 this building was moved down on the ice and placed at the corner of Pearl and Walnut streets, where it was occupied by my grandfather who conducted a general store there. The first post office was also located there, my uncle Oscar Grey being the first postmaster. The building was afterwards sold to D. M. Bromley, who had a tin shop there, and some years later it was burned to the ground.

"The building at the northeast corner, the oldest in the fort, was at one time the home of Major William Whistler. It was in this house in 1832 that Lieutenant Foster was killed by a soldier of his own company, named Doyle. Doyle had been imprisoned for drunkenness and he persuaded his guard to take him to Lieutenant Foster's quarters, saying that he desired to speak to the officer. After a few minutes conversation, Doyle suddenly seized the gun from the guard's hands and shot and killed Lieutenant Foster. He was court-martialed and sentenced to death.

"A number of years after, the building in which this crime was committed became the home of J. C. Delaney, a fifer, and he and his wife always insisted that the house was haunted."

In describing the plan of the fort, Miss Camm said: "On either side of the great front gate or sally port were rows of cells. Above on the north side was the guardhouse and light prison and on the south side the post library and offices. All the buildings as well as the stockade were as white as Uncle Sam's paint (whitewash) could make them. The magazine was located outside the stockade. It was a square stone structure, with metal doors and roof. Nothing remains of this building.

"At one time, when my father was a young boy, an Indian was imprisoned in one of the cells near the great gate, for what crime or whatever became of him my father never knew, but he used to see him when the guard brought him out into the yard for exercise, and each day he noticed that the Indian cut a notch in the log above the gate. Long after the Indian was gone the line of notches

showed the many days of his imprisonment.

"In 1827, several murders were committed by Indians, and soldiers from the fort were detailed to pursue the Indians and demand that the criminals be given up to justice. Among those taken were Chief Red Bird and his son. Chief Red Bird was a Winnebago and was a fine looking Indian. He was clad in white skins and wore a preserved red bird on each shoulder in place of epaulettes. Not all Indians were hostile to the whites, as was evidenced by the fact that one of them, known as "Old Morgan," spied on his own people and brought information regarding their movements to the fort.

"However, most of the time the settlers lived in constant fear of attack by the Indians, and families living outside of the stockade sought shelter within at night. One night my grandfather was on duty at the fort and supposed that grandmother was safe within its walls. However, she had been detained and on reaching the fort had found the gate closed. She dared not call and returned home to spend a sleepless night. She had three small children, my father being the baby. During the night she could hear the Indians paddling in their canoes up and down the river and knew that a cry from one of the children might mean death. In the morning she discovered that her neighbor, who lived in the other part of the double house, had also been too late to gain entrance to the fort, and they had been all night with only a partition between them, yet so quiet that neither knew of the other's presence.

"One of the droll characters about the fort was Corporal Kay. He was extremely proud of his rank and title, so proud in fact, that he was caught on one occasion with his head in a barrel shouting 'Carperal Kay! Carperal Kay!' thoroughly enjoying the sonorous sound. Both he and his buxom wife were Irish and Mrs. Kay was just as proud of her culinary abilities as the corporal was of his title. At supper time she would stand in her door and shout 'Carperal Kay! Carperal Kay! come to yer shart cake and yer tay!'

"Many men notable in American history have been at the fort, among them being Major Zachary Taylor, afterwards President of the United States. His family consisted of a wife and three daughters, one of whom married Jefferson Davis. Mr. Davis also spent some months at Fort Howard.

"Captain Martin Scott was famed as a hunter and a crack shot. It used to be told that the captain once treed a coon and was about to shoot when the coon called out: 'Is that you Captain Scott?' 'Yes.' 'Well then, don't shoot, I'll come down.'

"The captain's stables and kennels were one of the show places of the fort. A large space was enclosed by a high tight board fence with an arched gateway surmounted by a wooden deer. Inside was a broad walk, the dog kennels being on either side. The stable for the horses had a weathervane in the shape of a fox. It is said that the stall in which his favorite hunter was kept was carefully padded so that by no mischance could he mar his glossy coat. The site of the stables and kennels is now occupied by the roundhouse of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

"Many of the officers at the old fort were not only brave soldiers but gallant gentlemen as well, during whose reigns fort life was one round of gaiety when the sound of laughter and the strains of Money Musk floated out upon the air."

Miss Camm's talk was much appreciated and the information furnished is a valuable addition to the historical data which is being gathered by the Jean Nicollet Chapter.

Miss Sarah Martin completed this unusual program by reading a report or letter written by the Inspector of Forts in 1822. No attempt is made to reproduce this letter here as same may be found among the valuable manuscripts in the Kellogg Public Library of Green Bay. However, the following quotation

from it may be of interest, in view of the fact that so much has been said of late regarding preparedness.

"With a view to test the state of the garrison for defence, I directed a few shells to be fired. The Officer of Ordnance begged time to prepare some fuses as they required some paring down being all too large for his sheels. Some hours were occupied in this preparation. The fuses were driven and a trial made sufficient to prove that but few present knew either how to prepare a shell, to load the piece or to fire it when loaded and that the fuses that cost such length of time to get ready were not ignitable nor to be made so by any means at hand to use. Out of perhaps a dozen shells not more than two burst."

The lateness of the hour made the closing of this remarkable session imperative, and each one present carried away a quickened interest in the protection and preservation of the historical places, reminiscences and traditions of Wisconsin's most historic cities, De Pere and Green Bay.

GENE STURTEVANT.

Cheyenne Chapter (Cheyenne, Wyoming) reports a steady growth in membership and a lively interest in the doings of the society among its members. The great Lincoln Highway runs through one of the streets of the city and with a natural pride we desired to make it as attractive as possible to the eyes of strangers motoring through, so we offered two prizes for the prettiest flower gardens and neatest lawns.

We have given our annual donation to the Red Cross Fund and to the Associated Charities of this city, and have also sent to Miss Berry's school in Georgia and have helped the Students' Aid Fund at the State University at Laramie. This fund is held for the purpose of lending money to students who are not able to pay all their expenses at the university, to be repaid without interest at their convenience. We consider this an important work.

We have contributed to Memorial Continental Hall, held a tag day for the Belgian sufferers and gave relief to our National Guardsmen at the station, who were assembling from all parts of the state to mobilize at Camp Kendrick. We were there at 5:30 in the morning to serve the tired and hungry boys with coffee, sandwiches and doughnuts, and later sent a wagonload of goodies to the camp to relieve the monotony of army fare. This initial work was the example for various other non-patriotic societies who wished to show their loyal appreciation of the young defenders of our country.

The scene of the unveiling and dedication of the Walbach monument at the Lannen Ranch was a pretty one. The monument was placed on a high hill showing the spot on the trail where the fort was built to defend emigrants from the Indians. The inscription explains itself: Camp Fort Walbach, United States Military Post, September 20, 1858—April 19, 1859. Marked by the state of Wyoming S. A. R., D. A. R., Cheyenne, 1914. After the ceremonies the assembly of about one hundred people seated themselves in a grove below the hill on which is situated the Lannen Ranch and listened to speeches by prominent men and by our State Regent, Dr. Grace Hebard, and our chapter regent, Mrs. Maurice Groshon.

Mrs. I. S. BARTLETT, *Historian.*

Word has just been received from Wyoming that both bills recommended for passage by the Jacques Laramie Chapter and the Daughters generally of the State have passed. One is the adoption of a State Flag, and the other, the adoption of a State flower. Now that these bills have become laws the Daughters are concentrating their energy on getting an additional appropriation to mark the Oregon Trail in Wyoming as well as Historic sites and battle-fields.

Baby Week May 1-7, 1917

BEGIN TO PREPARE FOR IT NOW.

"The old trees must lie as they fall, but the little twigs must be guarded, and protected from the blight of storm and stress, that our Country, when the children of today shall become its governing power, may indeed be a Nation that feareth God. No greater thought can control the mind of every true American than that of the personal responsibility of every American Citizen for the protection of the fundamental power of the State: The *child* in home; in school; in church and in State."

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GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Amos D. Draper, Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Any subscriber is allowed the privilege of sending queries to this department, *provided* they pertain to the Revolutionary period or that following; and conform to the rules given below. Questions pertaining to the Colonial period must be excluded for want of space; also all queries in regard to the requirements of other societies.

2. No one can send more than two queries at any one time; nor should she send to the department more than once a month.

3. A query cannot be repeated unless an interval of at least a year has elapsed since it was first printed.

4. Requests for information in regard to genealogies cannot be printed; but a list of reputable dealers in such works will be furnished upon application, if desired.

5. The main object of this department is to aid those who wish to join patriotic societies, or to obtain additional recognition on the service of some Revolutionary patriot. Queries, in order to be inserted, must therefore be definite and conform to this object.

6. Queries will be inserted in the order in which they are received. It will, necessarily, be some months between the sending and printing of a query.

7. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired; and full credit will be given to the sender of the answer by the Genealogical Editor. She is not responsible for any statements, however, except for those given over her own signature. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query.

8. Each separate query must be accompanied by a two-cent stamp. Do not use postal cards or self-addressed envelopes. Especial care should be taken to write names and dates *plainly*.

9. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed, and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication which she desires; and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query. It rests with the latter whether the correspondence is continued.

10. It is impossible for the Genealogical Editor to send personal replies to queries. They must take their turn and be answered through the columns of the magazine.

ANSWERS

3902. (2) ELLSWORTH. The Henry Ellsworth of LaFayette, Ind. was Henry William Ellsworth, b 1814, d 1864 in New Haven, Conn. His wife was Mary E. West of Salem, Mass., and two of their daughters are members of the D. A. R. Henry William's father was Henry Leavitt Ellsworth who m Nancy Allen Goodrich, and was Commissioner of Patents of the U. S, and d in Fair Haven, Conn., in 1869. The father of Henry Leavitt Ellsworth was Oliver Ellsworth, b Windsor, Conn., 1745, who served in 1775 as a member of the Committee of Military Accounts in the Conn. Legislature. This committee was called the "Pay table." In 1778 he was elected to the Continental Congress where he continued to serve until 1784 when he became a member of the Governor's Council of Conn. and a judge of the State Supreme Court. In 1787 he was one of the representatives from Conn. in the Constitutional Convention, and secured the adoption of "the Conn. Compromise" by the narrow majority of one vote. This compromise called for the establishment of two Houses, the Upper, chosen on a basis of equality between the states, and the Lower, on a representative basis proportioned according to population. In 1789 he was chosen one of the first Senators from Conn. and as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee drew up the bill which organized the judiciary system which is still in force. In 1796 he was appointed by Washington Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, which office he filled until 1799 when, with others, he was sent to Europe to adjust the differences that had arisen between the United States and France. The negotiations, carried on almost entirely by Ellsworth, resulted in the signing of a treaty whereby France conceded the rights of neutral vessels and promised indemnity for depredations on American commerce. From 1802, until his death in 1807, he was a member of the Governor's Council of Connecticut, and on the reorganization of the Connecticut judiciary early in 1807, he was appointed Chief Justice of the State, but died before entering upon his duties. He m Abigail, dau. of Wm. and Abigail (Abbott) Wolcott when she was only sixteen years of age. Her good nature and practical common sense smoothed over

many situations, and their home was noted for the gracious dignity and tact of the hostess, and became the stopping place of all of the distinguished men of the times. It was after Washington became President that he is said to have taken two of the Ellsworth children upon his lap and sang to them the "Darby Ram." Mrs. Ellsworth d in Hartford in 1818, but was buried beside her husband in Windsor. Of their nine children, William W., who m Emily Webster, became Governor of Connecticut, and Martin m Sophia Wolcott.

3928. (2). TURNER. I am enclosing extracts from official documents in regard to the settlement in N. Y. of this family. "At Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., among the early settlers are James Turner and Joshua Conkey from Pelham, Mass., who settled here in 1761." "Robert and John Hunter located at Maltaville, Saratoga Co., N. Y., about the commencement of the Revolution." "In 1795, James Turner and Caleb Wolcott settled in the town of Corning (Painted Post), Steuben Co., N. Y." In 1776 John Turner was in the Sixth Co., Ulster Co. Militia. From inscriptions in old Mt Lebanon Cemetery, St. Clair twp. Allegheny Co., Penna., we find: James Turner d Jul, 13, 1829, aged 95; Jane, his wife, d June 17, 1843, aged 95.

4107. CAMPBELL. In 1733 a large number of Scotch emigrants came over under the promise of grants of land from the government, which promise was not fulfilled. Many settled near Perth Amboy, N. J. In 1763 three of these emigrants, sons of Laughlin Campbell-Duncan, George and James Campbell—petitioned for one hundred thousand acres and in the following November the land was given to them and their three sisters, Rose Graham, Margaret Eustace and Lily Murray. This land was located in Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y. Duncan settled on the Batten Kil in Argyle, named from Argylshire, Scotland; and in 1764, Archibald Campbell of N. J., and Christopher Yates of Schenectady surveyed these tracts. This county was included in Albany Co., and was also called Vt. until Oct. 7, 1790, when the eastern portion was ceded to Vt. and the line was finally settled by Commissioners from both States in 1812. This locality was also called "Charlotte Co.," and if one knew where to look, much Revolutionary history could be unearthed without a doubt. There is a town of Campbell in Steuben Co., N. Y., "named for the Campbell family who were early and prominent settlers about 1800." The first settler was the Rev. Robert Campbell and his son, Archibald; the first birth was that of Bradford Campbell; the first marriage Asa Milliken and Rachel Campbell; and Robert Campbell kept the first inn." Among the proprietors of Londonderry, N. H., in 1750 were Hugh Campbell and Thomas Graham. Many of the inhabitants of that town migrated farther south and settled in N. Y., and later in Virginia and North Carolina. All three of the above answers were kindly sent by *Mrs. C. M. Johnson*, 312 North Seventh St., North Yakima, Washington.

4336. BUTLER. The William Butler you ask about was, I think, the brother of my ancestor, Thomas Butler, who m Katherine Catlett, and moved to Ky. in 1817. If so, he m Nancy More, sister of Vincent More, and had several children. Wm. and Nancy were said to have been born in Westmoreland Co., Va., and moved to Jefferson Co., where they married and where they stayed while Thomas moved to Ky. *Mrs. G. R. Scruggs*, 1725 Corsicana St., Dallas, Texas.

4528. THOMAS. Moses Thomas was Capt. of Loudoun Co. (Va.) Militia, resigning his position Aug. 11, 1777. (See McAlister's Va. Militia, p. 212.) *Mrs. Robert Ferris*, Laddonia, Mo.

4634. (3). BRADLEY. There was a Bradley family that emigrated from Wake Co., N. C., to Ga., and thence to Ala., that I think must be connected with Terrill Bradley, whose dau. Judith m Douglas Watson. Isaac Terrell Bradley, b Mch. 15, 1815, Wake Co., N. C., was the son of James and Mary Bradley, who had also: Joseph, who d unm.; Samuel, Andrew, and Eliz., who m Mr. Ledford. Isaac Terrell Bradley m Susan Vaughn. Can L. C. M. help me with my family of Bradleys?

4634. (7). WATSON. There was a Douglas Watson, possibly some relative of the James Watson sought, who was b about 1734, m Margaret, dau of James and Mary Park, and had a dau, Margaret, who m Oliver Porter in 1793. Douglas Watson was a Lieut. in the Revolution from Va. He had also a son, Douglas, Jr., b in Va., Nov. 14, 1776, who m Sarah Hunter Greene (b June 12, 1786) Sept. 13, 1804, and d Sept. 23, 1825. She m (2) Drury Towns, Feb. 15, 1828, who d in April, 1832, and she m (3) May 1, 1838, John Mercer of Lee Co., Ga. The ch of Douglas, Jr., and Sarah Hunter (Greene) Watson were: Jesse Hunter, b April 12, 1808; Lemuel Greene, b July 5, 1810; Sarah Hunter, b April 27, 1814; Oliver Park, b Dec. 18, 1811-(?); Ruth Hunter, b Dec. 4, 1820. Both of the above answers were furnished by *Mrs. A. L. Porter*, Sylacauga, Ala.

4738. (2). WINN-SNEAD. The connection between the Winn and Snead families is desired. In my family the connection is as follows: Capt. John Winn had three sons and four daughters. John, Jr., b Dec. 23, 1751, m July 8, 1773; Mary Bowles, b Aug. 8, 1751; Thomas, b Dec. 17, 1753, m Eliz. Dabney Anderson, in 1800; Peter m Mrs. Sally (George) King; a dau who m Nathaniel Holman; a dau who m Robert Ellett or Elliott; Sarah,

who m John Glazebrook and had a son Richard Glazebrook; Eliz., who m John Snead and had a dau Catherine (Kitty) Winn, who m her first cousin, the above Richard Glazebrook. Rev. Benjamin Ancell of Yangchow, China, and Rev. Watson Winn of St. Simon Island, Ga., are compiling a history of this Winn family and I am sure will be glad to share with you any information in regard to this family. Susan Frances Winn, b Lunenburg Co., Va., Mch. 11, 1826, d Nov. 10, 1882 in Ark. She m April 10, 1853, Capt. Lewis Carter, and her sister Maria m (1) Mr. Pridgeon who was killed en route to Calif., and m (2) Capt. Marchant (or Marchand) of Calif. *Mrs. H. S. Kelly,* 944 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.

4770. WAGGENER. It is possible that the John Waggener, who m Sarah Garnett in 1785, may be the son of Major Andrew Waggener of Rev. fame, and Nancy Chapman, his wife, This man had a son John, b April 14, 1768, who went to Ky. and had a large family, but nothing more of him was known by my ancestor, his brother, Major Andrew Waggener, Jr., conspicuous as a soldier in the war of 1812, whose son, Col. Charles Beall Waggener, was my father. There were five brothers by name of Waggener, who emigrated in 1742 from Germany. One was Andrew, another Edward. Can anyone give the names of the other three. Andrew, Jr., m Attasah Beall, dau of Charles Beall and his wife Tabitha Priscilla, ab 1770 or 1771. I would be very glad to know of this family also, especially the maiden name of Tabitha. *Miss L. B. Waggener,* Arbuckle, West Va.

4822. BUCHANAN. There were evidently several families by name of Buchanan and Bohannon in Augusta Co., Va., during the Revolution. One, mentioned in Abstracts of Augusta Co., Va. Records, Vol. III, p 187, had a wife, Margaret, and children as given in the query. Then Col. John Buchanan, otherwise called John Buchanan, Gent. married Margaret Patton, dau of Col. James Patton (whose will dated 1750, was probated in 1769) and d ab 1772. In 1773 or 4 she married (2) Wm. Anderson and was living in Botetourt Co., Va., in 1777. Col. John had a son, John, who was Second Lieut. in Daniel Morgan's company and was ordered from Middlebrook, N. J., to N. Y., where he was killed in the battle of Saratoga; and a dau Mary who m Andrew Boyd, beside several other children, among them Wm. and James, both of whom moved to Ky., Margaret who m (1) in 1773 Joseph Drake, who was killed by the Indians in Ky., and his widow m (2) Wm. Jones, and moved to Tenn. Anna, b Nov. 28, 1765, who m Ephraim Drake in Ky.; and Jean. Margaret, sister of Col. John Buchanan, m a Campbell and had son Wm. Another John Buchanan lived in or near West Middletown, Penna., which at one time was part of Augusta Co., Va., and had a dau Mary, who m James Boyd. Examination of the deeds and wills at the Washington Co. Court House might determine what became of the son, John, whose father d in 1776. *Miss Effie Teemer,* 1957 E. 31st St., Lorain, Ohio.

4829. EETES-HUGHES. Elizabeth Estes who m Reuben Hughes Feb. 19, 1800, resided in Mason Co., near Guyandotte, West Va. She was the dau of Benjamin and Selah (Tharpe) Estes, of Bedford Co., Va. My record spells it Selah Thorp; another Celia Tharpe. Benjamin d in 1816, leaving sixteen children. Joel, my grandfather, was the third son, and was b 1775 or 6. Elizabeth was the youngest child. We can find no evidence that Benjamin served in the Rev. His second son, Triplett, moved to N. C., and four daughters m and moved to Ky. I have a copy of Benjamin Estes' will, made 1816, with names of all the children. *Joel H. Estes.*

Another answer to this query has been received from *Mrs. R. B. Claytor,* 542 North St., Bedford, Va., who states that in the will of Benjamin Estes, recorded at Bedford, Va., July 22, 1816, mention is made of his ch. as follows: Triplett, Joel, Benjamin, Jr., Thomas, Wm., Elisha, Edmond, Sarah, Lucy, Nancy, Elizabeth and Martha (twelve in all.) Lucy m (1) George Rucker, and (2) Mr. Morton; Nancy m Mr. Fears; Elizabeth m Reuben Hughes; Martha m John Nance; Sarah m Mr. Noell. Selah, or Sealah Thorpe, was the dau of Thomas and Sarah (Triplett) Thorpe, was b in Essex Co., Va., and m Benjamin Estes ab 1771 or 72. Immediately after their marriage they moved to Bedford Co., where all their ch. were born. Sarah Thorpe, mother of Selah (Thorpe) Estes, m (2) Thomas O'Neil. and Mrs. Claytor would be glad to ascertain who were Sarah's parents.

4892. HAMMOND. Ebenezer Hammond, who m Deborah Terry, was a private in Capt. Nathaniel Hammond's (Rochester) Co., which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the Alarm of the 19th to Marshfield; service 4 days; also in Capt. Joseph Parker's Co. Col. John Cushing's reg't.; enlisted Sept. 21, 1776, service 1 mo. 9 days at Rhode Island. (Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the Rev., Vol VII, p 182.) and Hammond Genealogy.

4911. (2). HOPKINS. There was a Col. Wm. Hopkins who was a resident of Goochland Co., Va. He was a son of Col. John Hopkins of the Revolution; was a planter and Col. of the Militia, and m Mary Massie. Their ch. were: Nathaniel Massie (who m Lucy Harden of Nelson Co., Va., who emigrated to Warren Co., Tenn., in 1855, and settled ab 11 miles west of McMinnville on the Nashville pike); Samuel who m Martha E. Scales and

William. All of them settled in Warren Co., Tenn., in 1855. *Mrs. Ulysses E. Low*, Dayton, Iowa. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that Col. John Hopkins of Goochland Co., Va., owned a large estate in Goochland Co., Va., and his will was probated July 20, 1807. His wife was Mary King, and ch. were: Henry, George Washington, James, William, Elizabeth, Judith, Jane, Anne Sparks, Molly, Thomas and John. This Col. John Hopkins was a member of the Goochland Committee of Safety in 1775; Lieut. Col. and Col. in the Revolution, according to an answer to a query in the May, 1914, issue of the magazine. Still another William Hopkins of Va., is mentioned by *Mrs. L. C. Crotty*, Clinton, Mo., who takes from a Hopkins Genealogy the following statement: John, Archibald and William Hopkins, brothers, came to Shenandoah Valley, Va., before 1749. William is said to have m Ann, sister of Ephraim Love, and to have had a son, John bapt. May, 1761, who m his cousin, Eliz. Hopkins, dau of Archibald. She was bapt. Nov., 1761, m ab 1781, and d Apr. 23, 1814. John and Eliz. had: Jennet, b Mch. 18, 1782; Eliz. b Jan. 5, 1784; Wm., b Nov. 23, 1785; David, b Dec. 25, 1787, d 1857; Mary, b 1789, d 1850; Archibald, b Jan. 26, 1791; James, b Dec. 8, 1793, d Apr. 30, 1852. Archibald, the pioneer, m Jennet Love and had: Ephraim, Wm. H., Jane, Mary and Elizabeth. This second child, Wm. H., m (1) in 1806 Anne Ralston, and m (2) Hester B. Kratzer. John Hopkins, the pioneer, m Jean Gordon Oct. 12, 1759, and had a son, Archibald, who m (1) ab 1785 Eliz. Poage, and had: Wm., John, Jane, Mary, Sarah and Robert. After Elizabeth's death, Archibald m (2) Margaret Shanklin and had ten ch.: Gordon, Benjamin, Thomas, Eliz., Elijah, James, Harriet, Archibald, Edwin and Gracy Ann. Wm. Hopkins, son of Archibald and his (1) wife, Elizabeth, m Jane Wilson Willis, b Jan. 22, 1790, and d Dec. 21, 1857. They had nine children: Archibald Wilson; Joel Willis; Elizabeth; John Crawford; Martha; Stephen Dowse; George Burder; Margaret and Melinda.

4921. DAGUERRE. In the record of the French soldiers who served in the Revolution I find the names: Le Cesar or Cezar (1778-fin 1779) M le Comte de Broves, Chef d'escadre, Commandant, Matelots: Quartier de Saint Jean de Luz, Daguerre, Auger, de Ciboure; Daguerre, Pedro, de Sare. p. 68. On p 33 is the following: Le Fantasque (1778-1779) M de Suffren, Capitaine de vaisseau, Commandant, Matelot, Quartier de Saint Jean de Luz, Daguerre, Dominique, d'Ascain. Le Languedoc (1778-1779) M de Boulainvilliers, Capitaine de vaisseau, Commandant, sous les ordres de M le Comte D'Estaing, Vice Admiral, Matelots: Quartier de Saint Jean de Luz, Daguerre, Jean-Martin, de Sare. This is not a list of soldiers who came with Lafayette, but of those who fought under Rochambeau after France gave official assistance. *Miss Douglas Hilts*, Mackay, Idaho.

4929. JONES. Cadwallader Jones served as a Captain in the Rev. in Va. Cont. Line, according to McAlister's Va. Militia in the Revolution, Sections 3 and 113. Cadwallader Jones, probably the same man was pensioned for Rev. service and was a resident of Wilson Co., Tenn., in 1835, being then 89 yrs. old. Write the Commissioner of Pensions, Interior Department, Washington, D. C., for more information. *Mrs. Robert Ferris*, Laddonia, Mo. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that there were two men by name of Cadwallader Jones, who served in the Rev. from Va. One was Capt. of a company in Baylor's Light Dragoons, was b in Va. in 1755, where he d in 1796; the other was a private, and probably was the one who later was pensioned from Tenn.

4932. TEFFT. Capt. Joseph Tefft, Jr., b Mch. 19, 1737, who served in the Rev. from R. I., m Sarah Maxson, not Lucy Brewster. *Mrs. Allen Rockwell*, Rockwell's Mills, N. Y.

4941. WHITAKER. Jonathan Whitaker, b 1723, d June 17, 1786, and m Mary Miller. His second child, Jonathan, b N. J., m Mary Mitchell, was educated for the ministry; was Orderly Sergeant in the Rev. War, serving two years; in 1792 left N. J. for Fayette Co., Penna.; thence in 1800 to Warren Co., Ohio, where he had a farm. He was Justice of the Peace for 21 years, had ten ch. as follows: Nathaniel (1780-1833); Abigail, b 1782, d. y.; Jonathan M., b 1783; William, b 1785; Sarah, b 1787; Abigail, b 1789; Benjamin, b 1791; Stephen, b 1793; James, b 1795; and Mary, b 1801. The above is taken from the Genealogical Chart of the Whitaker Family published ab ten years ago by Ephraim Seward Whitaker, Longview Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio. This chart contains much other information concerning Jonathan Whitaker and his descendants down to 1900. The dates of the births of his children would furnish a substitute for dates of birth and death for the Registrar General. *Miss Edith H. Whitaker*, 2546 Glenwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

4941. (2). DUNKLE. Revolutionary Soldiers by name of George, John, Peter, Sebastian (or Bastain) Jacob, and Matthias Dunkle, under different spellings of the name served from Penna., according to the Index to the Fifth Series Penna. Archives. *Gen. Ed.*

4956. FOSTER. Two more answers to this query have been received, and I note that both state that the wife of the Rev. soldier, Nathaniel Foster, was Lydia Frisbee, not Fisher; and that their dau, Ann, m Daniel, not Samuel Robinson. These are minor matters, especially as the Robinson d without issue, but in the

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interest of historical accuracy they are recorded. *Gen. Ed.*

4958. HULL. Jehiel or Jehial Hull, who m Ruth Phelps, was the youngest of seven children of Cornelius and Mehitable (Graves) Hull, and was born in Conn. (Killingworth or Durham), Feb. 28, 1728. Cornelius died in 1756, leaving a large estate. While there is Colonial ancestry of some eminence, Jehiel was born too early to have had Rev. ancestry. *Mrs. Carrie Hull Harbison,* 228 South 19th Ave. East, Duluth, Minn.

4979. (2). THOMPSON. In the answer to this query published in the March issue, mention is made of only five ch. of Waddy Thomson, Sr., by his first wife. He had six, the other being David Thomson (1759-1827) who m his cousin, Eleanor Anderson (dau of Anthony and Ann (Bibb) Thomson, and moved to Ky. Nelson d unm. in 1798; Anderson m his cousin, Anne Anderson, but d. s. p. in 1826; and Waddy, Jr., m (1) Elizabeth Anderson, dau of Richard and Ann (Meriwether) Thomson, and m (2) Susan Ormsby (or Onesby) of Bedford Co. According to my records, Anderson and Waddy, Jr., did not marry sisters, Anderson's wife being the dau of Col. Nelson Anderson of Bedford and Hanover Counties. *Mrs. C. Harper Anderson,* Ivy Depot, Va.

4980. (2). HALL. My great grandfather, Capt. John Hall, of Vt., was wounded July 6, 1777, at the battle of Hubbardstown, and d a few days later. His two sons, Alpheus, and one whose name I cannot recall were taken prisoners and confined in Fort Ticonderoga, but later escaped. Some of their descendants moved to Tenn., and it is quite possible that they may be the ancestors of Mahala who m Wm. S. Blair. *C. E. Belcher, M.D.,* Charlotte, N. S.

5010. (2). A letter addressed to the Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R., asking about the Association Test, would give authoritative information as to the question of eligibility. *Gen. Ed.*

5025. STARK-LUCE. In the magazine for July, 1913, this question is quite fully answered by Mr. S. Judson Stark, 11 Luzerne Ave., Pittston, Vt. Col. John Stark of Morris Co., N. J., a great grandson of Aaron Stark of New London, Conn., was b in 1730 in Flanders (Roxbury), Morris Co., m Mary Dilla and d in 1825. He had: Reuben, b Apr. 17, 1766, m Sarah Hopkins and d in 1836; John, who m Catherine Reed; Aaron; Susan who m Matthias Luce; Mary who m Robert Carlisle; Sarah who m John Carr, and Anna who m Isaac LeFevre. John Stark was a Second Major and Lieut. Col. in the Rev. *Gen. Ed.*

5028. PALMER. The names of Abijah and Peleg Palmer are not among the signers of the "Memorial of Hartford," signed by 105 citizens of Stonington, Conn. *Gen. Ed.*

5029. ADAMS. Moses Adams of Dublin, N. H., signed the Association Test in 1776, according to N. H. State Papers, Vol. XXX, p 44. *Gen. Ed.*

5043. HANSON. H. Massey Hanson and Capt. Walter Hanson were living at Port Tobacco, East Hundred, in 1775-8, according to the Census of all males over 18 yrs. taken by Peter Griffith, Constable, and published on p 305, Vol. I of "Maryland Records, Colonial, Revolutionary County, Church," as compiled and edited by Dr. G. M. Brumbaugh, 905 Mass. Ave., in 1915. John and Capt. John Hanson were also living there at that time; and Walter Hanson was living at Port Tobacco, West Hundred. In 1790 there were living in Charles County, John Hanson, Sr., Henry M. Hanson, Walter Hanson, Sr., Esq., John Hanson of John, and Walter Hanson, Jr. *Gen. Ed.*

5046. (2). ADAMS-FASSETT. As Brooklyn was originally part of the adjacent towns of Canterbury and Pomfret, it is difficult to decide positively what service belongs to either the Brooklyn or the Pomfret resident. According to the deeds of property Noah Adams of Brooklyn and his wife Miriam (not Elizabeth) deed land in 1793 which belonged to Miriam, as the daughter of her deceased mother, Eleanor, wid. of Lieut. Benjamin Fassett, who was killed in 1777. There was an Elizabeth Fassett, bapt. in the Cong. Church at Brooklyn, Oct. 16, 1757, who was of a suitable age to have married Noah Adams, Jr., in 1770. Her brother was Lieut. Benjamin Fassett, who m Eleanor Adams, and her father was Benjamin Fassett, Jr., who m for his second wife, Dec. 8, 1746, Elizabeth Tucker. According to land deeds, however, she m Samuel Turner of Winchester, N. H. Two ch. of Noah Adams, Jr., and his wife, Eliz. were bapt. in Brooklyn, Conn. They are: Jerusha, bapt. in 1772, and Amos, in 1775. There were three families of Fassetts in Brooklyn, at the same time, and several of the name of Adams. One must consult land records and wills, therefore, as well as marriage records in trying to settle relationships. *Gen. Ed.*

5057. (2). KNOX. An examination of the N. H. State Papers fails to reveal that any relationship between Wm. and David Knox is given. He may, therefore, have been the son David, or he may not. There were three men by name of William Knox who signed the Ass. Test from N. H. One from Allenstown, one from Pembroke, and one from "Conway and locations." *Gen. Ed.*

Notes

JESSE EVANS, Revolutionary Soldier.

Sent by Mrs. John C. des Granges, 2670 North Workman street, Los Angeles, Cal.

There were at least three men by name of Jesse Evans who served in the Revolution. I am a descendant of one of them who was a private. He was the son of Col. William Evans of Pennsylvania. In my search for the official record of my ancestor's service, I received the records of two others. One from the War Department states that Jesse Evans served in Capt. John Cropper's Company and later in Capt. George Gilchrist's Company in the 9th Virginia Regiment. From November and December, 1776, he served as a private; then from January, 1777, to May, as a drummer and fifer, and also with same rank in July and August, 1777. After his name is the remark: "Sick—Black River."

From the War Department also comes the record of a Jesse Evans who served as a captain in the Virginia Infantry, and in March, 1784, the full amount of his pay was given him. "Nothing has been found to show when his service began or when it ended."

From the Bureau of Pensions the record is sent of a Jesse Evans who enlisted under Col. George Rogers Clarke, January 2, 1778. After the capture of Vincennes, Ind., he served as recruiting officer for the Illinois Regiment in Virginia, South Carolina and North Carolina until the close of the war. He was engaged in the battles of Vincennes, Haw River and Guilford Court House. When he received his commission he resided in Montgomery County, Virginia, but February 5, 1839, when he applied for pension, he was a resident of Gasconade County, Missouri. At that time he was seventy-nine years of age, and he died June 29, 1843. No family data is given in his application for pension. He attained to the rank of captain. In McAlister's Virginia Militia in the Revolution, p. 217, the records of Montgomery County show that in March, 1778, Jesse Evans was sworn in as Lieutenant.

JOHN RICHEY, Revolutionary Soldier.

Contributed by Mrs. Helen Bond, 724 West Broadway, Monmouth, Ill.

John Richey enlisted in the fall of 1776 as a private, serving under Colonels Crawford and Gibson in the Seventh Virginia Regiment until November, 1783. For this service he received 100 acres of land (Warrant 2061), and died in Shelby County (now Spencer), Kentucky, leaving the following children and heirs: Joseph, Abraham, John, Sarah, Jacob, James, Isaac and Rebecca Richey. James had the following children: Anderson and Eliza. Isaac had the following children: Nelson, Shelby, Amanda and Patsey. Rebecca married Ahijah Young, and they had: Sally, Hannah, Celia and Nancy. The above was furnished by the Commissioner of Pensions, who stated that no further family data was on file.

QUERIES

5072. CARTER. Elizabeth Carter b Newton, N. H. Nov. 16, 1753, was the dau of John and Elizabeth Carter. There was also an Elizabeth Carter, dau of Daniel Carter of Salisbury, Mass. who was b 1719, and d Apr. 8, 1789. One of them m Barnard Elliot of Concord, N. H. Which one was it? Did Elizabeth's father have a Rev. record?

(2) WELCH. Deborah Welch m Barnard Carter Elliott at Goffstown, N. H. May 6, 1806. She was a dau of the Welshman, John Welch who came to this country in the British army, deserted and fought on the side of the Colonists during the Rev. and also in 1812? This John Welch had five wives, one of them being Polly Noyes. Information gratefully received. *G. P. M.*

5073. CRAWFORD. William Crawford, b Berkeley Co. Va. 1732 served in the French and Indian wars and was Lieut. Col. and later Col. in the Rev. He was tortured and burned to death by the Indians, near or on Battle Island, June 11, 1783. Wanted dates of birth of son John, and of his marriage to Rachel Van Sant; also date of marriage of dau Margaret to John Yancy Rowland. In an old family Bible left me by my grandmother (who d Dec. 1899) I have the date of birth of Margaret Crawford as Dec. 1, 1786, but not the dates desired. *E. M. M.*

5074. WARDELL. Eliakim Wardell, a Rev. soldier, d June 20, 1823, aged 60 years, and is buried in the Shrub Oak Cemetery in N. Y. His wife's name was Catherine. Ancestry, with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any, desired.

(2) KNAPP-SMITH. Mary Knapp m Abraham Smith (1763-1813) of Putnam Co. N. Y. She was the dau of "Capt. Daniel Knapp of Yorktown." Any information ab this Knapp family desired. *E. S. L.*

5075. CAMPBELL. Martin Marshall Campbell b Rockbridge Co. Va. Mch. 4, 1802, d Mch. 8, 1866. He m Jan. 1, 1824, Sarah Baird Walker. Ancestry desired of Martin Marshall Campbell. *K. L. G.*

5076. BURR-KELLOGG. Marinda Burr, b June 6, 1780, wife of Whiting Kellogg d in

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Portageville, N. Y. Mch. 9, 1864. She had a brother Curtice who lived in Alden, N. Y. Ancestry, with all gen. data, and Rev. record, if any, desired.

(2) KELLOGG. Isaac Kellogg, son of "Capt. Isaac Kellogg" was b 1727 and d 1800. He m Martha, dau of Jonathan Merrill, and lived in Winsted and New Hartford, Conn. where he was appointed J. P. May 13, 1773. Rev. record desired. *L. L. V.*

5077. STEPHENS. Wm. Stephens had a son, Stephen A. who was b Feb. 6, 1790 either in Va. or Ky. who moved to Lincoln Co. Mo. in 1828. Wm. also had a dau who m her cousin, Obed Stephens. Ancestry with all gen. data, and Rev. record, if any, on this line desired.

(2) PARKE. Wm. Parke b 1822 m Cynthia Stephens. He was the son of Perry and Nancy (Wilson) Parke of Ky. Ancestry with all gen. data, and Rev. record, if any, desired. *A. I.*

5078. SMITH-PAXTON. Jeremiah Smith, son of John Smith (b Feb. 21, 1751) and his wife Anna Husel (b Nov. 8, 1778) m Miss Lee, dau of John and Margaret Lee. Their son, Horace m Sarah Paxson, (dau of Amos Paxson of Solebury, Bucks Co. Penna. b 1798, d 1888 and his wife, Rachel Ely.) Rev. record on any of these lines greatly desired. Rachel had a brother Isaac who had ch.: John, Warren, Alice and Anna who m Mr. Smith. *L. H. C.*

5079. WARNER. Phineas Warner, b Saybrook, Conn. 1749, m Eunice Church, dau of Simeon and Eunice Church of Chester, Conn. lived in Saybrook, and d in 1812; his wife, Eunice born in 1748 living until 1823. Official proof of service of Phineas Warner desired. *A. M. W. H.*

5080. STOKES. Frederick R. Stokes enlisted at Sumpter Court House, S. C. to serve in the war of 1812 and his widow drew a pension for his service after his death July 26, 1859. He m (1) Nancy McKay, and m (2) Martha E. Maddox, wid of James Maddox. Ancestry of Frederick desired. *E. S.*

5081. ALLEN. John Allen of Middleborough, Mass. was a private in the Rev. on an alarm at Howland's Ferry, R. I. marching to Tiverton, R. I. enlisted Dec. 9, 1776 and served seven days. When and where was he born? *H. A. H.*

5082. AUGER. Semanthe Auger b 1786 Richmond, Vt. m at Williston, Vt. Clement Tuttle ab 1807. Will some one tell me where to find the history of the Auger family?

(2) PARKER-ISBELL. Charles Parker b Woodbury, Conn. in 1802 m Deborah Isbell born in Woodbury, Conn. I would like very much to know the early history of these families or where I could find it.

(3) RAYMOND. Wm. Raymond was called Captain. He lived in Norwalk, Conn. and later in Gansevoort, N. Y. He had a daughter Elizabeth who m in 1792 John Thompson. All gen. and Rev. data, if any, of Wm. Raymond and whom he married, greatly desired.

(4) FITCH-WINSLOW. Information desired of early history of the family of Hannah Fitch b Coventry, Conn. ab 1735 m Nathaniel Winslow. Where can I find gen. of this family? Was Nathaniel Winslow in Rev. service?

(5) ROBERTS. Abram Roberts m Anne ab 1795. Lived in Monroe Co., N. Y. Had a son Charles W. Roberts. Gen. and Rev. data, if any, desired. *B. T. R.*

5083. MARTIN. Ancestry, descendants and Rev. record name of wife and children desired of Capt. Samuel Martin, b 1732 who entered the Rev. as a private in Capt. Robt. Alexander's company, and was at the battles of King's Mountain and Eutaw Springs.

(2) KERR. Capt. Robert Kerr, b 1728, a soldier of the Rev. d April 4, 1799. Wanted names of wife and children.

(3) HANNAH. Name of wife of Capt. James Hannah, Rev. soldier, desired; also names of children. *R. D. M.*

5084. PEELE. Richard Peele (b 1788), m Boutetort Co., Va., April 15, 1806, Sarah Gill. He was a pensioner of the War of 1812. Would like the names of the parents of Richard Peele and Sarah Gill and Rev. service if possible.

(2) ANDERSON. Isabella Anderson m Isaac Davisson May 25, 1779. She was b Oct. 26, 1756. They lived in Harrison Co., W. Va. where they reared a large family of children. Who were the parents of Isabella Anderson?

(3) PRINGLE. Thomas Pringle b 1735 d 1823, married Susan who d Sept. 21, 1807 in Bourbon Co., Ky. Their oldest son James was b Rockingham Co., Va., 1782. What was Susan Pringle's maiden name and ancestry of Thomas Pringle desired. *R. H. T.*

5085. TURNER. Information desired of Daniel Turner who m Eliz. Updegraff and had dau Eliz. b 1778 in Fayette Co. Penna. who m Samuel Hunt of N. J. in 1797. Another dau m a Hedges and another a Jenkins. They all moved to Ohio ab 1804 or 5. Daniel afterwards moved across the Ohio river back of Newport, Ky. where he died. Was Daniel in the Rev. war? What was the date of his birth? What were the names of his parents?

(2) MCCLINTOCK. Margaret McClintock was b in 1756 and d in Northumberland Co. Penna. in 1840. She had a sister Nancy who m John Wilson. Margaret was scalped by the Indians when fleeing to Freeland Fort for protection. Her husband, James Durham, was taken prisoner as were all the other men who were protecting the fort. Gen. McDonald sent them to Fort Niagara where they stayed until the close of the Rev. Who was the father of Margaret? History states that John and Matthew McClintock came with Hawkins Boone's party to the rescue of the fort where John and

Matthew were killed. Were they brothers of Margaret and Nancy or was one of them their father?

(3) LOTT-CARTER. Information desired of Henry Lott b 1708 d 1784 and Mercy his wife who d 1747. Prudence, dau of John and Letitia Carter was b 1755 d 1840 and m Daniel Corson, b 1754. John, son of Daniel and Prudence Corson m Margaret Durham in Penna. Would like to know if Henry Lott or John Carter were in the Rev. war. *E. C. H.*

5086. BEAUCHAMP-MADDOX. Isaac, Moses Resdin and Mercy Beauchamp, a father and three sons, received large grants of land on the Little Kenhawa and Dyl Creek in West Virginia in the year 1792. Mercy m Elizabeth Maddox who had a sister Mary (?). Would like to know which was the father—if Isaac, whom he married, where they came from and why the land was granted to them. If any Rev. service, what? Also parents and history of Elizabeth Maddox. *B. R. K.*

5087. RUSSELL-DISCOLL (DRISCOLL?) Old family records state: Jacob Russell, of Torrington (or Terringham) Mass. b June 29, 1770 m Abigail Discoll June 11, 1799; she was b Dec. 6, 1777, her father came from Dublin, Ire. Who was Jacob Russell's father and did he or the father of Abigail Discoll render Rev. service?

(In some old records the latter name is spelled *Diskill.*)

(2) POST-VAN RENSSELAER. Eleanor Carl Russell of Lee, Mass. dau of Jacob and Abigail (Discoll) Russell b Feb. 1, 1806, m at Lebanon, N. Y. Jan. 25, 1829, Morton W. Post. Morton W. Post b Sept. 13, 1807 was the son of Roswell E. Post who was a graduate of Yale and "a noted educator." Roswell E. Post m a dau of "the old Hollander Van Rensselaer." What were the given names of the fathers of Roswell E. Post and his wife —— Van Rensselaer and is there Revolutionary service?

5088. AYRES. Data concerning any Rev. service of Daniel Ayres (wife was Pamelia Buck) or his father Wm. Ayres, of Wilkesbarre, Penna. (These men were later killed in an Indian massacre.)

(2) EATON. Also some ancestry of Sarah Eaton of Vermont (possibly dau of Samuel Eaton) who m Harry Ayres of Ohio, son of the above mentioned Daniel Ayres. Also of Pamelia Buck who m this Daniel Ayres in Penna. *A. C. H.*

5089. SENEKER-SUSONG. Katharine Susong (b June 14, 1771) m Jan. 29, 1793, Elias Gottlieb Schoenecker (later spelled Seneker), and settled in Rockbridge County, Virginia. Any information about the family desired. What was her father's name, Rev. record, dates, name of wife, and names of children?

(2) THOMAS-WEAVER. Jacob Thomas came from Germany to Pa., and from there to Ruthton, near Bristol, Tenn.-Va. His son, John Thomas m Susan Weaver, and they lived in Holston Valley, near Bristol. Is there Rev. service for Jacob Thomas, and who was his wife? Ancestry with all data desired.

(3) BOOHER-BUECHLER. Peter Booher m Magdalene Buechler, and lived on Sinking Creek, near Bristol. His father came from Pa. Any information regarding them, especially Rev. service desired.

(4) WORLEY-HOLESAPPLE. Nathan Worley, whose father came from Ire., was born Feb. 14, 1787. He m Susannah Holesapple, who was b Feb. 8, 1785. When were they married, and who were their parents? Any information about the families desired. *S. T. W.*

5090. BUTLER. William Butler, a soldier in the Rev. was Col. 4th Penn. Regiment. I have a complete line of descent from him, but lack correct dates, place of birth and death. Can anyone give me the dates of his birth, death, marriage, and wife's maiden name. The names of his children with all general knowledge of them? *C. B. S.*

5091. GEORGE. Can anyone give me the names of the parents and children also Revolutionary service if any, of the father of William George. Born 1790 or 91 he married at Baltimore, Maryland Ann Price, born at Elkton, Maryland about 1798. William George was a soldier of war 1812. He enlisted at Elkton, Cecil Co., Maryland May 2, 1813 to May 20, 1813, under Captain John R. Evans, Militia of Md. Oct. 12, 1878 his widow, then living in South Evanston, Illinois, 80 years of age, applied for a pension, which was granted. William George and wife Ann Price had ch: Charles Jefferson, b 1819; Milicient Ann, b 1821; Washington Columbus, 1824; Francis Maria, 1826; Maria Louisa, 1829; Catherine Matilda, about 1833. William George disappeared; (never heard definitely of again) about 1857 or 8 from his home in Newtown, Ohio. The son Washington Columbus George m Sarah Currell, 1848 Cadiz, Ohio. *N. G. A.*

5092. WHEELOCK. Amariah Wheelock lived in Cavendish, Vt. in 1816 and I think for some years before. Can anyone give me the name of his father and grandfather and tell from which branch of old Ralph Wheelock he was descended? I would like the genealogy of the Palmer family between Walter Palmer, who came over from England in 1629 and Gershom Palmer, about 1750. Who can give me anything about the family of Snows, previous to Sam'l Snow, about 1725.

(2) LE FEVRE. About 1725, two boys were brought over from the Island of Jersey. They had no friends on board the vessel and said they were put on the ship by a man they did not know. They were 6 and 8 years old and were named Robert and John Le Fevre. They

were taken to Topsfield, Mass. and placed in families to be brought up. They had the appearance of being from homes of culture and wealth but nothing was ever learned about them. Robert was married. Can anyone tell to whom? He had a daughter Mary who married about 1765 a Philip Thomas, afterward a soldier in the Rev. war. He enlisted from So. Boston, became a captain in the 10th Mass. regt. (Col. Thomas Marshall). After the war he lived in Rindge, N. H. I would like the name of Mary Le Fevre's mother. *D. V. W.*

The LOOKOUT, 516 Poplar St., Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that many letters of inquiry have been received by them on account of the single notice inserted in the Gen. Department. They have decided to add to the list of Southern Families treated by them in future issues, the following:

Armstrong, Bland, Bolling, Brent, Brooke, Byrd, Carroll, (Jefferson) Davis, Gaines, Lee, Nicklin, Page, Preston Spottswood and Taliaferro.

An INDEX TO BEDFORD CO. WILLS, 1754-1830, has been published by William M. Clemens, 56 Pine Street, New York City, price $1.00. This gives the name of each testator, alphabetically arranged, with date of probate, and is compiled by Rowland D. Buford, late Clerk of the County. It is well worth the price to all genealogists who make a study of Virginia families.

LATEST REPORTS FROM STATE CONFERENCES

The *California Conference,* held in San Francisco, February 8 and 9, 1917, devoted much time to plans for the welfare of women and children and for teaching respect for the Flag for the coming year. The present State Regent and Vice Regent were re-elected; and it was decided to hold the next Conference in Los Angeles.

At the *Colorado Conference* Governor Gunter was presented, at the conclusion of his address of welcome, with a replica of a cup used in the home of Thomas Jefferson. Count Ilya Tolstoy told of the work of his father, Count Leo Tolstoy, among the Russian peasants and also of the Red Cross in the present war; Mrs. Schuyler was re-elected State Regent, Mrs. Norman M. Campbell, Vice Regent, and Mrs. James Benton Grant was nominated for Vice President General.

At the *Rhode Island Conference,* held March 8, 1917, Mrs. Albert L. Calder was elected State Regent, Miss Edith May Tilley, State Vice Regent, and the retiring Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Longley, was nominated for Vice President General.

The National Society, Children of the American Revolution, reports with sorrow the death of Mrs. J. B. G. Custis, National Registrar, at her home in Washington, D. C., February 24, 1917. Mrs. Custis was also a member of the Dolly Madison Chapter, D. A. R., and was well known to many of the Daughters in all parts of the country.

Word has also been received of the passing away on November 22, 1916, at Memphis, Tenn., of MRS. SARAH VAN EPPS HARVEY, a member of the Marquette, Mich., Chapter; and on January 8, 1917, at Waterloo, Mich., of MRS. EUPHRASIA SMITH GRANGER, a member of the Sophie de Marsac Campeau Chapter of Grand Rapids, Mich. Full accounts of these two Real Daughters, with their pictures, have appeared in earlier issues of the magazine. Of the 738 Real Daughters who have been members of the Society since the beginning, only 68 now remain.

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IMPORTANT:

My dear Fellow Members:

The present crisis in the national life of our Country demands your active and immediate service.

It is deplorable that while we are forced to face the need of protection of our Country, we are not prepared to resist invasion for more than a very limited period of time.

As great as the effort of the Government may be to rush preparations for defense, we are still short of men and we must depend upon the sacrifice and service of a brave but comparatively small group to defend our National honor and our Country.

The injustice and craven selfishness of leaving to a few the obligation of all men should lead us to seek a measure that would place the burden of responsibility on all who enjoy the rights and protection of our Country and in addition to this, the selfishness, which is often born of love and solicitude for those who are dearest to us, should lead us to seek to relieve the few who now serve by giving them the support and protection of their fellow citizens. Your husband, your son, or your brother may be one of the small group of defenders. Should they not be supported by adequate equipment of training and men?

It is necessary to make the men who vote, our Senators and Congressmen, understand that we need universal Military training and therefore I beg you to urge them, with all the earnestness that this terrible crisis demands, to vote for Universal Military training. Do this for your Country and the protection of our People.

Please make two copies of this letter, signing your own name, and send them to two women, not members of our Society, asking them to write to two more. Please write at once to your Senators and Congressmen.

With faith in your love of our Country and your desire to serve her,

I am, faithfully yours,

DAISY ALLEN STORY

President General, N. S. D. A. R.

Please fill in the following blank and return it to me in order that record may be made of your service:

I have on.....sent two copies of letter to

Mrs. or Miss.....of.....

Mrs. or Miss.....of.....

I have written, urging my Representatives to vote for Universal Military Training, to

Senator .....of.....

Senator .....of.....

Congressman .....of.....

Congressman .....of.....

Congressman .....of.....

Signature.....

Address.....

.....

OFFICIAL

The National Society of the

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Honorary Officers Elected for Life

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Mrs. John W. Foster, ...
Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

Honorary President Presiding

Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General

Mrs. A. Howard Clark, 1895.
.....
Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, 1899.
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, 1905.
Mrs. William Lindsay, 1906.
Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, 1906.
Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, 1910.
Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, 1911.
Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, 1913.
Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, 1913.
Mrs. Wallace Delafield, 1914.
Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, 1914.
Mrs. John Newman Carey, 1916.

National Board of Management

Special Meeting, Friday, February 23, 1917

A special meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization of Chapters was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Friday, February 23, 1917.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Lockwood, the members joining in the Lord's Prayer.

The following members were noted as being present: *Active Officers:* Mesdames Story, Moody, Davis, Wood, Leary, Lockwood, Boyle, Blodgett, Smoot, Misses Pierce and Barlow; *State Regents*: Mesdames Hall, Brumbaugh, Young, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Fisher; *State Vice Regent*: Mrs. Ridout.

Miss Pierce presented her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General.

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following: Applications presented to the Board, 1,240.

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

The acceptance of the Registrar General's report was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried. Mrs. Boyle announced that she had cast the ballot for the 1,240 new members, and the President General declared them elected, they having met all of the requirements.

Mrs. Smoot read the following report:

Report of Organizing Secretary General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Mary Ella Merriam, Long Beach, Cal.; Mrs. Ruth Crook Holton, Gainesville, Fla.; Mrs. Inez Hobart Parks, Garnett, Kan.; Mrs. Lucy White Williams, Lapeer, Mich.; Mrs. Virginia Pocahontas Gray White, Flat River, Mo.; Mrs. Elizabeth Williams Smith, Anaconda, Mont.; Mrs. Lelia Chapman Burgess, West Winfield, and Mrs. Susan Maude Stone Hudler, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Mrs. Zella Palmer Young, Bowman, North Dakota; Mrs. Mary Herring Hudson Forman, North Dakota; Mrs. Hetty Beatty Hagan Low, Steubenville, Ohio; Mrs. Fluella Turner Dindinger, Marshfield, Oregon; Mrs. Susan Elizabeth Simms, Barnwell, S. C.; Mrs. Annie Sawyer Jones, North, S. C.; Mrs. Marcia H. Fraser, Calvert, Texas; Miss Frances Elizabeth Quinby, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Imogene H. Field, Ripon, Wis.; Mrs. M. Ethel Kelley Kern, Richmond, Va.

The National Board is asked to authorize Chapters at Washington, D. C., and Blackville, S. C.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Nellie Farrow Lewis, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Alice M. Lamb Sutphen, Defiance, Ohio; Mrs. Jane Hommel Denney, Knoxville, Tenn.; and Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Alexandria, Va.

The reappointment of the following Organizing Regents has been requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Roberta Julia Magruder Bukey, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Aileen Betteys Corbit, Oxford, Mich.; and Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Alexandria, Va.

The resignations of the following Organizing Regents have been reported: Mrs. Elizabeth Truett Eaton, Earleton, and Mrs. Mary Waldo Harriss, Ocala, Fla.; and Mrs. Alice Moss Ferris, Laddonia, Mo.

The following Chapters have organized since the January 17 Board meeting: Alida C. Bliss, Morris, Ill.; Haverhill, Haverhill, N. H.; Col. William Prescott, Newark, N. Y.; Beukendaal, Schenectady, N. Y.; Quenett, The Dalles, Oregon; Henry Durant, Bishopville, S. C.; and Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wis.

Admitted membership, January 17, 1917, 128,730.

Actual membership, January 17, 1917, 95,069.

Respectfully submitted,
BETTY CARTER SMOOT,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Smoot moved the acceptance of her report, which was seconded by Miss Barlow. Mrs. Wood presented a protest against the authorization of another Chapter at Mt. Vernon, and requested that the Regent of the Bronx Chapter be permitted to appear before the Board to present a protest. The motion of Mrs. Brumbaugh, that the request be granted, was seconded by Mrs. Wood and carried. Mrs. Midgley presented her protest and the President General read letters from Mrs. Spraker and Mrs. Hudler. After prolonged discussion Mrs. Wood moved to amend the motion of Mrs. Smoot to accept her report with the exception of the authorization of the Chapter at Mt. Vernon, N. Y. This was seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh.

Mrs. Smoot referred to the action of the Board at its December, 1916, meeting, debar-

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ring former members of the Magruder chapter from the privilege of active service until their duplicate application papers had been restored to the files of the chapter of which they had first become members, and explained that she was in receipt of a communication from the State Regent of the District of Columbia stating that Mrs. Bukey, whose reappointment as Organizing Regent was presented in the report of the Organizing Secretary General to the Board for confirmation, had never withdrawn her papers from the Magruder Chapter, as these papers were still in the files of the Thirteen Colonies Chapter, which was the chapter she had first joined, which fact was attested by a note received from Mrs. Roome, the Regent of Thirteen Colonies Chapter. The statement being made by the State Regent of the District of Columbia that Mrs. Bukey intended to form her chapter of entirely new members who had never belonged to the Magruder Chapter, and it appearing that Mrs. Bukey had complied with all the requirements, her reappointment as Organizing Regent was recommended by the Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Wood's amendment to the motion to accept the report of the Organizing Secretary General with the exception of the authorization of a Chapter at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., was then put. A rising vote was called for, the result being eight in favor and eight opposed with the vote of the President General. After some further discussion, one of the members of the Board having returned to the room, the vote was again taken, the result showing nine in favor of the amendment and seven against, the Chair announcing the amendment carried, to *amend motion to accept report of the Organizing Secretary General with the exception of the authorization of a chapter at Mt. Vernon.* The motion as amended was then put and carried.

Mrs. Smoot presented a supplementary report for the authorization of a chapter at Ewing, Virginia, which, on motion duly seconded, was adopted.

In the absence of the Treasurer General, Mrs. Boyle read total number deceased, 179; resigned, 183; dropped, 6; reinstated, 47. Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Boyle, and carried, *that this report of the Treasurer General be received.*

The motions, as passed, were read and approved. At 1:40, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Wm. C.) ABBIE WILLIAMS R. BOYLE,
Recording Secretary General.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS ADMITTED FROM EACH STATE

February 23, 1917

Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 13; California, 16; Colorado, 12; Connecticut, 35; District of Columbia, 67; Florida, 7; Georgia, 41; Idaho, 5; Illinois, 58; Indiana, 26; Iowa, 56; Kansas, 51; Kentucky, 25; Louisiana, 4; Maine, 11; Maryland, 15; Massachusetts, 87; Michigan, 35; Minnesota, 10; Mississippi, 13; Missouri, 66; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 21; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 22; New York, 146; North Carolina, 23; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 82; Oklahoma, 11; Oregon, 6; Pennsylvania, 59; Rhode Island, 8; South Carolina, 59; South Dakota, 3; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 31; Vermont, 5; Virginia, 18; Washington, 14; West Virginia, 30; Wisconsin, 24. Total, 1,240.

Chairmen of Committees for the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress

April 17-22, 1917

CREDENTIAL.....MRS. ELIZA FERRY LEARY
PROGRAMME..... MRS. JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS; Vice Chairman, MRS. WM. WALLACE GAAR
HOSPITALITY.....MRS. W. H. ALLINE
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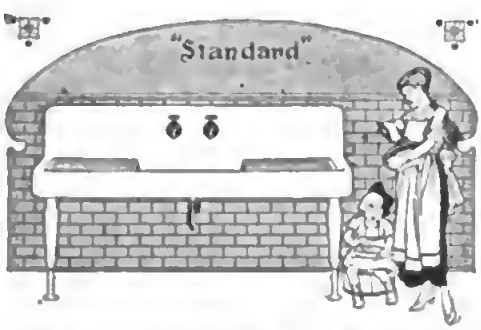

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BOSTON.....136 DEVONSHIRE	TOLEDO.....311-331 ERIE	HOUSTON.....PRESTON & SMITH
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What is an Internal Bath?

By R. W. Beal

MUCH has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but strange as it may seem, the most important, as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions, and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot-water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post-mortem, the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit and impress them so profoundly that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for, health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also, they have almost no conception of how a little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable but preventable through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of today is only fifty per cent efficient." Reduced to simple English, this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down, and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

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How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy, and strong? The number is appallingly small.

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time, and in these strenuous days people have time to do everything else necessary for the attainment of happiness but the most essential thing of all—that of giving their bodies their proper care.

Would you believe that five to ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granting that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? Internal bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body, and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your mind keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed, and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practice internal bathing and begin to-day.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is, WHY people should take them, and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are all answered in a booklet entitled "THE WHAT, THE WHY and THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Doctor Charles A. Tyrrell, the inventor of the "J. B. L. Cascade," whose lifelong study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only has internal bathing saved and prolonged Doctor Tyrrell's own life, but the lives of a multitude of hopeless individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker, and the housewife; all that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Doctor Charles A. Tyrrell at 134 West Sixty-fifth Street, New York City, and mention having read this article in D. A. R. Magazine, and same will be immediately mailed to you free of all cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purpose. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subjects, and your writing for this book will give you that information. Do not put off doing this, hut *send for the book now* while the matter is fresh in your mind.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals something. Don't allow procrastination to cheat you out of your opportunity to get this valuable information which is free for the asking. If you would be natural, be healthy. It is unnatural to be sick. Why be unnatural, when it is such a simple thing to be well?

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MAY, 1917

Vol. L. No. 5

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CONTENTS FOR MAY, 1917

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General ..... *Frontispiece*
Notes of the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress 291
Formal Opening of the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress 299
Open Letter from Chairman of Magazine Committee 301
George Eskridge of Virginia, Guardian of Mary Ball. *Mary H. West* 302
A True Love Story of the Olden Time. *Laura Plantz, M.D.* 306
The Historic Church of New Castle, N. H. *Katharine H. G. Wingate* 309
STATE CONFERENCES: Connecticut, Kansas, Illinois, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Washington 318
Work of the Chapters 322
REAL DAUGHTERS: Sarah McIntosh McGill, Fannie Munroe, Jane Sargent Fugate 333
Announcement from Chairman of Magazine Committee. *Mrs. G. M. Minor* 334
Book of Common Prayer of Colonial Times 335
Marriage Record Exchange, Caughnawaga (now Fonda), N. Y. 338
Parliamentary Puzzles Solved 342
Genealogical Department 343
Nathan Hale's First School 358
The Liberty Loan of 1917 359
Book Review: Genealogical Quarterly 360
National Committee on War Relief Service 361
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:
Official List of 362

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Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey,
President General National Society,
Daughters of the American Revolution.

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DAUGHTERS
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

Vol. L. No. 5 MAY, 1917 Whole No. 298

Notes of the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress

The Twenty-sixth Continental Congress of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story at 10:20 a.m. Monday, April 16th, 1917, in the auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall and adjourned *sine die* when the gavel fell Saturday evening at nine o'clock.

In calling the Congress to order the President General emphasized the fact that the organization is on trial before the country, and that its patriotism is to be tested in the crucible of fire. It was a largely attended Congress and assumed an unusually serious and patriotic aspect in spite of the excitement incident to the election. The anniversary of the battle of Lexington falling during the week added solemnity to the thoughts and emotions of the delegates.

Just as the Twenty-fifth Congress placed itself on record in favor of adequate National defense did this Congress declare itself in favor of a permanent and democratic system of defense based upon universal military service and training.

The Society created a standing committee on war relief to work in conjunction with the Council of National Defense for the duration of the war, and took all possible measures to serve their country in its hour of need with every resource in their power.

On Saturday afternoon the Treasurer General was able to show the cancelled bonds that cleared from debt Memorial Continental Hall as a result of the effort of Miss Alice L. McDuffee and her Committee on "Final Payment," together with the many generous contributions made by the members of the Congress during the week, the three largest being $5,000.00 from Mrs. William Butterworth, Vice President General from Illinois, in memory of her mother, former Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Charles H. Deere; $1,000.00 from Mr. Leonard Giles of Troy, N. Y., and $500.00 from Mrs. Delos A. Blodgett, Corresponding Secretary General.

The result of the election will be seen in the new official list presented in this magazine and the present status of the magazine is also elsewhere explained.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, opened with an earnest prayer, the Congress joining in the Lord's Prayer.

The President General welcomed the Congress and urged that prejudices, minor differences and bitterness be suppressed to the end that the Daughters may give their time and attention to the serious patriotic work now devolving upon them.

While waiting for the Chairman of the Credential Committee to make her report the President General expressed her appreciation of the long and arduous labors of Mrs. Leary and her Committee. The report of the Credential Committee was

presented by the Chairman, Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, Vice President General from Washington, and adopted by the Congress. It showed 2349 delegates entitled to vote at the Congress.

The Official Reader then called the roll.

The Chairman of Program, Mrs. Hamilton Lewis, presented her report, and moved the adoption of the program, which was seconded by Mrs. Howard of Texas and carried.

Mrs. Thompson of Massachusetts presented a resolution which, after reciting the serious condition owing to the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, authorized the President General *"to appoint a committee of not more than five to confer and outline some plan or plans to be presented to the Congress not later than Friday A. M., in order that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution might go on record before the world as offering the services of their whole organized body for the cause of our country and their allies in this hour of need."* Many of the State Regents reported the work already done along the lines of preparedness and defense, and pledged their loyalty and efforts to the Government, and individuals all over the house pledged their loyalty to the Government and to any plan of work the National Society might adopt to assist the Government. Mrs. Brumbaugh of the District of Columbia at the close of her pledge and report asked that the Congress led by the President General give the salute to the flag. The adoption of the resolution offered by Mrs. Thompson was put and carried after these evidences of the patriotic fervor of the assembly.

Mrs. Howard of Texas presented a resolution offering the services of the Society to the President and the country, which was seconded by Mrs. Buel of Connecticut and carried with earnest enthusiasm.

A resolution was also presented by Mrs. Minor of Connecticut, pledging the Society in favor of universal military service, and directing that copies of the resolution be sent to the President, Secretaries of War and Navy, Chairmen of the Committees on Military Affairs in both houses of Congress, to the Vice President and the Speaker of the House. This was seconded unanimously and carried with a rising vote.

The Congress, led by Miss Elizabeth Pierce, gave the salute to the Flag, and at 1:08 p.m. adjournment was taken until 2:30.

For the exercises Monday afternoon the Hall was crowded with a body of purposeful women, eager to make the response of personal service to the Nation's call. Waving flags, inspiring patriotic music and eloquent addresses made this occasion memorable among the many similar occasions since the first Congress was here convened twelve years ago.

After the invocation by Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, and music, Mrs. William Cumming Story made her farewell address, in which she reviewed the accomplishments of the organization during her four-year term.

The Honorable E. M. Wentworth, President General, S. A. R., declared that the Sons of the American Revolution believed in paying the debt of their patriot fathers to France.

An ovation was given M. Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador, when he rose to deliver his address. The Ambassador praised the United States for joining the allies in the war and said France was deeply gratified. He referred to the bonds of friendship which linked the two countries and voiced the conviction that the defeat of the Teutonic Powers was certain, now that the United States had entered the War.

Both the English and Italian Ambassadors and their wives were seated on the platform during the afternoon.

The President of the United States was unable to be present as has been his custom on these occasions.

The audience enthusiastically applauded Lieutenant General S. B. M.

Young, President of the National Association for Universal Military Training when he declared:

"The Daughters of the American Revolution were the first great Women's Society to raise its voice in support of this fundamental principle of the Nation's military policy and that we will never have a Nation in the highest sense of the word until all of our citizens render equal National service."

The rest of the afternoon and evening were given over to social affairs, which were unusually brilliant and well attended. The weather during the week of the Congress being ideal, the Daughters were able to attend numbers of teas and receptions, on which occasions they renewed old friendships and formed new ones and exchanged opinions concerning plans for the patriotic work in which all are returning home to engage.

Previous to the Congress Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Secretary, and the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution had opened the new National Museum for a reception Saturday evening, April 14th, from 9 to 12 o'clock; and for Mrs. John Miller Horton, candidate for President General, the Buffalo Chapter had given a reception at The New Willard on Saturday afternoon from 4 to 7.

The Kansas Daughters held a reception at the New Willard Hotel in honor of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, State Regent and Candidate for President General, on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Guernsey was assisted in receiving by all the candidates for office on her ticket.

A reception was given at the Powhatan Hotel by the Minnesota delegation in honor of Mrs. George C. Squires, candidate for the office of President General. Miss Florence Macbeth, a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, sang at intervals during the receiving hours.

Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, at the Shoreham, held a reception from five to seven. Mrs. McAdoo, wife of W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mrs. Gregory, wife of Attorney General Gregory, stood with Mrs. Lewis who is the wife of Senator Lewis, the senior Senator from Illinois.

The Hall was thronged in the evening for the usual President General's reception from nine till eleven. Mrs. Story received on the platform with her national officers in the receiving line.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

The morning session was called to order at 10:15.

Devotional exercises were conducted by the Reverend Doctor Wood.

Her report, as Chairman of the National Board of Management, was read by the President General, received with applause, and the audience rose to show appreciation. At the meeting of the National Board of Management the Saturday previous this report was at her request ordered published in full in the minutes of that session. It will appear in the June magazine.

The State Regent of Ga. presented the following resolution:

The delegates from Ga. move that all members and visitors at this Congress be requested to obtain small United States flags and wear them during the entire session as a record of the spirit of the Daughters of the American Revolution in our nation's declaration of war.

Seconded by Mrs. Polk, State Regent of Tenn., and carried.

The President General added to her report a verbal one in regard to the movement inaugurated for the purchase of Monticello.

The report of the Chaplain General was read by Mrs. Lockwood and received with prolonged applause, the Congress rising. Mrs. Boyle moved that Mrs. Lockwood be made Honorary Chaplain General for life—numerously seconded and carried by a rising vote.

The report of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Boyle, was presented and accepted, as were the reports of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Blodgett, and the Registrar, Miss Grace Pierce.

Mrs. Ransdell, Treasurer General, presented her report, printed copies having been distributed, and stated that it would be read by the official reader. The report was received as read, its adoption being deferred until the Auditing Committee and the accountants made their reports.

The National Officers who had not yet reported requested that a later hour be assigned for their reports when the program would be more free and there might be a larger audience, and a recess was taken.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Robert Lansing, Secretary of Memorial Continental Hall Committee, presented her report and incorporated in it an account of the proposition of the Otis Elevator Company to install in the near future at their own expense a new engine of the belt-driven type which will eliminate the necessity of gears and entirely overcome the present noise. A vote of thanks to Miss Dorinda E. Rogers and the members of the Building and Grounds Committee, also to the Otis Elevator Company was moved and carried.

Miss Florence Finch reported as Chairman of the Magazine Committee and her report precipitated a discussion that consumed much of the afternoon during the time of which there was much confusion and restlessness in the Congress. There were some contributions for the benefit of the magazine, the largest of which was that of Mrs. Brant, State Regent of Ohio, who brought $247.17, which sum had been contributed by Ohio members in response to her appeal for 50c per member for the magazine.

After the Chairman's report was adopted on motion of Mrs. Goode, Mrs. Minor moved the repeal of the action of the 25th Congress in regard to the magazine. Her motion as finally put and carried was as follows:

"That we repeal the action of the 25th Congress whereby by the payment of her annual dues each member of the Daughters of the American Revolution becomes a paid subscriber to the magazine and that this motion becomes operative after the June issue at the expiration of the contract with the printer."

Miss Finch moved to recommend that each member of the Society pay one dollar as subscription to the magazine. Seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

Mrs. Draper, Editor of the Magazine, presented her report which was adopted and its recommendations considered ad seriatum. That all queries sent be returned to the sender with the information that no more can be received until the first of January, 1918, was adopted unanimously. The recommendation that the Remembrance Book of the magazine be hereafter placed under the jurisdiction of the Chaplain General was carried, as was the recommendation that hereafter the Editor be required to authorize all magazine bills.

In accordance with the promise made to the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress to present a plan to eliminate the selection of editor from politics, she submitted a plan which had previously been approved by a majority of the State Regents. This was adopted; but a motion to reconsider owing to the small number of delegates present, was entered.

Mrs. Meach, of Virginia, moved a vote of thanks to Miss Finch and her committee for their arduous and conscientious labor in executing the will of the Congress of 1916 concerning the magazine, which was seconded and carried by rising vote and a recess was taken.

Before taking up the evening's business, the President General expressed her appreciation of the service of Mrs. Francois B. Moran to the National Society and announced that Mrs. Moran had authorized her to send to the President the offer of her home consisting of some fifty rooms and twelve baths to be used in case of need; that Mrs. Moran proposed to appoint from the National Society a governing board of women that would look after that important branch of service to the country. A rising vote of thanks for this generous offer was given.

Miss Florence Macbeth sang the Bell Song from Lakme, affording the Congress great pleasure and as an encore the Star Spangled Banner, in the last two lines of which the audience joined.

On a question of privilege, Mrs. Draper explained the situation in regard to her

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recommendation left over from the afternoon session; namely, that the present term for editor be extended to the conclusion of Volume 51 and that at the October Board Meeting candidates for the office file their claims before the Executive Committee which shall examine them and recommend one to the National Board for confirmation, and amended it to read that the editor elected by this Congress serve from the beginning of Volume 51 for three years and one half; namely, December 1920. Seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh of the District and carried.

The President General announced that the candidates for national office would be invited to the platform and the nominations made from the floor, the nominators as they arose being recognized and invited to the platform by the chair, which arrangement proved successful in averting the confusion which has prevailed on some previous occasions. The four nominees for President General then came forward and took seats on the right at the front of the platform.

Mrs. Maupin of Virginia placed in nomination Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, Mrs. Goode of Alabama seconding.

Mrs. Ames, of Illinois nominated Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Mrs. Van Landingham of North Carolina seconding.

Mrs. Mott, of Virginia, named Mrs. John Miller Horton, Mrs. Frank Steele of New York seconding.

Mrs. Liggett of Minnesota, presented the name of Mrs. George C. Squires, Mrs. Polk of Tennessee seconding.

The same plan was followed in the nomination of the candidates for the various offices and many clever and original speeches made the occasion especially interesting, and it was the late hour of 12:25 a. m. when the session closed.

Just as patriotism in its emotional aspect was the dominant note of the remarkable gathering in Memorial Continental Hall on the Twenty-second of February, so patriotism, but in its more practical aspect, overshadowed every act, even that of the elections, throughout the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress, the first Congress to meet when the nation is at war. Desire for service in the everyday acts of life, economy, conservation of resources, elimination of waste were the prevailing motives.

To satisfy that desire the above report of the first two days of the Congress, prepared by the ex-Chairman of Publicity, Miss Fanny Harnit, has been so cut as to be hardly recognizable; and as by motion of the Congress all resolutions calling for immediate action by the chapters were ordered printed in the magazine as speedily as possible, no attempt will be made in the rest of the report to give any of the side-lights which add life to the machinery of action. It was decided, however, to send a copy of the Proceedings to every chapter; and in that volume will be found not only the discussion which led up to the various resolutions, but information in regard to the wonderful patriotic and other work performed during the past year by the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The Committee appointed in accordance with Mrs. Thompson's motion presented the following report on Saturday, which was enthusiastically adopted:

The Committee for War Relief Service Plan appointed by the President General in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Congress on Monday, consisting of Mrs. William Cumming Story, Chairman; Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, Mrs. Rhett Goode, Mrs. Benjamin F. Spraker, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, and Miss Alice L. McDuffee as Secretary, met at the New Willard with the following members of the Advisory Board of the Council of National Defense: Mr. Daniel Willard, Chairman; Mr. Samuel Gompers, Dr. Franklin Martin, Mr. Howard Coffin, and Mr. H. H. Sheetz, Secretary.

The Chairman, Mr. Willard, called attention to the clause in Article II of the Constitution, which says: "To foster true patriotism, and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty." This clause made our organization peculiarly fitted, in his estimation, for leadership in the standardizing and organizing of the various lines of

service demanded by our country in the present crisis. . . .

We therefore recommend that this Congress, here assembled, authorize a standing Committee* on War Relief, to serve during this war, and in order that the connection with the Advisory Board of the Council of National Defense may be continued without interruption we recommend that this present committee act as a temporary committee until the permanent members may be appointed by the President General Elect.

The following recommendations are also offered in order that no time may be lost in identifying our National Society with the great problems which confront us:

That each State Regent shall ask each Chapter Regent to appoint a representative, these members to form a standing committee of the State to elect their Chairman and co-operate with the National standing Committee on War Relief.

That through this co-operation the representative of each Chapter can carry to her associates definite plans of work whereby each Chapter may select its own definite line from lines authorized by our National standing committee.

That the Chapters in each state create a fund in whatever way may seem advisable, that in time of need may be turned over to the National Society or used by themselves in any emergency which may arise.

The members of the Advisory Board of the Council for National Defense present at the meeting called special attention to the fact:

First, that our food supply should be not only conserved but increased to its greatest capacity, to supply food not only for ourselves but for our Allies, thereby preserving by intelligent oversight and ample supplies the health and strength of both.

Second, that we assist in furnishing the Press in our locality duly authorized statistics and information which will be furnished us by the Government and be in a position to do intelligent, personal work.

It is therefore recommended that each Chapter select a member or members to study these subjects and present to the Chapter some plan of local work along these lines, special attention being given to the cultivation of waste land. . . .

This Committee now makes a fervent appeal to each and every member of this great organization, believing that at this time all party lines and all local issues be laid aside, North, South, East and West working together as a unit, and that each member accepting office or assignment of work accept only that for which she may be best adapted and where she is willing to devote her time, strength and means in order that efficiency, both in work and thought, may bring our efforts to a successful conclusion and one worthy of our Ancestors and our great Society.

* * * * * * * * * *

The following letter from Hon. Theodore Roosevelt was read by the President General:

The American Society for the Relief
of French War Orphans
Principal Office, 120 Broadway
The Fatherless Children of France
Branch, 665 Fifth Avenue

New York, April 17th, 1917.

My dear Mrs. Story:

May I suggest that before the great convention over which you are presiding brings its sessions to an end there is one form of action which would be peculiarly fitting for its members to take? You and your associates are the direct descendants of the men who fought our Revolutionary War. Side by side with those men stood the soldiers of France under Lafayette, Rochambeau and their fellows. It was this aid of French soldiers, combined with loans of French ships and gifts of French money, which made possible the success of our struggle for independence. The service which France thus rendered to us was declared by Washington, on the morning after the victory at Yorktown, to call for "unalterable gratitude." This service was of such vital character as to constitute a debt of honor which every American should regard as a sacred obligation, to be repaid whenever the opportunity arises.

That opportunity has come now, under such circumstances that in paying our debt to France we also render the greatest possible service to humanity as a whole. France is fighting to-day for her very existence as a nation. More than

* In accordance with the above resolution the following Permanent Committee was announced Monday, April 23, 1917: Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Chairman; Mrs. A. S. Burleson, Vice Chairman and Acting Secretary; Mrs. James B. Grant, Colo.; Mrs. William H. Wait, Mich.; Mrs. Frank B. Ellison, Mass.; Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, Ill.; Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, S. C.; Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Texas. The announcement of further members will be made later. An open letter from Mrs. Scott is to be found on page 361.

that, she is fighting our battles as well as her own. She is fighting for American ideals, for democracy and civilization, and for the reign of justice among the nations of mankind. She needs our help. It is estimated that half a million French children have lost their fathers in this war. The French Government, staggering under the stupendous financial burdens of the war, can contribute only partially to the support of these children. Thousands of them, especially in the districts so brutally devastated by the retreating German army, are utterly destitute. They must have quick and generous aid, or many of them will perish.

They should be saved for the next generation, to take the places of the men who have died that the nation might live.

The American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans has undertaken to provide for these victims of this most ruthless war, and to care for them until they shall reach an age at which they will be self-supporting. The Society has been incorporated for fifteen years, and its work will be continued after the end of the war. Its expenses, both in this country and in France, are paid from membership dues and an underwriting fund, and all moneys contributed to its War Orphans Fund or for individual orphans are remitted to France without deduction.

I earnestly hope that the Daughters of the American Revolution, recognizing their peculiar fitness for the work, and indeed their peculiar obligation to perform it, will give formal approval to the American Society's really noble charity, and will pledge themselves as an organization to co-operate with the Society by guaranteeing support for a large number of orphans. Thus your organization will take upon itself the duty of paying its share in our Debt of Honor to France.

Very sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

To MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY,
President-General of the Daughters
of the American Revolution.

To the American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans, 120 Broadway,
The Fatherless Children of France Branch, 665 Fifth Avenue

In response to your appeal, I enclose my {Cheque / P. O. Order} for $.....

as a { Contribution to the War Orphans Fund of the Society

or as a { Founder, with dues at the rate of $500. per annum
Benefactor, " " " " " " $250. " "
Sustaining Member, " " " " " " $100. " "
Contributing Member, " " " " " " $ 10. or more per annum

Date ..... Name.....

Address.....

Make cheques payable to: *The American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans, or to, Thomas Cochran, Treasurer.*

At the request of the President General, a motion was passed *"that the Society vote at once to do everything it could in a moral and financial way to help the American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans."*

Motions were also carried:

"That at the close of our Continental Congress, after due consultation with the Red Cross as to what they most need in the way of more room for their work, and in order to render what immediate and practical assistance we can, we offer to them the use of all the space in this building we can possibly spare."

"That the Daughters of the American Revolution use every endeavor to educate the general public to a true reverence for

our flag by standing in silence during the playing or singing of the Star Spangled Banner."

"That every Daughter of the American Revolution immediately reach her Senators and Representatives and urge them to stand for and support universal military training and service."

At the patriotic session on Friday evening, Prof. Stieglitz of the University of Chicago, and President of the American Chemical Society presented the following motion:

Whereas, there is a great shortage in the supplies of platinum available for scientific and industrial purposes, and

Whereas, the shortage is in very great measure due to the extensive use of platinum for jewelry and other articles of luxury, therefore be it

Resolved, that the National Academy of Sciences, in this critical situation where all the resources of the Nation should be put to the use of those immediately active in the construction and defensive work of the country, appeal to the women and men of America to refuse during the period of War to purchase or accept as gifts jewelry and other articles made in whole or in part of platinum except such as are already under contract, and thus to allow all the available supplies of the metal to be used where they can do the greatest good.

which was formally adopted the next day.

Mrs. James Carroll Frazier, Chairman of the Navy League Comfort Committee, told in detail of the work of her committee in making sleeveless jackets, scarfs and wristlets which could on occasion be used as gloves, suggesting that the women of certain states might make enough for the men on the ships of their state. A motion was adopted *"that each delegate engage in this splendid work of knitting and take back the word of the work to her chapter and state."*

For full information, apply to Navy League Comforts Committee, 745 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

On Thursday evening the chief item of interest was the report of the Chairman of Tellers, Mrs. Dearborn of N. H., who announced the following officers elected:

President General,
Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, 677.

Chaplain General,
Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, 792.

Recording Secretary General,
Miss Emma L. Crowell, 846.

Corresponding Secretary General,
Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, 687.

Organizing Secretary General,
Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, 725.

Registrar General,
Miss Grace M. Pierce, 890.

Treasurer General,
Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, 746.

Historian General,
Mrs. George K. Clarke, 819.

Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution.
Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, 736.

Librarian General,
Mrs. James M. Fowler, 738.

Curator General,
Miss Catherine B. Barlow, 837.

VICE PRESIDENTS GENERAL FOR THREE YEARS

Mrs. James Benton Grant, Colo., 944.
Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun, S. C., 938.
Mrs. Charles E. Longley, R. I., 898.
Miss Jeanie D. Blackburn, Ky., 875.
Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, Mo., 859.
Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Ga., 845.
Mrs. William H. Talbott, Md., 826.

VICE PRESIDENTS GENERAL FOR ONE YEAR

Mrs. Edmund P. Moody, Del., 787.
Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, D. C., 775.
Mrs. William C. Robinson, Maine, 769.

Vice President General to fill the unexpired term:
Mrs. C. B. Letton, Nebraska, 869.

Honorary Vice President General,
Mrs. George M. Sternberg, 748.

Editor of Magazine,
Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, 711.

After the applause had subsided the President General invited the newly elected officers to the platform, and introduced them to the Congress. Mrs. Guernsey, President General elect, spoke as follows:

"I have no words but the mute language of the heart to thank you for the

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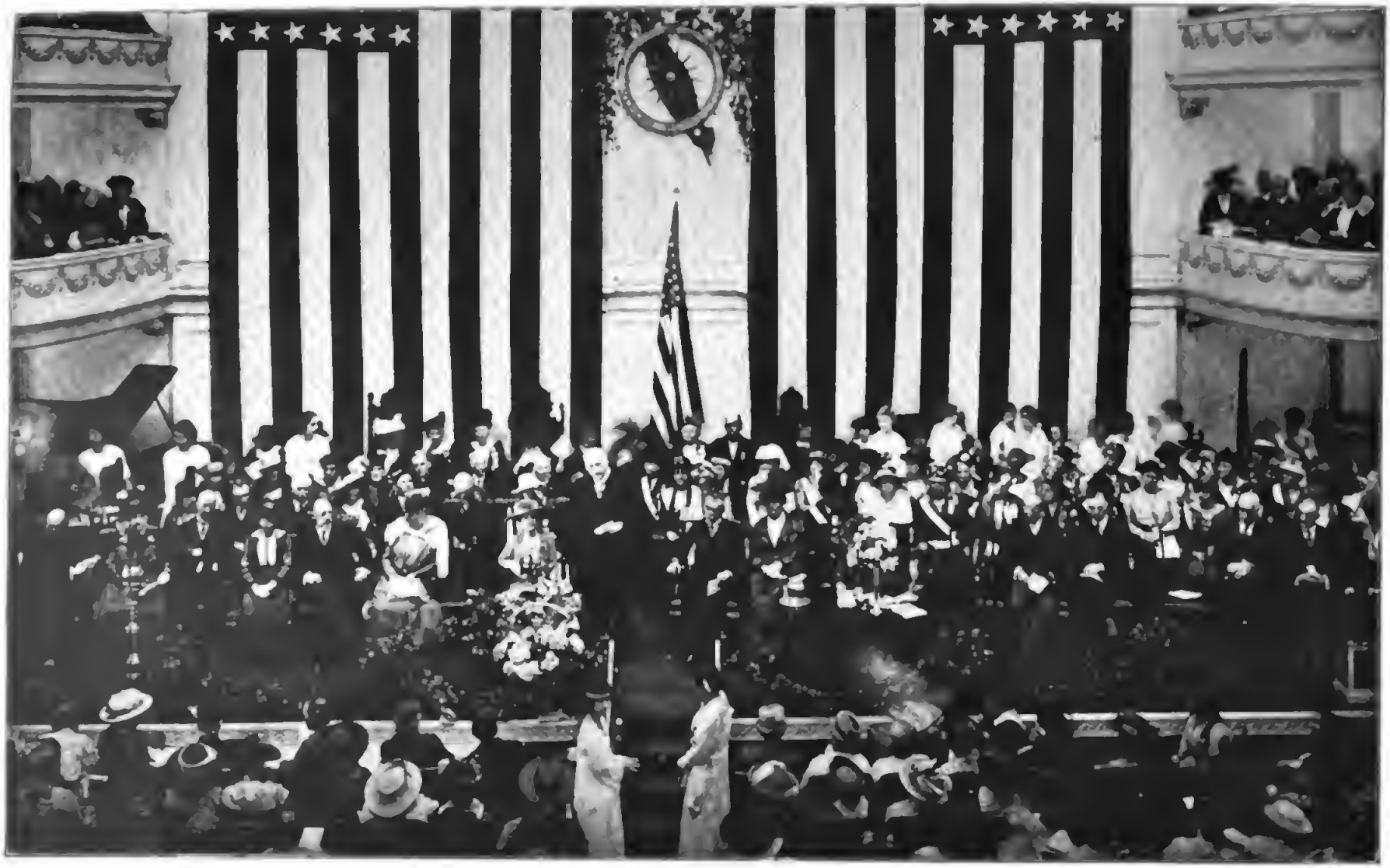

Formal Opening of the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress.

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confidence in me which you have shown. It is an honor that any woman of this nation might well covet but at this moment I am thinking not of the honor but of the responsibility which that honor imposes. I do not feel that this is the time for making of long speeches and large promises. I simply wish to express my thanks to all of you."

At the conclusion of the report of the Chairman of Patriotic Education, Mrs. James C. Dunning, she presented Miss Martha Berry, who told in her usual interesting manner the story of her work among the boys and girls in the mountain districts and presented the President General with an exquisite fan made by the girls of her school. Many orders were taken for fans, the price being only four dollars, and orders for others may at any time be sent with the price to Miss Martha Berry, Mount Berry, Ga.

A motion to establish a fund to be known as the Indian Scholarship Fund was also adopted, as was the motion

"Thot the President Generol ollow o photograph to be token of herself, while standing as our chief executive officer for the last time; and that these photographs be put ou sale in order to creote a fund to be known as the Doisy Allen Story Fund, the purpose of the same to be used for the promotion of the work of our great organization, the choice of which may be named by her."

Mrs. McCleary, Chairman of the Old Trails Committee presented to each delegate a copy of the speech of Mr. Borland in the House of Representatives, and of the discussion of the proposed bill for a National Highway. This speech closed with the following tribute to the National Society:

These trails have not come about by accident. They are the true index of the Nation's progress—the life history of a people. That they are linked in a complete chain from ocean to ocean is not a matter of chance, but each link represents an epoch in the growth of this Republic. They are the autograph of a nation written across the face of a continent.

The Boston Post Road united the infant Colonies; Braddocks Road led to the valley of the Ohio; the Cumberland Road saved to us the Southwest; the Southwest gave to us Louisiana Province, and the restless frontiersmen of that new domain gave us Texas and carried our flag to New Mexico, California, and Oregon.

All the skill of modern science has never been able to devise or discover within the confines of the United States better natural routes of transportation than these primitive old trails. On them the infant feet of the Nation have trod in its ambitious enterprise to grasp the full fruits of its opportunities.

The Revolution, which made us a Nation, gave us also the opportunity for the conquest of a continent and set before us the manifest destiny which should extend the feeble and struggling fringe of settlements upon the bleak Atlantic coast across 3,000 miles of virgin territory to the wondrous South Sea and bring it all under one flag, with one civilization, one language, one literature, and one law.

It is to the credit of the Daughters of the American Revolution that, true to the great historic inspiration of their body, they are devoting themselves to the preservation and perpetuation of these historic trails and that they have a right to expect to enlist the enthusiastic support of the Nation in this great purpose.

One of the interesting features of the Congress was the patriotic speech of the Honorary President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, who with her old-time force and vigor and in her own inimitable style expressed her appreciation of the four splendid women who had been candidates for President General, all of whom were her personal friends. She told of her own offer to the Government, for whatever purpose it might be needed, of her home in Bloomington, Ill.; and after a fervent appeal to patriotism, urged the Daughters to "stop petitioning and go home and plant potatoes."

The most dramatic, perhaps, was on Saturday afternoon, when, after the announcements of the pledges of Mrs. Bellamy and Mrs. Butterworth, the Congress rose and joined in singing "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow."

A motion was passed "that Mrs. Story be made Chairman of the Monticello Association until this work is finished. She began the work and should finish it."

Mrs. Story was also elected Honorary President General, and Mrs. Guernsey,

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Chairman of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee.

The Congress went on record as endorsing prohibition, Child Labor Laws, Child-Welfare Research, and many other measures for the good of mankind. The usual votes of thanks were passed; and just before nine o'clock Saturday evening, the President General Mrs. Story called Mrs. Guernsey to the platform and handed over to her the badge of the President General, and the gavel of her office. Mrs. Guernsey responded, expressing the hope that whenever she came to Washington she would visit her former home, assured her that she would always find therein a warm welcome, and the audience joined in singing "Till We Meet Again."

Official Announcement

The 26th Continental Congress has repealed the act of the 25th Continental Congress whereby "by the payment of her annual dues each member of the Daughter of the American Revolution becomes a paid subscriber to the Magazine" and has directed that the Magazine after June 1st, be again published on a subscription basis.

Subscription rates, $1.00 per year, payable in advance. Single Copy, Postpaid, 15c.

A PRIZE of $50.00 is offered by the President General Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey to the state securing the largest number of subscriptions in proportion to its membership. Make all checks and money orders payable to the

Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

All other business connected with the Magazine should be transacted with Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice President General from Connecticut and Chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine Committee, Waterford, Connecticut.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR

Chairman

George Eskridge, of Virginia, Guardian of Mary Ball

By Mary H. West

George Eskridge, of Sandy Point, Westmoreland County, Virginia, came to this country some time previous to 1696. The Eskridges are of Lancashire, England. He married first, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Phillpot) Bonum, of Westmoreland County. Just when the marriage took place has not been determined, but it was previous to the date mentioned above. He was a lawyer, and became very prominent in the affairs of the country. He was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1702-14-20-22-23-26-27-28-30-32. In 1714 he was Coroner for Potomac District: Member of Quanm 1714; Vestryman of Cople Parish; Church Warden between 1731-5; Tobacco Agent for Westmoreland and Northumberland Counties 1714, and King's Attorney from 1719 to 1732. He was also Queen's Attorney for Northumberland and Richmond Counties.

By his marriage with Rebecca Bonum he had four sons — *William, George, Robert* and *Samuel*, and two daughters, *Sarah* and *Margaret*. By this second marriage, about 1715, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Vaulx, he had one daughter, *Elizabeth*. *William Eskridge*, the eldest son, married Abigail . . . . . and had four sons. From him was descended Lieut. William Eskridge, of the Revolution, who died in Frederick County, Va., October 3, 1830. Also Lieut. George Eskridge, who served in the Revolution, and who died in Grayson County, Kentucky, August 18, 1827. *George Eskridge*, Jr., married Priscilla . . . . . , of Dorchester, Md. He died in 1731, leaving four sons. *Samuel Eskridge*, who was a member of the Peace Commission in 1737, married first: Hannah Rust. By her he had one daughter, Rebecca, who married her cousin, Peter Rust. Samuel Eskridge married second: about 1735, Jane Ashton (?). By the second marriage he had four sons —Charles, Richard, Burdette and John. Both of the latter are said to have served in the Revolution, Burdette in South Carolina, and John in Virginia. *Robert Eskridge*, born about 1700, was a physician. He was educated in England, and in 1738, three years after the death of his father, he and his wife, Priscilla, went to England. Whether they returned or not is not shown in the records.

Sarah Eskridge, born 1708, died 1753, married Captain Willoughby Newton. From them was descended Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, niece of President Buchanan. *Margaret Eskridge* married, previous to 1735, Howson Kenner, of Westmoreland County, son of Captain Francis Kenner. *Elizabeth Eskridge*, married first: in 1735, Captain William Aylett, whose second wife she was. By him she had two daughters, Anne, born about 1736, died December 12th, 1768, and Mary, born about 1738. Anne Aylett married December 3, 1757, Richard Henry Lee, son of Thomas and Hannah (Ludwell) Lee. He was born at Stratford, Westmoreland County, January 20, 1732, and died at Chantilly, same county, June 19, 1794. Mary Aylett married Thomas Ludwell Lee born December 30, 1730, brother to Richard Henry. After the death of Captain William Aylett in 1744, Elizabeth (Eskridge) Aylett, who was called the "youthful widow," married Colonel James Steptoe, whose second wife she was, also. By him she had four sons. From their eldest son George, are descended Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson and her sisters, "the beautiful Langhorne girls."

In the will of Mrs. Mary Hewes, mother of Mary Ball, which was probated July 29, 1721, she directs "my said Daughter Mary Ball . . . to be under the tutilege and government of Captain George Eskridge during her minority." In another paragraph of the will

George Eskridge, Westmoreland Co., Va.

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she says, "I do hereby appoint my said son, John Johnson, and my trusty and well-beloved friend, George Eskridge, Executors of this, my last will and testament. . . ."

The son (by her first marriage), John Johnson, died soon after his mother, and George Eskridge was left sole executor. Elizabeth Johnson, Mary Ball's step-sister, was the wife of Samuel Bonum, nephew of the wife of George Eskridge. Mary Ball lived with them, and was lovingly cared for by them. Dr. G. W. Beale writes: "It was in all likelihood, that as a ward of Major Eskridge, and through the above relationship, and not while visiting in England, as some maintain, Mary Ball found the acquaintance and association which led to her marriage with Augustine Washington, and subsequent eminence in the country's annals."

The original portraits of George Eskridge and his first wife, Rebecca Bonum, were owned by General Peter C. Rust, a descendant of Rebecca Eskridge, daughter of Samuel. They came into his possession together with several beautiful pieces of silver because his branch of the family were the last to live in the old house. The portraits were left in storage in New York until about twenty years ago when Judge R. T. W. Dulse, Jr., of Charlottesville, Va., was instrumental in having them restored and photographed. General Rust then loaned them to Mount Vernon where they hung until about three years ago, when he suddenly took them away. He died about two years ago and the pictures have disappeared. It would be a patriotic deed to discover them, purchase them and restore them to Mount Vernon, on whose walls they should remain.

When one notices the similarity between the names of those who cared for Mary Ball in her youth—*George Eskridge, Samuel and Elizabeth Bonum* and the names of her children—one wonders if her son, the Father of Our Country, was not named in honor of his mother's guardian, George Eskridge, of Westmoreland County, Virginia, of whom I am proud to be a descendant.

PROPOSED INDEX TO VIRGINIA WILLS

Notice has just been received of the publication in the near future by the Society of the Colonial Dames of America of a most valuable and long-needed work—An Index to Wills and Administrations on Estates in the County Records of Virginia, compiled by William Clayton Torrence, Secretary Valentine Museum, and Associate Editor of William and Mary College Quarterly, assisted by E. N. Torrence and M. L. Garland. This index will include all wills and administrations between the years 1632 and 1800 which are still preserved. It will be alphabetically arranged, and show the exact location of every will and administration. As the clerk of each court in Virginia is directed by statute to make, upon request, a transcript of any record in his office, upon the payment of a reasonable fee, it is readily apparent how much time, labor and expense the publication of this index will save genealogists and their clients. In many Virginia counties the court-houses are inaccessible by railroad and the trip by boat or across country is extremely uncomfortable and fatiguing; and there is nothing which a conscientious genealogist dreads more than, after a long, fatiguing and expensive journey to one of these inaccessible places, to find that the labor is in vain. By the publication of this index one can tell within a few moments whether any record remains of the person sought. According to the Prospectus, every county in Virginia in which there remain any records of wills and administrations on estates has been visited and lists made of the documents with dates of the document or date of record thereof. The names of testators and intestates obtained by this method of listing have been alphabetically arranged under surnames. This Index is the first attempt to construct a practical guide to the material for genealogy and family history which lies hidden away in the county records; and the compiler, Mr. Torrence, has spent twelve years in gathering together his material.

The price of the forthcoming volume will be $5.00 and postage, to be paid upon notice that the work is ready. Address all communications to *Miss Anna B. Boykin*, Acting Treasurer, 419 East Franklin St., Richmond, Va.

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Rebecca Bonum, first wife of George Eskridge.

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A True Love Story of the Olden Times

By Laura M. Plantz, M.D.

More than one hundred years ago a young and pretty maiden stood over a large wooden bread-trough, deftly mixing "ry'n Indian bread." She was a picture of simple, unconscious beauty. The years of her girlhood had been spent in helping her mother in household duties, for she was the eldest of seven children. Or, when occasion required she dropped corn for her father and brothers or vied with them in hoeing the long straight rows.

She could hetchel the flax, "twirl the distaff," card the wool, or spin and weave the various yarns into flannel for their gowns, blankets for the beds, full-cloth for the men to wear, or linen for sheets, pillow-cases, table cloths and towels of various patterns.

And she could bleach them, too, when the apple blossoms were falling, until they rivalled snow in whiteness. And when her deft fingers had fashioned them for service, they were duly sprinkled with lavender and packed away in the cedar chest brought from the Old Country, or in the bureau drawers her father had made from a cherry tree felled from their forest farm when the clearing was made, sawed into boards by hand and seasoned for years. Likewise, from this cherry lumber were fashioned tables, light stands, bureaus and dressers which beautified the humble home.

She could cook as well as her mother, which was her highest ambition; dip the candles and make the soap.

And now, as she stooped over the tray, she was the personification of perfect young womanhood. Her wavy brown hair, that had a glint of gold when a sunbeam crossed it, was combed back from her white forehead and gathered in a net at the back. Her large blue eyes were full of sweetness and purity. They could twinkle with merriment or moisten with sadness as the different chords of her sensitive nature were touched with joy or sorrow.

Her cheeks were flushed with the roses of health and exercise. Her lips were like Cupid's bow, crimson-dyed. And her full, rounded figure seemed pulsating with joyous life and pleasure in her work. She had finished kneading the bread, set it to rise, in a chair near the big open fire-place where the backlog was burning briskly, the tea-kettle singing on the crane and the dish-kettle was ready for use.

The spacious brick oven was red from the glowing coals. As Naoma inspects it, she finds it well heated and with a long-handled iron shovel she removes the coals and ashes to the fire-place, moistens the oven broom and sweeps the smooth bottom clean, then shuts the door to let it cool a little, pours hot water onto the white bread-shovel, dips it in cold water and it is ready for the loaves of brown bread she has fashioned.

She places one at a time on the shovel, opens the oven door and with a deft, quick motion, slips it from the shovel onto the oven bottom, far back, to make room for the rest of the baking.

Then she takes the bean-pot, filled to the brim with pork and beans; then a jar of dried apples, which were taken from the string, soaked over night, put into the jar with plenty of water, a cup of boiled cider, and maple sugar and covered with brown bread dough. Then came shapely loaves of wheat bread and barley bread, pies of various kinds and lastly, ginger bread.

She had just closed the door of the oven when she heard a rap at the open kitchen door. "Why, Reuben, is that you? Come in," she says as a bright glow spreads over her face.

"I can't," said Reuben Gray, his face flushing red, while his manly form, like a young Apollo, darkened the door. "I

just came over to ask you if you would go over to James Winslow's with me tomorrow night. They are going to have a little party in their new barn. The Green girls and boys and the Nichols young folks are going and they will come this way and go through the woods with us. Father says I can go after the chores are done. And I will do them early."

"I don't know," said Naoma, "I'll ask mother." And she almost danced to the milk-room, where her mother was filling the "cheesehoop" with the white, squeaking curd and pressing it down with the "follower," ready for the press.

"Mother," said Naoma, eagerly, "can I go over to Mr. Winslow's to a little party tomorrow night with Reuben? You know they've just got their new barn done."

"I don't know," said the mother, doubtfully. "You know I can't feel easy to have you out nights."

"Oh, mother, the Greens and Nichols young folks are going and they will come this way and go with us. We will carry lanterns and Luke Nichols and Reuben will take their guns. Do say 'yes,' mother," and the sweet voice trembled, "for Reuben is waiting."

"Well, if you go, what will you wear?"

"Oh, I'll wear my new calico gown. It's most done and I can do my stint spinning and finish that, too."

"Well, yes, you can go. But don't stay too late."

The happy girl tripped lightly back and told Reuben she would be ready, her heart beating faster and a new light beaming from her eyes.

The next morning by sunrise the breakfast of baked beans, hot brown bread and baked apple sauce had been eaten, the dishes washed and arranged on the dresser, the plates standing on their edges in rows against the back and four cups interlacing each other in the saucers, all in order. And Naoma's wheel spun rapidly as if in sympathy with her flying feet.

The work was done and the calico gown was completed. It was a pretty design—sprigs of rosebuds on a green gray ground—and Naoma was dressed, waiting for Reuben. And no Puritan maid ever looked lovelier.

Her neck was encircled with a frill of white lace fastened with a bow of rose colored ribbon. The elbow-sleeves were trimmed with deep footing which she had worked with floss. Her hair hung in curls each side of her face.

Reuben's eyes shone with admiration as he looked upon her and he said to himself: "She must be my bride."

They started cross-lots through the woods. The girls carried tin lanterns with a whole tallow dip in each. And the boys had their muskets on their shoulders.

No harm befell them and when they reached Farmer Winslow's they found a goodly crowd, from miles around. The new barn floor had been swept. The lanterns gave a soft light through their open doors as they hung in rows from the stanchions. And the strains from old Joe's fiddle, as he struck up "Money Musk" made the young folks hurry and soon flying feet went "down the middle and back again" and "cast off right and left." Every note of old Joe's fiddle was tapped on that new born floor.

When tired of dancing they played "Hunt the handkerchief" and other games. And now the rosy cheeks grew redder as the girl to be kissed led the boy a merry chase.

By and by they went to the farmhouse kitchen, seated themselves, the boys on one side the table, the girls on the other, where they were served with doughnuts, gingerbread and cheese and home-brewed beer.

Then they sang, "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," danced "The Devil's Dream" and just as the long clock in the corner struck twelve they started for their homes, many going through the woods where the growl of the bear and the howl of the wolf could often be heard. And sometimes the redskins could be seen.

But all went well and before long they

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were home in their beds, dreaming "love's young dream."

The next day Reuben came over again. But this time he sought Farmer Trueman and while his face grew red and his hands went in and out of his pockets, asked him if he might keep company with his daughter.

Farmer Trueman's eyes twinkled as he answered. "Jest as you and she can agree. Naoma is a good girl and I hain't anything agin you Reuben."

It did not take Reuben long to find Naoma and ask her if he could come to see her next Sunday night. She said she would be glad to see him.

The Sabbath came and Naoma's voice seemed sweeter and richer and the old hymns had a new meaning as she sang, "The Lord My Pasture Shall Prepare" and "Waiting in His Courts Today." For Reuben was in all her thoughts.

The sun went down. The spare room had been swept and garnished. The yellow painted floor shone with dustless luster. The best bed stood in one corner. The "live geese feather bed" rose high above the straw tick, rounded and shapely from head to foot. A bed quilt pieced up in Turkey red stars on a white ground, quilted in shells, covered its ample portions. A snowy linen sheet was folded over at the head. The small pillow cases were trimmed with home-knit lace. A white valance hung almost to the floor and the bright chintz curtains were tied to the high posts with ribbons.

A "chest of drawers" with shining handles was in place. A looking-glass with the picture of a basket of fruit and flowers at the top, enclosed in a gilt frame, hung between the windows. A light stand stood under it, covered with a white fringed towel, on which was a Bible and hymn-book. And splint-bottomed chairs were ranged around the room with their backs to the wall. The fireplace was filled with fresh pine boughs and a pitcher of ferns and flowers stood between the brass andirons. On the mantelpiece were brass candlesticks, between them the snuffers on a painted tray. And on each end a china vase brought from the "Old Country."

And here Naoma, in her new calico gown waited for Reuben. A step, a knock at the door and he was there. The candle was lit, the light stand placed in the middle of the room, a chair on either side, at a goodly distance. And Reuben began courting Naoma.

Thereafter every fortnight found them in the same place and before many moons their vows were plighted and Naoma was busy spinning and weaving, bleaching and piecing and fashioning for her own housekeeping, and embroidering the white muslin that was to be her wedding gown.

So two years came and went. Reuben's house was ready and the day was set which was to complete the oneness of their lives, when Reuben was taken sick. "Typhus fever," the doctor said. And no skill, no nursing, no love could save him from the Grim Destroyer.

Holding her hand, her name on his lips, he went back to the God who gave him.

Naoma's heart was broken. No tears came to her wide open eyes. She prayed, in an agony of despair, that she might go with him. Then she lay a long time almost as dead as Reuben. Then the tears came like a flood and her reason was saved.

"Naoma," said the mother, as she tried to comfort, "it's God's will that Reuben should die. You must try to be resigned."

"Yes, it's God's will," she slowly repeated. But who does not know that this was lip-resignation, while the heart, with a great throb of anguish, bled afresh as she kissed the cold white brow and stroked the shining hair and blindly called on the dumb lips to speak.

They laid him away in a grove where the wild flowers bloomed and for a time she went to the grave to weep there.

But the sad days came and went, until peace, like a river flowed into her soul, though the love for Reuben burned and glowed like a candle, on the altar of her heart, which years could not quench.

She was the light of her home, till, one by one, its inmates had departed. Then

other homes were opened to her and she became a ministering angel wherever she went. She could nurse the sick, fashion and make every article of wearing apparel for men and women, cook, spin and weave and above all, she could cheer and bless every one she was with.

Her presence was like a ray of sunshine and "Aunt Naoma" was loved and welcomed by young and old.

Ninety-two years after her birth the Death Angel called. She was almost gone when a smile lighted up her wrinkled face and her last words were, "I shall meet Reuben there." And the constant heart was still.

[Dr. Laura Plantz, author of this story, will be 88 years old May 8, 1917. She is a Charter member of the Society, National Number 228, the daughter of a Real Daughter, granddaughter of a "Minute Man" who fought in the battle of Lexington, and was the first woman to practice medicine in the State of Vermont. She writes that the incident upon which the story was founded is strictly true, the names only being fictitious.—*Editor.*]

The Historic Church of New Castle, N. H.

By Katharine H. G. Wingate.

It is not often we pause to think of the debt of gratitude we owe to the churches of Colonial and Revolutionary times. There are many of these old churches which are veritable treasure houses of history and romance, waiting only the time of a master hand to call into being literature as fascinating as any ever written. Around them have clustered the hopes and disappointments, the joys and sorrows of whole communities; in them have been found inspiration and high ideals for daily living, and that peace and comfort which have helped many weary feet over the hard places of life; while from them have come records invaluable in establishing dates of birth, marriages and deaths of those who have helped to make the history of our country. They stand each one a noble monument to those who have passed on and a tower of strength to those who dwell within the limits of their influence.

Congregational Church, New Castle, N. H.

There stands today, in the quaint little village of New Castle, on the coast of New Hampshire, an old Congregational church which is rich in history and tradition. Its earliest days like those of the village are somewhat obscure. Newcastle is situated on Great Island, at the mouth of the Piscataqua river, about three miles south-

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east of Portsmouth. The Island is about a mile square and almost square in shape with four rocky points. Martin Pring explored the Piscataqua for ten or twelve miles in 1603 and Champlain touched here in 1605. Captain John Smith visited the place in 1614 and described it as "A safe harbor with a rocky shore," a more concise description than which it has undoubtedly never had. He also named the Isles of Shoales some eight or nine miles distant, after himself, Smith's Isles. The first settlement was made at Odiornes Point, just across Little Harbor from Newcastle, and there the first house was built in 1623. The southern part of Great Island being nearest Odiornes Point was settled. That part of the Island was called Outalong and the northern part Inalong. Captain Walter Neale, a true soldier of fortune, was first Governor of the settlement about Little Harbor.

Newcastle was for a long time the seat of the Provincial Government and the residence of the Governors. The Province House was situated on a slight eminence opposite the head of the road leading from the village to Fort Constitution. The first gun was placed upon the rocks of the northeast point of the Island in 1631. It is possible that Jaffrey's Point was fortified still earlier. Fort Constitution was known as the Castle in the early days and the place has always been called Fort Point. In 1666 fortifications were begun and became known later as Fort William and Mary. During the Revolutionary War the name was changed to Fort Hancock, and again later to Fort Constitution. It was manned in the earliest times by men of Newcastle who, for this reason, were exempted from duties in the campaigns against the French and Indians. Richard Cutts was Commanding Officer of the Fort in 1674, and Elias Stileman lieutenant.

At almost every turn of the winding road of Newcastle are sign posts upon some of which is the figure of Paul Revere, on his flying steed, for it was to this point he made his first and very important, if not most famous, ride. On the 13th of December, 1774, he was dispatched by the Committee of Safety of Boston to Mr. Samuel Cutts of the Portsmouth Committee and rode express-carrying information of the order by the British that no gunpowder or military stores should be exported to America, and that a large garrison was on its way to Fort William and Mary. The next day the Sons of Liberty of Portsmouth, together with the patriots of Rye and Newcastle, about four hundred men, under the command of Major John Langdon, proceeded to the Fort and called upon Capt. John Cochran to surrender. They were fired upon by cannon and small arms, but no one was injured and the Captain and his five men, two of whom had been recruited for the occasion, were easily overcome by four hunred men. They hauled down the King's colors and removed a hundred barrels of powder which were taken by water up the Piscataqua river to Durham and from there distributed to other places. That part of it was secreted under the Durham meeting house has been questioned, but the fact that the Rev. Mr. Adams, pastor of the church, was of the party, that the meeting house was near the water and that almost every writer on the subject mentions it having been lodged there, would seem sufficient to settle the matter. A strong touch of humor is given the expedition by the countersign of the Sons of Liberty while preparing the attack:

"We are going to take a glass of wine
With Captain Cockerine, Cockerine."

On the next day, Thursday, December 15th, 1774, a party of men under the leadership of Major John Sullivan returned from Durham to Portsmouth and that night removed the lighter cannon and all the small arms from the Fort. This capture of Fort William and Mary was the first organized fight of the Revolutionary War and the first gun was there fired on December 14, 1774. On the 5th of December, 1774, the powder and shot in Fort George, Rhode Island, were removed to Providence, but it was done

without opposition and was simply the confiscation of that which was already in their possession. All authorities seem to agree that the greater part of the powder taken from Fort William and Mary was used at Bunker Hill, being carted there from Durham by oxen. A few charges of this powder was used in 1800, in a gun formerly belonging to Sir William Pepperell, to shoot squirrels in Madbury woods. Powder and balls from Fort William and Mary were donated in 1887 to the New Hampshire Historical Society by Major Demerit of Madbury, some of it having been stored in the magazine built in the house of his ancestor, also a Major John Demerit. John Albee in his fascinating book, "Newcastle, Historic and Picturesque," says, "that this same powder effectually blew up the royal administration of Gov. John Wentworth at Portsmouth and throughout the Province of New Hampshire. * * * The last scenes in the official career of Gov. Wentworth take us to Newcastle; and his star finally sets at the Isle of Shoales. In fear of his life, he fled to Fort William and Mary, for a brief period under the protection of the British men-of-war, the Scarborough and Canceaux, from whence he attempted to exercise his office in vain."

While these ships were at anchor in the harbor and were about, as we believed, to destroy Newcastle and Portsmouth, Capt. Mowatt, commander of the Canceaux, became so fascinated by the charming Tory belle of Kittery, Mary Sparhawk, that he allowed himself to be persuaded to sack Portland instead of Portsmouth, burning four hundred houses in that place and leaving only a hundred of the poorer ones much damaged.

The history of the lighthouse at Fort Point is most interesting. The first light shown was a lantern from the flagstaff of the Fort. "Governor Wentworth appealed to the Provincial Assembly for a grant sufficient for the lantern; and later, for the lighthouse. He told the Assembly in his best rhetoric, that 'Every future expiring cry of the drowning Mariner upon our coast, will bitterly accuse the unfeeling, Recusant that wastes that Life to save a paltry, unblessed Shilling.' But shillings, blessed or unblessed, were scarce in those days; and the Assembly talked of squandering the people's money, after the current manner. However, the Governor built the lighthouse, and left the Assembly to pay for it afterwards. It was of wood, and plenty of it. If shillings were not abundant, timber was; and there was more than enough in the old structure to build a modern house. It was eight-sided, and straddled the rocks like a wooden Colossus. The main timbers were ninety feet in height and eighteen inches square, and must have been of primeval growth. The base diameter of the building was forty feet. It was built to endure, and a thousand years would have been a moderate limit to its usefulness. In 1789 it was ceded by the State to the United States. In 1854 it was shortened to 60 feet, so as not to be mistaken for Whalesback, the outer harbor light. In 1870 it was pulled down, and a hideous iron tower took its place, which resembles nothing so much as a length of corpulent stove pipe, set on end and painted."

I cannot refrain from briefly mentioning here the illustrious Wentworth family, and to Mr. Albee's book I am indebted for much interesting information concerning that and other families of Newcastle. The Wentworths were closely associated with Newcastle and connected by marriage with many of its oldest families, notably the Atkinsons, Jaffreys, Frosts, Sheafes and Waltons. Samuel Wentworth, eldest son of Elder William Wentworth, founder of the family in this country, kept a tavern in Newcastle from 1669 to 1678, having "libertie to entertain strangers and to sell and brew beare—at the sign of ye dolphin." Samuel was the father of Lieut. Gov. John Wentworth and grandfather of Gov. Benning Wentworth, who was succeeded in office by his nephew, Gov.

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John Wentworth, the same who fled to Fort William and Mary for protection at the close of his career. The Wentworths are said to have been the best provincial governors. Governor Benning Wentworth held the office for a quarter of a century at a time of great material prosperity. He accumulated much wealth and lived with almost regal splendor and pomp in his mansion on Little Harbor. He entertained lavishly, and held his councils in a great state room, built for that purpose, beneath which was stabling for forty horses. The mansion was built in 1750. Drake says of it: "Its architectural deformity would have put Ruskin beside himself. A rambling collection of buildings, seemingly the outgrowth of different periods and conditions, are incorporated into an inharmonious whole. The result is an oddity in wood."

The interior of "this queer old bundle of joiners' patchwork" has, in some of its apartments, really beautiful decorations. The mantelpiece of the council chamber is embellished with elaborate carvings, said to be more than a year's labor of the workman. The official meeting place of the Provincial Councillors was in Portsmouth, but they usually found upon assembling the following summons: "The Governor desires his respects, and invites the Council to his residence at Little Harbor, to drink the King's health. This meant business indeed and consumed a long time; at the end of which, such as did not sleep under the table were provided with quarters among the fifty-two rooms of the mansion."

The Wentworths are said to have been "rather peculiar in their tastes about women" and "when they did not marry their cooks, they always appear to have taken their cousins and each other's widows." Governor Benning Wentworth at one time laid his heart and fortunes at the feet of a lowly Portsmouth maiden who scorned him and married a shipwright. At the age of sixty he married a pretty servant girl of twenty. Mr. Albee says of his marriage "When he ordered Rev. Arthur Brown, at the conclusion of a dinner party to marry him to Martha Hilton, he was supposed to have demeaned himself. But it was his great estate and office that people thought of, in this New Hampshire King Cophetua. There was nothing in the man superior to the beggar maid he had chosen." He left his estate and wealth to Martha Hilton who continued to live in the mansion at Little Harbor and afterwards married Col. Michael Wentworth. Her daughter by this marriage married Sir John Wentworth, an Englishman, who came to Portsmouth in 1800. Col. Michael was a gay liver and between them they managed to spend the whole of the large fortune left by the Governor. Washington made a tour of the Eastern States in 1789 and reached Portsmouth on October 31. The next day being Sunday, he attended church twice, visiting two denominations. In different towns which he visited, it is recorded of the Father of his country that he went to church twice on Sunday, an example we would do well to follow in these days of religious liberty and laxity. The next day, Monday, November 2nd, he went fishing with a band of music, but the cod, probably having little ear for music, kept at a too respectful distance. However, a shrewd fisherman had thoughtfully provided a fine twelve pounder at the end of a line which Washington had the pleasure of drawing from the water. He was saluted with thirteen guns as he passed Fort Constitution, and, when the fishing was over, visited the Wentworth mansion where he was entertained in grand style by Col. Michael and Martha Hilton Wentworth.

After lingering perhaps too long over its most interesting historical setting, we come at length to the old church of New Castle. The present edifice is a well-preserved square white building, with dark green shutters. Inside are the square box pews of a century ago, with a high pulpit, reached on either side by a flight of steps. The collection is still

taken up in a red plush box with a long handle, so that he who collects the tithes, while standing outside the pew door, can reach to the uttermost end of the pews. A gallery extends around three sides of the church. A tablet beside the church door makes this simple statement to the passerby: "Congregational Church, Established 1682". There seems, however, to be a well founded belief that the church was in existence long before that time and it is now certain that there were earlier ministers than those whose names appear on the tablet in front of the pulpit. Since the tablet was put up facts then unknown have been revealed by the discovery of the oldest town records. They were found, after having been lost for many years, in Hertfordshire, England, and were returned to their home in New Castle. They commence with the incorporation of the town in 1693 and throw considerable light on the early history of the place. The intimate relation between the church and the town in the early days of New England is well known, the church directing and controlling the affairs of the Colony. It was not until after 1641 that there was a willingness of the general court to admit to the right of suffrage those who were not church members, if otherwise qualified. Mr. Albee tells us that: "The fundamental reason for town organization was that there might be a church; that it might have a legal standing; that taxes might be levied, and a tithe appropriated for the support of the minister and other expenses of a religious establishment. When, therefore, the people here asked to be incorporated as a town, the chief ground of their petition was that they might have a church of their own. Now this does not, by any means, signify they had none; it means that they wanted authority to tax the whole community for its support, and have a 'settled ministry,' a business upon which they would not enter until assured of the right to exact contributions from all citizens according to their property." Mr. Albee thinks it probable a church was built at New Castle as soon as the place had a small population, between 1630 and 1640. That the little colony which settled at Odiorne's Point was not without articles for religious use is proved by the following inventory of 1635:

1 great Bible, 12 service books, 1 pewter flagon, 1 communion cup, 2 fine, tablecloths, 2 napkins.

The church was probably first under the Episcopal faith. Tradition tells of one, the Rev. Robert Jourdan, who was educated for the Episcopal ministry and came to New Castle soon after 1640. His home was within the enclosure of Fort Constitution and there he died and was buried in 1679. One of his sons married a daughter of Capt. Elias Stileman, Commander of the Fort, and the name Jourdan appears among the inhabitants till after the beginning of 1800. The ridge of rocks upon which the Walbach Tower is built was once called Jourdan's Rocks.

The Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge is mentioned as minister of the New Castle church during the trouble with the "Stone-throwing Devil" in 1682; for New Castle was not without its excitement over witchcraft, although to its honor it can be said that no witch was executed in that place. The first case occurred in 1656, and is said to be the earliest case recorded in New Hampshire, when Mrs. Susanna Trimmings accused Goody Walford of Witchcraft. Although the case came to trial, Goody Walford was only bound over to appear at the next term of court, but later, the matter having been dropped, the witch in turn demanded of her persecutors a thousand pounds damages, and really obtained five. But the most unusual case occurred at the house of George Walton and, for several months caused the greatest discomfort to its inmates. Richard Chamberlain, royal secretary of the Province of New Hampshire, was a guest in the house during this time and wrote a history of the strange affair which he called "Lithobolia; or, the Stone-throwing Devil," published in London in 1698. He tells us that he himself was not injured,

only alarmed by the stones, but that others of the household were black and blue from being hit, and he mentions the Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge and George Jaffrey among those hit. The stones were of sizes from small pebbles to those weighing thirty pounds; some hot, some cold; they crashed through windows, and rolled over floors, at one time a whole hatful of small ones being picked up. Hammers, candlesticks, andirons, pots, stools and hoes joined in the frolic, and the spit went up the chimney. Haycocks flew up in the air and rested upon the apple trees. All these doleful doings were accompanied by "dismal whistling," "screeching and trampling as of colt's feet" and there was usually a black cat somewhere in sight. Crooked pins, prayers and all known cures for witchcraft were tried without avail. Distinguished visitors from other provinces came to see these wonderful manifestations and to run the risk of being pelted. Some of the bewitched stones were preserved at the time. Capt. Walter Barefoot, Commander of the Fort and at one time Lieut. Governor of the Province, is said to have had one in his possession. After several months the trouble gradually ceased. Mr. Chamberlain is of the opinion that it caused Walton's death, although he lived for some years after; but his estate went to pieces and for many years there has been no vestige of his home left.

After Mr. Woodbridge, the Rev. Samuel Moody came to the Newcastle Church. His salary was to be seventy pounds per year and himself to find "housing and all other conveniences at his own charge." He remained nine years and was succeeded by the Rev. John Emerson who had been his classmate at Harvard. Rev. John Emerson's name is the first on the tablet in front of the pulpit which contains the names of six of the earlier ministers of the church. He came on a salary of sixty-five pounds, "besides the contributions of strangers" and the promise to build him a parsonage which it seems for some reason, probably lack of funds, was not done. He visited England during his pastorate at Newcastle, became a favorite at court and attracted the admiration of Queen Anne, who became a patron of the New Castle Church and sent it many gifts. In seventeen hundred and twelve, either because his salary was too small, or because the new parsonage was not within sight, he decided that the "ayre" did not agree with his "thin constitution," and so he made a change of climate by moving to the distant town of Portsmouth. His place was soon filled by the Rev. William Shurtleff and the town voted "that Mr. Shurtleff should have £65 per year for his annual salary during ye time he lived single; but when his family increases by marriage he shall have £80 per year." He made haste to secure the increase by marrying the beautiful Mary Atkinson, heiress of the town. He was a man of much patience and meekness, which he sorely needed, for Mistress Mary's temper was far from lovely. Some authorities say she peppered his fish with snuff, others that she threw a shovelful of ashes fresh from the fire over it. All agree that she made him a prisoner in his own study while he was finishing his preparation for the Sabbath morning service. Then she went to church and seated herself calmly in her pew. The bell rang twice and thrice the usual time, until at last some of the good men went to her pew and inquired what had befallen the minister. She replied he was at home when she left. Accordingly they went to the minister's house and removed the barricade from his study door. The poor man begged they would not reveal the plight he had been in, which promise they made and are said to have kept during his lifetime. She seemed to grow more sedate with age, and bequeathed a handsome silver tankard to be handed down to her husband's successors in the Portsmouth church where the latter part of his ministry was spent. When she appeared in mourning after her husband's death, her own brother, Theodore Atkinson, is said to have caught and torn her

mourning, asking her how she could be such a hypocrite as to appear in mourning for one whom she had so persecuted during his life. He remained at Newcastle for twenty-one years, during which time his salary was increased to £100 and a parsonage was also bought for £80. He followed his predecessor to Portsmouth, as seemed to be the custom in those days, and was succeeded in Newcastle by the Rev. John Blunt, also a graduate of Harvard College in the distinguished class of 1727. He, too, married into a prominent Newcastle family, Sarah Frost, daughter of the Hon. John Frost, whose wife was Mary, sister of Sir William Pepperell. When the Rev. Mr. Blunt died, the town voted to continue his salary for nine months to Madame Blunt, also forty dollars to help defray the funeral expenses; among the items being rum, pipes and a barrel of cider. The town also paid for the baked meats and the town people contributed all kinds of dainties. He left three sons and three daughters. The third son, John, remained at New Castle and had a large family. When his youngest son was taken to church to be christened, the minister, the Rev. Stephen Chase, was a Tory. It had been decided to call the boy William, but the minister preached a strong sermon against the Revolutionary tendencies of the times and he bitterly denounced Cromwell. When the child was taken up for baptism, the minister asked the name. "Oliver Cromwell," said the father. "What did you say?" again asked the minister. "Oliver Cromwell," shouted Capt. Blunt, bringing his cane down with a mighty thump. It is said the square pews were horrified and the galleries giggled. This happened the same year the fort was taken by the Sons of Liberty.

After Mr. Blunt, came the Rev. David Robinson, who died in less than a year after coming to New Castle. The next minister was the Rev. Stephen Chase, mentioned above, who came seven years after the death of Mr. Robinson, the church apparently being without a minister during that time. His pastorate lasted over twenty-two years till the time of his death. He was followed by the Rev. Oliver Noble, who was the first minister of the church not a graduate of Harvard College. He graduated from Yale, and seems to have remained in Newcastle until his death in 1792. After that time the church began to decline until, in 1821, it is said to have been reduced to one member. The Free Will Baptist sect had sprung up in New Castle in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It originated with Benjamin Randall who was a member of the Congregational Church, but became dissatisfied. The population of new Castle was seldom above seven or below five hundred, although during the Revolution it is said to have fallen to three hundred. One can easily imagine the result when a church which supported with difficulty one minister was divided. After this time there was a succession of ministers, supported in part, by the New Hampshire Missionary Society. Although our interest is centered in the ministers of Colonial and Revolutionary days, we must not omit a tribute to the Rev. Lucius Alden, well known and well loved throughout the parish. He ministered to the church from 1846 to 1872, and was a direct descendant of John Alden, although he never found for himself a Priscilla. "He was the most modest, gentle and reticent of men" and, while a man of wealth, lived in a most frugal style, using his means for relieving the poor and for various charities. Mr. Albee beautifully says of him: "It was not safe to speak disrespectfully of Parson Alden, even among men who had never heard him preach in the course of their lives. Such is the force of an upright, perfect character; it commands respect without effort, without contact, at a distance; the rumor of it even goes to the hearts of men."

Little is known of the first church building which stood near the gate of the Fort. There is an old well, known as the parsonage well, and still in use.

Old Frost Cemetery, New Castle, N. H.

near the turn in the road which leads to the Fort. The first town meeting under the charter in 1693 was called to be held "In ye meeting house; to agree with a minister and discourse other things for the town's benefit." The next year we find the town voted for "a gallery to be made in the lattermost end of ye meeting-house for the women to sit in," which was done at a cost of £3; and again in 1706, "voted, that Mr. Joseph Simpson lay out 50s in glazing ye new meeting-house, being so much money due to ye town from said Simpson for ye frame of ye old meeting-house and what boards was to it."

The second church building, which tradition says was the gift of Charles I, must have been somewhat pretentious, especially in its interior decorations. Charles I reigned from 1625 to 1649; so if there was any foundation for this tradition, it must have been the first church building instead of the second, which was his gift. Capt. John Vennard, a man of wonderful memory and for years the noted teller of many interesting tales of Newcastle, describes it as having the English coat of arms in large dimensions, canvases upon which were red and blue angels, and a magnificent altar piece, the gift of the first Lieutenant Governor John Wentworth. "The ancient cups and bread salver of the communion service, given by Mrs. Jane Turrell, a sister of Sir William Pepperell, have been melted over into modern style. Alas! The high mahogany pulpit, with its sounding board above, was at the western end of the church. Around three sides ran a gallery in which were seated the common folks, while the gentry sat in the square pews in the center of the church. Three tythingmen were elected regularly by the town from 1693 to 1839. It was their duty to seat the people, to keep order before and during the service, to waken drowsy people by touching their noses with long staffs with which they also reprimanded, less gently, sinners and mischievous boys. It was also their duty to see that the Sabbath was quietly kept, visiting the taverns for that purpose, and not allowing men to loiter about the corners of the streets or boat landings. The minister's slave acted as sexton; and, for many years, the town voted "to Cuffy 10s. for the care of ye meeting-house." He was said to have had a wonderful gift for ringing clearly and sweetly the old church bell, and his tolling at funerals "brought him an extra allowance of funeral rum, and the admiration of the mourners." The bell was rung to call citizens to town meetings, to arms, to prayers and upon the arrival of a new Governor. It rang during the earthquake of 1727, it rang out the peace of the Revolution from sunrise to sunset and it tolled the death of Washington. It rang all night long and for the last time when the news of peace with England

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came in 1815. The present church was built early in the nineteenth century and the parish is fortunate in having a good modern parsonage.

Almost opposite the church is a little old neglected cemetery known as the Frost Cemetery because of the many members of that family there buried. Attracted by a little tattered, faded flag lifting its ragged folds to the breeze, we enter and read on the old gray headstone the following inscription:

In
Memory of
Capt. Meshach Bell
who departed this life 18th
July 1786 Act 34 Years
7 Months & 17 Days.

Who was Capt. Meshach Bell? The Bell family was one of the earliest to settle in New Castle. The eldest son was always called Shadrach, the second Meshach and the third Abednego. "What whim possessed the founder of the family to burden his posterity with the uncouth appellations of those three ancient salamanders, I know not." In the New Hampshire Records we find Capt. Thomas Bell in Command of Fort William and Mary in 1745, and in "The Muster Roll of Capt. Thomas Bell for Twelve Men at His Majesties Fort William & Mary from Dec. 1747, to Mar. 1748," we find the name of Meshach Bell. It is curious to note the pay for the Captain at this time was 55s, that for the men 30s. This Meshach was probably father of Capt. Meshach, for in 1776 and 1777 we find Meshach Bell, Lieut. on Capt. Calfe's payroll, while in 1781 we find Meshach, Jr., Ens., under Capt. Ebenezer Dearing. Dearing's company order is a curiosity:

Fort Washington, Nov. 30, 1781.

Honored Sir: Pleas to Pay Captn Ebenezer Dearing all the wagers that is Dew to us as Solgers in the matross Company and youl o Blig your Humbel Servents.

(Then follow signatures of twelve men.)

To the Honored nickles Gilmon Tresherey for the State of New hansher.

Witness Meshach Bell, Jr.

At the time of his death we find Capt. Meshach Bell commanding Fort William and Mary on the princely salary of £6 per month. Elias Tarlton was especially appointed in his place to the command of the Fort and company until Sept. 14, 1786, when Capt. Titus Salter was appointed.

Besides the last resting place of Capt. Meshach Bell, there are many little graveyards in New Castle. One comes in sight of one or perhaps more at almost every turn in the winding roads; for there are in Newcastle "nine generations of the dead and but one of the living." The whole Island is hallowed by memories of the past and it abounds in spots of historic interest. Notable among them is the Boatswain Allen house, built in 1734; the home of Captain John Paul Jones' boatswain on board the Ranger. But no other spot appeals to us so strongly as the old church, and as the rays of Fort Point light reach out over the ocean guiding the ships that pass in the night, so may the light of the old Congregational Church continue to shine over life's uncertain sea, guiding many a passing traveller safely home.

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STATE CONFERENCES

CONNECTICUT

By invitation of Eve Lear Chapter, the Twenty-fourth Annual State Conference of Connecticut, D. A. R., was held at New Haven, March 28, 1917. In the absence of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. John T. Manson, the Vice Regent, Mrs. F. F. Knous, welcomed the delegation. The State Regent, in behalf of the delegation, thanked Eve Lear Chapter for their hospitality; and also said that the country was practically at war and urged Connecticut Daughters to think what each can do; to conserve all resources, to avoid needless waste, study dietetics, economy in clothes, plant vegetable gardens; to be prepared in every way when the time for action comes. A resolution was passed endorsing Governor Holcomb's stand in practical preparedness for Connecticut; also one endorsing universal military service.

Committees reported great activity in Red Cross work and increased enrollment of Red Cross members; contributions to the Margaret Henry Memorial fund for Maryville College, patriotic lectures, prize awards in schools, wide distribution of flag rules, photostating of Revolutionary pension records, marking of old trails, and gratifying conservation work.

By the will of the late Mary H. Dutton, of Lebanon, Connecticut, the Governor Jonathan Trumbull house at Lebanon, Connecticut, has been bequeathed to Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. The Oliver Ellsworth homestead at Windsor is also the property of Connecticut D. A. R.

The State Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, and the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, were unanimously reelected.

KANSAS

The Nineteenth Annual Conference met at Emporia, March 27, 28 and 29. Although it was the largest conference in the history of the State, the long programme was complete down to the last detail in time for adjournment at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th. Addresses of welcome were given the conference by the Regent of the Emporia Chapter, Mrs. Braucher; Mr. William Allan White, the well known author, and Mayor Hamer, of Emporia, the response being given by the State Regent, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey.

The reports of the State Officers and State Chairmen of National Committees, were especially interesting and showed progress and increasing activity in both National and State work. The reports were also noteworthy in the majority of cases for their brevity and definiteness.

A memorial service was held during the afternoon of the 28th for National and ex-National Officers and Chapter Members who had died during the year. This service was conducted somewhat differently from the usual ceremonies of that nature. A Chairman read the brief memorials and as each was completed, a representative from the Chapters and in the case of the National Officers, the State Regent, placed a small bouquet of flowers in an evergreen wreath prepared for that purpose.

The conference enthusiastically adopted resolutions to co-operate with the Red Cross Society and the United States Navy League, many of the Chapters having already formed classes in Red Cross work. Resolutions were also adopted to work for the State Flag Bill and the Oregon Trail Bill and to urge the passage of these bills by the next legislature. A suggested change in the design of the State flag was referred to the Committee on the State Flag.

The election of officers resulted in the election of Miss Catherine Campbell, of

Mrs. Gerald Livingston Schuyler,
State Regent for Colorado.

Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster,
Vice President General from Georgia.

Ottawa, for State Regent, and Mrs. Ladie Simonton, of Fort Scott, for State Vice Regent. Mrs. Guernsey was unanimously elected Honorary State Regent and was presented with an ex-State Regent's badge by the Betty Washington Chapter of Lawrence.

A reception at the home of Mrs. Jonas E. Eckdall, and a banquet prepared by the pupils of the Domestic Science Department of the State Normal School, were the social features of the conference.

ILLINOIS

The Twenty-first Annual Conference held its opening session Tuesday evening, March 27, 1917, in Danville, being guests of Governor Bradford Chapter. Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, State Regent, presiding.

Addresses of welcome from the Mayor of Danville, Mr. W. H. Lewman, and from the Regent of Governor Bradford Chapter, Mrs. Edward S. Moor, which were responded to by the State Vice Regent, Mrs. John H. Hanley, were much enjoyed.

Music by local singers and short talks were given by ex-State Regents and other distinguished guests of honor, among whom were Mrs. Dinwiddie, Vice-President General from Indiana; Mrs. William Butterworth, Vice President General from Illinois; Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, President National of the United States Daughters of 1812. A splendid patriotic address by Rev. George Hawk Simonson concluded the evening session.

Wednesday, the 28th, was devoted to the reports of the State Officers, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents.

Thursday's sessions were taken up with new business and election of officers. The State Regent and State Vice Regent were re-elected and Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey was endorsed for President General.

The Daughters tendered their service to the American Red Cross by resolution,

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also their co-operation to the Lincoln Circuit Marking Association.

A brilliant reception was given to all visiting Daughters and the local Chapter, and a dinner to ex-State Officers, present State Officers and others, was given which added pleasure to the very successful Conference which closed Thursday evening, March 29, after having accomplished the business at hand most profitably.

OKLAHOMA

The State Conference convened at Sapulpa, March 29, 1917, as the guests of the Nancy Green Chapter.

It was a large and enthusiastic meeting. The candidacy of Mrs. George T. Guernsey for President General was endorsed, a telegram was sent to Senator Owen pledging the support of the Oklahoma Daughters to President Wilson's war policy; a movement was started for a D. A. R. Museum collection, and it was decided to publish a State Year Book.

Mrs. Walter D. Elrod, of Okmulgee, was re-elected State Regent and Mrs. E. L. Workman, of Sapulpa, was elected State Vice Regent.

OREGON

The Fourth Annual Conference was held at Eugene, March 9 and 10, 1917, the Oregon Lewis and Clark Chapter being hostess. The Assembly Hall, where the sessions were held, was artistically decorated, the place of honor being given to the second Flag ever made in Oregon. This Flag was made from three kinds of cloth—cotton, wool and silk and wool. The chair occupied by the State Regent when presiding was over three hundred years old and was entirely hand-made.

The reports of the State Officers showed several new Chapters formed during the year and a continued growth in patriotic work as well as in numbers. Many resolutions of more than passing moment were passed, among them one endorsing the President for his stand for preparing this country for war eventualities; another calling upon each Daughter to display a Flag, daily, from her home; a third endorsing the action of the State Legislature in passing a bond issue for the improvement of State Roads in Oregon. Five hundred dollars was pledged towards a Woman's Building for the State University; and it was voted to use every effort to make February 22 a legal school holiday throughout the State.

The Conference assisted in dedicating a marker at Coryell Pass, to the emigrants who first followed this Trial in 1846, the one surviving pioneer of the Trail being present. The ceremony was highly impressive.

The State Regent and State Vice Regent were re-elected, and it was voted to meet in Portland in 1918, and at Albany in 1919.

RHODE ISLAND

The Twenty-third State Conference was held at Providence, March 8, 1917.

The meeting was called to order by the State Regent at 11 A. M. The invocation was by Mrs. Susan A. Ballou, Honorary State Regent, and the reports of the State Officers followed.

In her annual summary the State Regent expressed her pride in her one thousand Daughters, especially during the last year when so many had been engaged in relief work, and praised their efforts to preserve reverence for the Flag. As she closed her remarks, beautiful roses, pinks and baskets of flowers

were presented to her by several Chapters of the State.

Luncheon was served from tables effectively decorated in the National colors at the conclusion of the morning service. The first business of the afternoon was "Elections." Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2nd, was elected State Regent; Miss Edith May Tilley, State Vice Regent, and the present State Regent, Mrs. Charles Edmund Longley, was enthusiastically endorsed for Vice President General.

Groups of songs, including "Old Glory," written by Kate McCurdy, of Jackson, Ohio, were exceedingly well sung by Miss Helen Pettis, who, in the closing number, led in the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the audience.

An address was given by the Rev. Gibson C. Mosher, of East Greenwich, on "The Humanitarian Sentiment of the Daughters of the American Revolution," in which he emphasized the value of service, above power or fame, saying those who had died for their country would never be forgotten.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in South Dakota was held at Sioux Falls, March 21, 1917, and was larger and more enthusiastic than ever before. The reports of the different Officers and Chairmen of Committees showed an increase in membership and work during the year. Mrs. E. St. Claire Snyder was elected State Regent and Mrs. Rolvix Harlan was elected State Vice Regent for the coming year.

WASHINGTON

The Sixteenth Annual Assembly was held in Seattle, Washington, March 30 and 31, with Lady Stirling Chapter as hostess.

The Assembly convened at 10 o'clock with four hundred Daughters present from the seventeen Chapters of the State, the eight Organizing Regents and members at large representing Chapters being organized.

The meeting was opened by a processional led by Mrs. W. M. Williams and pages carrying Flags, followed by the State Regent, Mrs. Edmund Bowden, with Mrs. I. L. Patterson, State Regent of Oregon. Then followed past State Regents and State Officers.

A most enthusiastic meeting was held during the entire session of two days. The programme consisted of excellent reports which were full of interest and encouragement.

A great deal of important business was transacted and the following resolution was carried: Resolved, That the Sixteenth Annual Assembly, D. A. R., of the State of Washington, declares itself unequivocally in favor of the principle of universal military service as the only thoroughly democratic system of real National preparedness against military aggression.

And be it further Resolved, That this Assembly urge the enactment into law by the Congress of the United States of the plan for universal military service, recommended by the General Staff of the Army, as representing the best expert opinion on the subject.

Mrs. Overton Gentry Ellis was elected State Regent, and Mrs. S. P. Keithly State Vice Regent.

The social affairs consisted of a breakfast given by Mrs. W. H. Oliver, Regent of Lady Stirling Chapter, in honor of Mrs. Edmund Bowden, State Regent, to the visiting State Regents, past State Regents, State Board of Management, Chapter Regents, Organizing Regents, Past Regents and Officers of Lady Stirling Chapter, and several other brilliant functions.

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WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

"If ever the time comes when women shall come together simply and purely for the benefit of mankind it will be a power such as the world has never before known."—*Matthew Arnold.*

(Owing to the number of chapter reports awaiting publication the Editor has been obliged to omit a great many interesting descriptions of social affairs, or matters of local interest. The desire of the individual chapter or its members has to be sacrificed for the good of the whole. If the chapter historian will remember that there are over fifteen hundred chapters in existence; that this Department is not established for the purpose of publishing an annual report—that should be sent to the State Regent—but to record work which may be of value for other chapters; and that all reports should be written on only one side of the paper, and if possible be typewritten, it will greatly facilitate mattters. The reports are arranged alphabetically according to states and alphabetically according to chapters in the states.)

Havana Chapter (Havana, Cuba), held its first social meeting at the residence of the Regent, Miss Mary Elizabeth Springer. Mrs. Robert Richardson Ellis recited a patriotic poem, and musical selections completed the programme. Owing to it being the birthday of the Regent, she was the recipient of many floral gifts.

Historic queries were propounded, and Mrs. Adolf Horn won the prize, consisting of an artistic copy of "The Declaration of Indepedence."

In accordance with the annual custom, the Havana Chapter awarded a prize for the best essay on "Washington," to a pupil of Miss Phillips' School, in the Vedado, on Washington's Birthday. Among a number of contestants, Miss Lorraine Mattox was the winner. Miss Alice Steinhart (daughter of the former United States Consul General Steinhart), recited "The Making of the Flag," commemorating Betsy Ross' work. The Regent presented the prize with a few patriotic remarks, and told of her last visit to New York when she attended the memorial services at Old Trinity for the decoration of graves of Revolutionary heroes resting in that historic spot. To her was entrusted the placing of Easter lilies to decorate Washington's statue on the steps of the Sub-Treasury, on that occasion.

Miss Ines Virginia Springer, historian of the Havana Chapter, has enlisted a number of annual members of the American Red Cross. They meet once a week at the residence of her brother, United States Vice Consul Springer, in the Vedado, and all are interested in the good cause.

MARY ELIZABETH SPRINGER,
Regent.

Piedmont Continental Chapter (Atlanta, Ga.), during the last four years has been under the able leadership of Mrs. Richard P. Brooks, who has made these years a period of notable achievement. The special work of the Chapter has been in the cause of Patriotic Education; and scholarships have been given to the Martha Berry School, Tallullah Falls Industrial School, Blairsville Collegiate Institute, and Mineral Bluff Industrial School. The programmes given each month have been interesting and instructive, and the anniversary days each year have been appropriately observed with exercises planned for each occasion.

The crowning event in the history of the Chapter was the celebration of the Nineteenth Anniversary of the formation of the Chapter. On this occasion, November 25, 1916, Mrs. Brooks, the Regent, presented to the State, through the Chapter, a handsome oil painting, "Nancy Hart Capturing the Tories." It was most fitting that this—the first display of a woman to be placed on the walls of the State Capitol, should stand as a memorial both to the work of the Chapter, and at the same time as a tribute to the heroism of one of Georgia's fearless and most patriotic Revolutionary women. The impressive ceremony took place in

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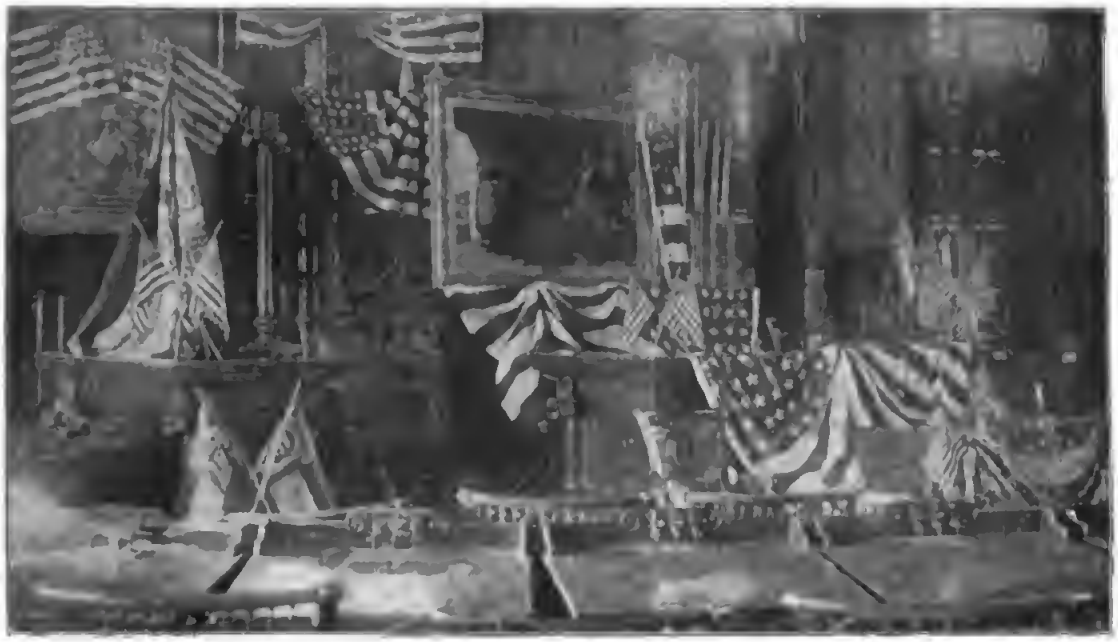

Nancy Hart Capturing the Tories.

the Assembly Room of the State Capitol. The Regent made a graceful and beautiful speech of presentation of the picture and the painting was officially accepted by Governor Nathanial E. Harris, with fitting words of thanks and commendation for the splendid work of the Regent and the Chapter. An able and eloquent address was delivered by the Hon. Lucien Lamar Knight, Compiler of State Records, and brief talks were made by the State Regent, Mrs. Howard McCall; by the Vice President General, Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, and by other women distinguished in patriotic work. The entire ceremony was stirring and impressive and was marked by such an exalted spirit of patriotism that it may well be called the "Red Letter Day" in the history of the Piedmont Continental Chapter.

The Chapter has been honored for three successive years by having its Regent appointed to the Chairmanship of the Georgia Committee on the "Prevention of the Desecration of the Flag," and also to membership on the corresponding National Committee. In this capacity she has been instrumental in having flags placed on many school buildings over the State, and through her efforts a bill "to prevent the desecration of the National Flag" has been drafted and will be presented at the next session of the Georgia Legislature, which convenes in June. In further pursuance of her untiring work on Flags, Mrs. Brooks has given a large share of her time, during the past three years, to the compilation of a history on American Flags. This volume, "American Flags, Their Origin and History," is just completed, and is dedicated to the Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution, and promises to become a very valuable reference book, not only for private libraries, but for schools and all patriotic organizations everywhere.

Upon the retiring of Mrs. Brooks as Regent, in December, the Chapter, in recognition of her faithful and efficient services during the past four years of her able leadership, gave her the signal honor of making her Honorary Regent for life—the first instance of such an honor being paid to any Regent in the entire history of the Piedmont Continental Chapter.

(Mrs.) MINNIE HOGAN,
Regent.

William Donaldson Chapter (Edinburg, Ind.), has a membership of twenty-one. Last year being the cen-

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tennial of our State, the year's programmes were devoted to study of the history of Indiana, from its stirring days as a territory to its present pre-eminence as a State noted for its progress along lines of art, literature and education, as well as agriculture and great manufactories. Locally, this Chapter has purchased and placed on one of the main business streets, a sanitary drinking fountain and presented it to the town and has had its third municipal Christmas tree placed in the town park, brilliantly lighted with colored electric lights, and under which the townspeople gathered on Christmas night and sang Christmas carols. The funds to do this were procured by furnishing extra music at a local moving picture house for one evening, advertising same and selling tickets, for which the manager allowed us half the proceeds.

On last Flag Day, a guest day was observed at which Mrs. John Newman Carey, of Indianapolis, Honorary Vice President General of Indiana, and Miss Elizabeth Browning, City Librarian of Indianapolis, were our distinguished visitors and gave interesting and patriotic talks. Mrs. Carey, on this occasion, presented the Chapter with a handsome silk Flag and D. A. R. emblem holder. On Washington's Birthday a Colonial Tea and Exhibit was given which was a marked success. Many old relics of Revolutionary days were displayed, including costumes, dishes, fire-arms and utensils; and a great number of quilts, both ancient and modern, wonderful for needlework, color and design were hung about the rooms. The proceeds from this exhibit will be used for patriotic purposes. This year a study of standard magazines has been decided upon, with patriotic papers and observances interspersed, and a prosperous and interesting year is looked forward to.

WINIFRED S. IRWIN,
Historian.

Iowa Falls Chapter (Iowa Falls, Iowa), held an open meeting in December, in order to obtain and preserve local history. The afternoon was given over to our guests, the pioneers of the town, who devoted the time to chronicles and reminiscences of early days.

A stenographer was present and the accounts were recorded. These are in the hands of the Registrar and will be preserved with the Chapter records.

During the afternoon the fact was brought out that Richard A. Sargeant, a soldier of the war of 1812 and great-grandfather of a local resident, lies buried in the Iowa Falls Cemetery.

Aside from the better knowledge of local history the afternoon brought more clearly to the minds of the Chapter members the real meaning of pioneering and a deeper appreciation of the work of those who blazed the early trails.

JESSIE F. WALLACE,
Historian.

Abilene Chapter (Abilene, Kansas), recently celebrated its first birthday. February 5, 1916, we organized with only the required number of members of the National Society. We feel that we have made a good beginning and hope that the years to come will see much good accomplished.

In March, 1916, when only a month old, we were very much surprised and delighted with having received at the State Conference the first prize for having the largest per cent. of our members subscribers to the Magazine.

Mrs. F. A. Wilcox, the organizer and First Regent of our Chapter, was unanimously re-elected for the second year. The Chapter has grown from twelve to twenty members.

Our Regent presented the Chapter with a beautiful silk Flag at the January meeting. At the February meeting our Vice Regent, Mrs. J. M. Gleissner, entertained the Chapter at a one o'clock luncheon in honor of our guest, Mrs. G. T. Guernsey, State Regent, and our Chapter Regent, Mrs. F. A. Wilcox. Mrs. Guernsey very interestingly talked to us

about our Flag and the work of the Society in general.

We hold monthly meetings at the homes of members from October to May inclusive. Our programmes are made up of papers on subjects of historical interest, largely local and State.

MARY E. EDWARDS,
Historian.

Caddo Chapter (Shreveport, La.), is about to celebrate its second birthday at the Louisiana D. A. R. Convention, to be held in New Orleans on April 7.

The Chapter sprang into active existence in March, 1915, with a charter membership of fifteen. There are now twenty-three members who hope to become well informed as to D. A. R. customs and conventions, along with such work as they can accomplish in a worthwhile manner, also to increase their membership to a logical limit.

The Chapter has already completed an undertaking which, for a time, seemed monumental, but which has now been completed in a highly satisfactory manner, due in no small measure to the painstaking efforts of Miss Tabitha Holmes, as Corresponding Secretary. The work has been the securing of duplicate records from Spain, where the original records have been for over one hundred years. They consist of an account of the only Revolutionary battle fought on Louisiana soil, and contain a roster of fifty or more names, filling a blank in Louisiana history that has heretofore existed.

Caddo Chapter has taken great pleasure and personal pride in the fact that the State Regency of Louisiana for the past year has been held by Mrs. Taliaferro Alexander, who is the Chapter's Organizer, First Regent, friend and advisor at all times.

The Chapter is entering its third year with a continued study of South America, and with an overwhelming desire to be of service to "Home and Country," in the great crisis confronting our Government. There may be wonderful opportunities to render such service to our country before the close of the year, and there are always wonderful opportunities to render such service to our own American homes.

LELA HOLDEN COOLEY,
(Mrs. Luther P.) *Historian.*

Spirit of '76 Chapter (New Orleans, La.), held a meeting on March 9, 1917, which is described in the *L'Abeille de la Nouvelle-Orleans*, as follows:

"The feature of the occasion was a fac-simile reproduction, thirty inches high, of the famous Cambridge Elm, under which Washington took the oath of office as Commander-in-Chief of the American Revolutionary Army. On the tree was the legend: 'Under this tree Washington first took command of the Revolutionary Army, July 8, 1776,' and alongside was raised what was known as the grand Union Flag, the flag used by Washington before the adoption of the present Flag of the United States. That Flag contained thirteen alternate red and white stripes, the Union being the Flag of Great Britain.

"The tree was guarded by Uncle Sam, which, with miniature reproductions of the Betsy Ross Flag of thirteen stripes and thirteen stars and Washington buttons, constituted the favors for the occasion."

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter (Worcester, Mass.), has a membership of two hundred and twenty. Three years ago they were able to secure a Colonial house built in 1774 for a Chapter house, and are now working very hard to pay for the same. The house has a hall large enough to accommodate the members, which has recently been offered for the use of the United States Red Cross.

The Chapter is very proud of having a Real Daughter of the Revolution as a member. She is Mrs. Elizabeth Morse, of Westboro, Mass., and is eighty-five years old.

The past year has been most success-

Memorial to the Pioneers of Kalamazoo Co., Mich.

ful. There has been patriotic work done in the public schools—addresses on the use and abuse of our Flag. The Junior Daughters have been very active under an efficient leader, and there have been many interesting social events during the year.

ADELLA L. JOHNSON, *Historian.*

Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter (Kalamazoo, Mich.), in its thirteenth year of patriotic service is a flourishing organization of one hundred and sixty members. We fittingly observe patriotic holidays as far as we are able and it is our attempt to inspire others to a similar respect for such occasions; and to this end the school children have at times been asked to assist in our exercises.

On Flag Day, 1916, the chapter unveiled the boulder with the bronze tablet, bearing the names of the pioneers who came into Kalamazoo County over the trail which it marks before 1840. The monument was unveiled by our beloved Chaplain, Mrs. Henry Hoyt, the only surviving pioneer whose name is on the boulder. The old trail is now known as the Territorial Road and has been marked at various places by the Daughters. On the same day a Flag pole was erected just a few hundred feet away to mark the sight of the Old French Trading Post.

For 1916-17 our programme is a miscellaneous one, consisting of talks by well-known men and women of our own town.

Our five Children of the Republic Clubs are live organizations doing constructive work among the boys and girls. The older boys have taken up a systematic study of Civics to make themselves more intelligent American citizens. The Girls of the Mercy Warren Club have taken up the work of making baby clothes

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for the Child Welfare Organization, and for mental drill they are preparing to meet the Boys Clubs in debate.

The Chapter is interested in helping the American Red Cross with both money and work. The marking of graves of Revolutionary Soldiers has also claimed our attention. Four have been marked the past year. These are a few of the many activities of our Chapter since we last reported.

(Mrs. C. C.) INEZ M. WILCOX, *Historian.*

Ann Haynes Chapter (Independence, Mo.), gave an entertainment February 26, 1917, to which each member was allowed the privilege of bringing two guests. The entertainment was a stereopticon lecture prepared by the State Historian, Mrs. Robert S. Withers, on "Pioneering in Missouri." One hundred and fifty slides showing the places of historical interest still preserved in the State were shown during the lecture. It is said to be the most wonderful and most complete collection of views that have ever been made of these places. The lecturer described the places shown in the slides, in a most interesting manner, was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The next morning the lecture was given to the children of the Public Schools and their parents, as a free contribution on the part of the Chapter to education of local history. SARAH TROWBRIDGE HALL.
(Mrs. E. W.) *Historian.*

Governor George Wyllis Chapter (Hannibal, Mo.), has just celebrated its first anniversary and can report a pleasant and profitable year's work.

This anniversary celebration was in the form of a very delightful party given by our Regent, Mrs. Will S. Treat at her home. The Chapter was honored by the presence of our beloved Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Mark S. Salisbury, who gave us a most inspiring talk upon the work of the Daughters.

Aside from contributing to the usual objects we have contributed to the Boone marker, to be placed in the new Missouri State Capitol; have had the Missouri Historical slides exhibited at one of our local theaters, in conjunction with the Chapter at Hannibal, and have purchased a beautiful Flag, regulation army size, mounted and marked, which we will present in the near future to Company E, Fourth Missouri Infantry.

JUNA E. KENYON, *Historian.*

Chemung Chapter (Elmira, N. Y.), celebrated its twentieth birthday anniversary by a large reception followed by a card and thimble party at which two hundred and twenty-five members and guests were present. A musical programme of unusual merit was given.

Instead of papers by Chapter members as has been our custom, the meetings this year have been addressed by speakers of prominence who have discussed the great questions of world interest of today.

Monument to Gen. John Sullivan, Elmira, N. Y.

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Irondequoit Chapter House, Rochester, N. Y.

The work of the Chapter for this year is being devoted largely to benevolent work, especially that of Belgian Relief and Red Cross work. Nearly $1,000 has been raised and contributed by the Chapter during the past year for patriotic and benevolent work. The Chapter has for several years given $25 yearly in prizes for school essays on patriotic subjects selected by the Chapter.

The Chapter has been preparing historical material in connection with the Road Committee, which will build a State highway along the General Sullivan Trail through this region. When the road is built it will be called the General Sullivan Trail, and suitable markers will be placed along the Trail by the patriotic societies of the route.

One of the oldest estates on the Trail is that of the late Mr. Andrew Fitzsimmons, who died a short time ago, aged 82 years, on the farm where he was born, August 18, 1834, and where he had always lived. His grandfather, John Fitzsimmons, was a young soldier in the army of General John Sullivan when he was sent by General George Washington on the famous expedition against the Indians of this valley, which culminated in the battle of Newton. The glistening monument commemorating that battle is in plain sight of the Fitzsimmons home.

When the young soldier was released from the wars he returned to the valley which had looked so fair to him when he marched through with the conquering militiamen, and in 1790 bought the ancient uncleared lands that became the old homestead. He was able to secure the deed to the land in 1797 and the instrument has been in possession of the family ever since. John Fitzsimmons had a number of children, among them a son Davis, who was the father of Andrew. All of them were men of prominence and all are buried in Pioneer Cemetery, nearly opposite the Fitzsimmons home.

ESTHER E. SATTERLEE, *Historian.*

Irondequoit Chapter (Rochester, N. Y.), has for its home a house with a very interesting record.

Built in 1835, it has always been a

prominent historical feature of the city. The lot was originally owned by Nathaniel Rochester, for whom the City is named, and four generations of his family have resided there, including two Real Daughters of the American Revolution.

No other residence in the City has had a record of one family of such distinction occupying it continuously for seventy-two years.

Old Glory floats above the main entrance, and brackets on the pillars hold smaller flags. The official emblem is electrically lighted at night.

In 1911 a woman's exchange was opened for the mutual benefit of the Chapter and consignors, where a variety of choice needlework is for sale as well as baked goods, salads, and preserves. A room in the basement containing an old-fashioned firepiece makes an ideal show room for antiques, including furniture, china, pewter, and luster ware, which are also for sale.

Last year the Chapter enthusiastically took up the work of making supplies for the Rochester Base Hopital, the Red Cross, and Belgian Relief, which it is still carrying on.

AZALIA E. WEAVER,
(Mrs. Lucius E.) *Historian.*

George Clinton Chapter (Wilmington, Ohio), reports that on account of the Smith one per cent. law our appropriation for the maintenance of Wilmington's Public Library was cut down $550 on the year. Our Chapter, which composes the Library Association, have worked hard to help raise sufficient funds to keep the Library running properly. A Rummage Sale, Cafeteria and Sale of Paper netted us $203, this, with contributions of members of more than one hundred volumes of well-chosen literature helped us. This year Council are giving us a little additional so we will be short only $250. We are giving a series of Provision Sales to raise it.

Our Twentieth Birthday Celebration was held at the home of Mrs. W. R. Hale. The report of the first decade of the Chapter was read, to refresh the memory of those present at the time and as new history to those who have become members since, and then the second decade.

The next meeting was our Annual Luncheon, when Miss Farren read a historical sketch of George Washington and Mrs. Deuel gave an account of a visit to New York where she was present at the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of Alexander Hamilton, when two Chapters of the D. A. R. placed a wreath of immortelles on his tomb in Trinity Churchyard. She saw the spot where the First President took the oath of office and was inaugurated, went by the Bronze doors into the old yard of the famous Schuyler home where there was a tree that General Washington had brought from Mount Vernon and planted himself, one of the thirteen planted there to represent the Colonies. At another meeting we had a very interesting paper on notable American trees, among the interesting things told was the story of the Ohio Buckeye, as well as many legends of various other trees. Altogether the year has been most profitable in many ways.

(Mrs. W. R.) AMY FULLER HALE,
Historian.

Oregon Lewis and Clark Chapter (Eugene, Ore.), has now an admitted membership of fifty-five. The fourth Chapter to be organized in the State and the second outside of Portland, it found, and has covered, a wide field of patriotic endeavor.

Beginning with programmes of Colonial history and the westward immigration, we passed to a study of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and of Oregon history. To commemorate the arrival of Lewis and Clark on the Pacific Coast in November, 1805, we inaugurated a "Lewis and Clark Day" in November, when we hold, each year, a Chapter luncheon and programme, taking this opportunity to entertain our State Regent and the State Officers in our Chapter.

We have contributed, by means of

"tags" and "teas" to the Red Cross, the Belgian Relief, and the Memorial Hall funds. Our members took the initiative in forming a local organization for aiding the Red Cross, with the result that a large number of women now meet regularly to sew on hospital supplies. More recently, one of our number, Miss Lucile Dunn, has given considerable time and effort to a branch of the Girls' National Honor Guard, having already enrolled some one hundred and twenty-five girls, who are pledged to patriotic service. We have participated in the observance of Memorial Day and Flag Day, including, in 1916, a Preparedness parade. For Flag Day we secured the production of a patriotic film at a local picture house and attended the theater in a body.

In April, 1916, a notable exhibit of antiques was arranged, for which hundreds of rare and priceless heirlooms were loaned by the citizens of Eugene. It is hoped that the Daughters may be able to repeat this display of antiques, said to be the first one arranged by the D. A. R. in Oregon.

During the past year the local Board of Education granted to us the privilege of christening a fine new school building, to which we gave the name of Washington. Being invited to assist at the dedicatory exercises, the chapter took occasion to present to the school a large framed portrait of the first President of the United States. The Regent, Mrs. B. L. Bogart, made the presentation address, the gift being accepted by Miss Ida Patterson, Principal, and also a prominent Daughter.

The Chapter is very justly proud of its latest achievement, the erection of a marker on the Oregon Trail. This is the first marker to be placed in Lane County and the historic spot selected is on the Pacific Highway, three miles from Eugene. This spot, known as Coryell Pass, was a favorite camping place of the early pioneers to the Willamette Valley. When, on March 9 and 10, our Chapter is hostess to the Oregon State Conference, the marker will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. This State Conference, it might be of interest to note, will be the first D. A. R. Conference ever held outside of the city of Portland, and thus indicates the growth of our National organization in the State of Oregon.

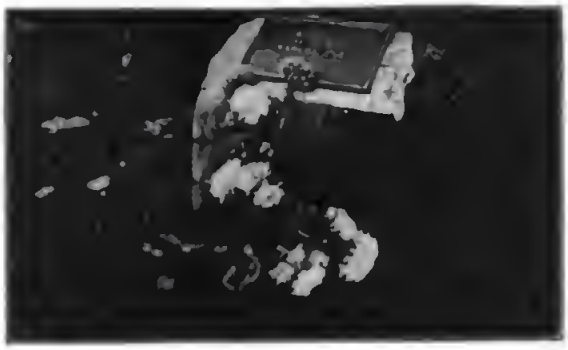
The Lewis and Clark Chapter has each year had a representative at the Continental Congress in Washington, often the only delegate from Oregon.

As Organizing and Chapter Regent until illness compelled my resignation, it is a pleasure to testify to the fine spirit of patriotism, the absolute loyalty and the remarkable harmony of interest displayed by the members of Oregon Lewis and Clark Chapter. May we have continued opportunity for service!

MAE BEADLE FRINK,
Honorary Regent.

Quemahoning Chapter (Johnstown, Pa.), although only four years old has a membership of one hundred. We have a scholarship at Hindman School, Cowee Mountain School, and given prizes to our Benjamin Franklin Club, C. A. R. This last year thirty-four essays on the "Life of Benjamin Franklin" were submitted and the Chapter found it quite difficult to select the three prize winners, so well written were many of them. The local newspaper printed the prize essays which added to the interest, and when it is remembered that the ages of the winners were ten and twelve years, one realizes how the boys worked.

On Washington's Birthday a reception was held at the home of the Regent, where relics of the Revolution were displayed, and a silver offering was taken up. The graves of two Revolutionary soldiers, Samuel Cole and George Lucas, have been marked with bronze tablets. The stones on which the tablets are placed are themselves relics, being stone ties from the old Portage Railroad, presented by the Pennsylvania Railroad and in contrast with today's railroad equipment are practically as quaint and ancient as if



Tablet to Samuel Cole, Rev. Soldier.

they had been used in building the pyramids. On each stone appears the following inscription:

"This stone, a relic of the old Portage Railroad, markes the grave of a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Erected by Quemahoning Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1916."

Attorney Greer, who delivered the principal address, called attention to the fact that the burial site was not only the oldest burying place in the Valley of the Conemaugh, but also the former site of an Indian village.

Just across the road is the school house on the site of the first one whose erection nearly a century ago marked the real beginning of the public school in this region. He closed his speech with the following words:

"The ideal American is a blending of the New England Puritan and the cavalier of Virginia, tinctured with some drops of the peacefully inclined Pennsylvania Quaker. Out of the diverse influences of these varied types of character has been evolved a form of government which has in it also a spirit —a faith that includes within its content the idea that not government alone, but education, art, literature, the results of applied sciences, all the comforts enjoyed in this present day are and of right ought to be the common possession of our people and were divinely so intended.

"The just claim to immortality of those whose memory we today honor rests on the fact that they devoted their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to this great end. Like many another unsung and unwept hero, they builded better than they knew. For the spirit of the revolution in which they took so gallant part overleaped the bounds of mere separation from the mother country—down the dim aisles of the future it lighted the way for man's entire enfranchisement, and thus laid deep and strong the foundations of our present democracy and spread its beneficent influence not only over all the Western Hemisphere but also materially changed the nature of the European States.

"It remains for us who take pride in our ancestry to see to it that we hand down to posterity an unsullied reputation, and that we prove ourselves ever ready to respond promptly and willingly to our country's call in time of need."

(Mrs.) Eva Campbell Rutter,
Historian.

Wellsboro Chapter (Wellsboro, Pa.), has accomplished a great deal during the past year along charitable lines; has contributed generously in proportion to our financial resources to the Martha Berry School, Continental Hall, and various other patriotic objects. Our monthly meetings have been well attended and at each interesting and instructive historical papers have been read. The question as to whether it would be wise or not for us to make a contribution to the Green Free Library Fund and thus secure a permanent home for our Society within the building has been carefully considered on all sides, but up to the present time no definite conclusion has been reached. Our present membership is one hundred and two and we are anticipating a year of work along many lines during the coming year.

(Mrs. L. B.) Mary C. Cameron,
Recording Secretary.

Jane Douglas Chapter (Douglas, Texas), the largest Chapter in the State, numbers one hundred and fifty members. At the celebration of Washington's Birthday this year, we were favored by a lecture by Dr. Stockton Axson, head of the English Department of Rice Institute, Houston, Texas. The eloquent speaker surpassed himself on this occasion and presented Washington to his hearers in a new light. He made him very human, eulogized him as many-sided and well-balanced and presented him to his hearers as equally great in intellect and

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character. "Washington's first victories were retreats," but his intrepidity was as great as his caution, and this his enemies learned to their undoing. The most able men of his own time as well as those of later generations have paid tribute to him.

Preceding Dr. Axson's address a fine musical program was delivered, and at its close, the regent of the chapter, Mrs. W. D. Garlington, introduced Mrs. Alvin Valentine Lane, past regent and now Vice-President General of the National Society. Mrs. Lane gave briefly, but fully the facts that led to the organization of the National Society in 1890 and its principal work since that time. She spoke especially of the work of the Texas Daughters in securing an appropriation of $5,000 from the Legislature to survey the old San Antonio Trail, a part of the King's Highway, now almost completed; and said that the D. A. R. had placed markers along the entire trail, five miles apart. Scholarships in the University of Texas have been awarded, the Texas Room finished and furnished, and the Jane Douglas Chapter has been active in presenting flags and flag codes to the public schools and in giving money, medals and historic books as prizes for essays on historical subjects.

In commending Mrs. Lane's address, Mr. Axson said that perhaps it was just as well that the Sons barred the Daughters from joining in 1890, as it had forced them into this great, splendid organization of their own. The program closed by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," in which all took part; the stage was darkened, and then "by the dawn's early light" there came into view that star-spangled banner that ever waves over "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

(Mrs. C. W.) Fannie Segur Foster,
Historian.

Brattleboro Chapter (Brattleboro, Vt.) is the largest chapter in the state, with a membership of 156. Our two honorary members, both centenarians, Mrs. Eliza Morse and Mrs. Mary Field Hadley, are residents of our town and their ancestors took important part in the settlement of Brattleboro.

We have had a most successful year under the able leadership of our regent,

Mrs. Mary F. Hadley, Born October 15, 1816.

Mrs. Lyman Holden. Besides the ten regular meetings, the Ways and Means Committee held a supper and sale and a series of unique socials, with gratifying results. On Washington's Birthday the Chapter members were most delightfully entertained by the regent at her home.

The Chapter has given to the Continental Hall Fund and to each of the following: Kurn Hattin Home; D. A. R. Scholarship at Norwich University; D. A. R. Building Fund for the International College at Springfield, Mass., Brattleboro Municipal Christmas Tree; The Soldiers Aid Fund and through the efforts of the Chapter, money was raised toward the Belgian Relief Fund.

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The Historian has recently published the names of the Revolutionary Pensioners of Windham Co., Vt. The Chapter marked 120 graves and will mark 50 more this year. A bronze tablet is to be placed on the grave of a member of the Boston Tea Party, the unveiling of which will probably take place in June.

Through the influence of the Brattleboro Chapter an amendment to Section 4153 of Chapter 180 of the Public Statutes of Vermont pertaining to the care and maintenance of cemeteries in this state, was endorsed by the State Conference held at Montpelier, Vt., and afterwards passed by both houses, and signed by the Governor of the State. This amendment makes it obligatory upon the town officials to see that cemeteries are properly cared for and kept in good condition, instead of being done upon petition of taxpayers.

The Brattleboro Chapter revised and issued a new set of By-laws this year.

MRS. CHARLES AKELEY,
Historian.

Stuart Chapter (Wytheville, Va.) has completed its twenty-first year of very interesting work. Twelve meetings are held each year or once a month. Eleven at the homes of different members, and one an outing. This year we have very interesting subjects for the papers, contributed each meeting by different members, as to the origin and object of the holidays occurring in the month they are given. All the members of the Chapter sold flags, the proceeds from which were sent to the Commission for Relief of the Belgians. Also the Chapter had erected a drinking fountain for man and beast, in the town of Wytheville, to the memory of Col. Thomas Boyd, who was a descendant of a Revolutionary soldier, and devoted his life to the development of this section of Virginia.

We have made a contribution to Memorial Continental Hall, and have also had the pleasure of helping with the Memorial in Richmond, Virginia, to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. We have assisted in the development of the mountain boys. While there are not many points of interest, as to the Revolutionary period in this section, as it was very sparsely settled at that date, Stuart Chapter hopes to locate and mark any graves that may exist in this vicinity, of any Revolutionary soldier.

The Chapter is a very enthusiastic one, and we hope to keep before the community, and instil in the school children the love, and respect of the Nation and the Flag, more especially at this time, owing to present foreign relations of our country.

(MRS. H. H.) LOUISE CROCKET CARTER,
Historian.

REAL DAUGHTERS

The passing away of three more Real Daughters has been reported during the past month. *Mrs. Sarah McIntosh McGill*, a member of John McAlmont Chapter, and the last Real Daughter in Arkansas, was born August 23, 1825, in Sumter Co. S. C. the daughter of WILLIAM MCINTOSH of S. C. and died June 7, 1916.

Mrs. Fannie Munroe, member of the Musgrove Mills Chapter, was born in 1835 after her father, JOE GRIFFIN, a bold scout, was seventy-four years of age, and was the daughter of the third wife. She died in Laurens Co. S. C. March 5, 1917.

Mrs. Jane Sargent Fugate, a member of the Col. Charles Lewis Chapter, was born in 1831, and was the daughter of JEREMIAH SARGENT of Virginia, and his second wife, Catherine Bennett. She died at Milwood, West Va., February 14, 1917, and is survived by her younger sister, Mrs. Zerkle, a member of the John Chenoweth Chapter.

Official Announcement

The 26th Continental Congress has repealed the act of the 25th Continental Congress whereby "by the payment of her annual dues each member of the Daughters of the American Revolution becomes a paid subscriber to the Magazine" and has directed that the Magazine after June 1st, be again published on a subscription basis.

Subscription rates, $1.00 per year, payable in advance.
Single copy, Postpaid, 15c.

A PRIZE of $50.00 is offered by the President General Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey to the state securing the largest number of subscriptions in proportion to its membership. Fill out subscription blank below and mail with check or postal money order to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Make all checks and money orders payable to the Treasurer General. All other business connected with the Magazine should be transacted with Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice President General from Connecticut and Chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine Committee, Waterford, Connecticut.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR

Chairman

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Enclosed please find { check / draft / money order } for.....dollars in payment of my subscription to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, from

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Book of Common Prayer of Colonial Times

One of the interesting heirlooms owned by the former State Regent of the District of Columbia, Maud Lipscomb, wife of Frank Foster Greenawalt, is an old English Book of Common Prayer, used at her marriage in Alexandria, and said to be one of the oldest now in existence in possession of a private individual. The title page is gone · but as there is bound with it in the old hand-wrought leather binding, the Companion to the Altar, we find that the book was printed in London for John Beecroft, at the Bible and Crown, in Pater-noster Row, in 1766; and that the Book of Common Prayer with which it is bound up was "printed by the University of Cambridge," and to be had by John Beecroft, their Agent.

In the blank leaves prepared for that purpose are the following entries in ink that is fast yielding to the inroads of time:

William Degge & Jane Currie were join'd together in the Holy State of Matrimony March 9th. 1752 by the Revd Hancock Dunbar at Man-pike in King and Queen. Jane Degge died the 24th. day of July 1776 in the 43rd. year of her age and in the 25th year of her Marriage State. Corrie Degge son of Wm. and Jane Degge was Born Dec. 28 1753—and died in March 1756

Ann Degge Daughter to Wm. and Jane Degge was Born Sept. 21, 1755
Dolly Dege Daughter to Wm. and Jane Degge was Born January 11 1758

John Lipscomb and Elizabeth Degge was join^{d} together in the Holy state of Matrimony October 1st 1791 by the Revd James Price in King William County

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William Corrie Lipscomb son of John and Elizabeth Lipscomb was born Sept. 3, 1792

Jan 19, 1795 a child was born, son of John and Elizabeth Lipscomb and Dec[d] March 11, 1795 not Baptis[d]

March 27, 1796, a child was born, son of John and Elizabeth Lipscomb and was called John Tunstal Lipscomb

Philip Degge Lipscomb son of John and Elizabeth Lipscomb was born October 16, 1798

Ann Degge Lipscomb Daughter of John and Elizabeth Lipscomb was born January 8, 1801

1804, July 11 Jane Corrie Lipscomb was born, daughter to John and Elizabeth Lipscomb and departed this life July 5, 1806

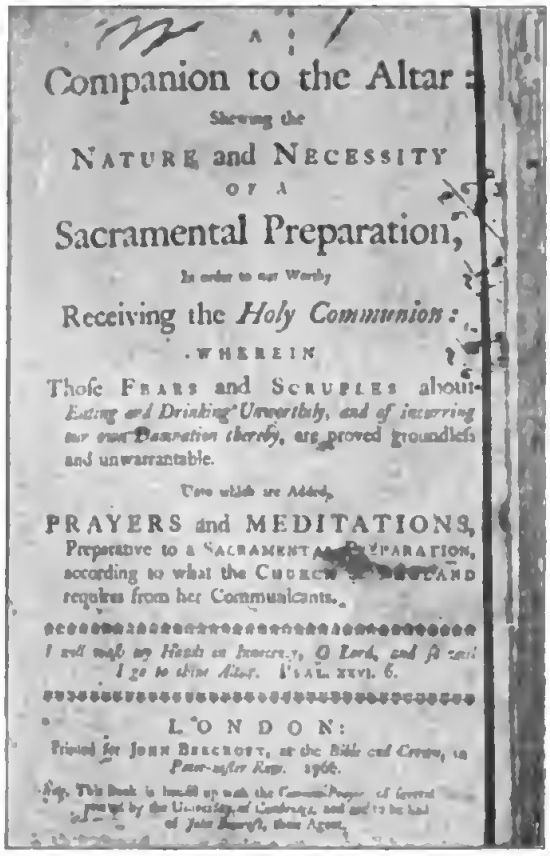
January 19, 1807 a child was born son of John and Elizabeth Lipscomb and cal[d] Robert Middleton Lipscomb."

In another hand are to be found the items: 1826, April 14, died Elizabeth Lipscomb, wife of John Lipscomb in the 58th. year of her age.

2nd. marriage of Grandfather John Lipscomb was to Lucinda Bratsfield of Prince William Co. Va. They had one child, Thomas Middleton Lipscomb, born 1828

(Mem. made by S. A. Lipscomb.)

"S. A. Lipscomb" was also a Daughter and first regent of Columbia Chapter, organized in the District of Columbia in April, 1894. At her death the precious book was bequeathed to her niece, and we find the last entry in it is as follows:



A Companion to the Altar: Shewing the NATURE and NECESSITY OF A Sacramental Preparation, In order to our Worthy Receiving the *Holy Communion*: WHEREIN Those FEARS and SCRUPLES about *Eating and Drinking Unworthily, and of incurring our own Damnation thereby*, are proved groundless and unwarrantable. Unto which are Added, PRAYERS and MEDITATIONS, Preparative to a SACRAMENTAL PREPARATION, according to what the CHURCH OF ENGLAND requires from her Communicants.

I will wash my Hands in Innocency, O Lord, and so will I go to thine Altar. PSAL. XXVI. 6.

LONDON: Printed for JOHN BEECROFT, at the *Bible and Crown*, in *Pater-noster Row*. 1766.

Note. This Book is bound up with the Common-Prayer of [illegible] printed by the University of Cambridge, and are to be had of *John Beecroft*, their Agent.

Title Page of Companion to the Altar.

"At Christ P. E. Church

Maud Westcott Lipscomb, daughter of William Corrie Lipscomb Jr. (son of William Corrie and Phebe Adgate Lipscomb) and great-granddaughter of Elizabeth (Degge) Lipscomb and John Lipscomb was joined in the estate of matrimony to Frank Foster Greenawalt by Rev. Morton in Alexandria, Va. June 17, 1911. Marriage service in this book used for ceremony."

The March issue of "GENEALOGY," edited by William M. Clemens, 56 Pine Street., New York City, is given up, as mentioned in our last issue, to the Harrison Family. Marriages from Conn., Ky., Md., Mass., N. J., Penna., and Va., are given; a short sketch of the Signer and two Presidents by name of Harrison, and five marriages in the Carolinas. Among these last one notes the marriage in Bertie Co. N. C. May 18, 1790 of Reuben Harrison and Ann Mitchell. One notes with regret that the careful alphabetical arrangement of the marriages, which added so much to their value, is missing in this issue; but records the publication for the first time of abstracts of two Harrison wills: That of Battaile Harrison, of Amherst Co. Va. filed Oct 7, 1776, which mentions wife Francis, sons: Reuben, John, Richard, James and Franky, and daughter Betty Tinsley; and of Cuthbert Harrison of Prince William Co. Va. filed Feb. 7, 1780, which mentions sisters: Frances, Ann, Leth and Sarah Harrison and Elizabeth Scott, and grandfather Thomas Harrison.

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A COMPANION to the ALTAR.

Serving ye Nature & Necessity of a Sacramental Preparation

Engraved & Printed only for John Beecroft. October 1st 1764. — according to Act of Parliament.

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Marriage Record Exchange

Through the National Committee on Historical Research

Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury, Historian General, Chairman

List of legible marriages performed in the Reformed Church at Caughnawaga (now Fonda) Tryon (now Montgomery) county, New York by the Rev. Thomas Romine (Romeyn) Pastor from 1772 to 1795.

(Copied by (Mrs. S. W.) Alice Hadley Putman, Historian, Caughnawaga Chapter, Fonda, N. Y.)

Archer, Ananias, to Elizabeth Jeescher, Dec. 21, 1772.
Algire, Bastian, to Maria Weever, Feb. 2, 1773.
Algire, Johannis, to Margarita Eenie, Jan. 4, 1774.
Arnold, Elias, to Gertrude Groesbeek, March 9, 1777.
Allen, Thomas, to Margrita Jacobs, Nov. 30, 1778.
Browne, Robert, to Jane McDole, June 27, 1775.
Bateman, John, to Terace Vinitt, June 27, 1777.
Bassett, Benjamin, to Isabel Briseet, Sept. 8, 1779.
Biddle, Barent, to Nancy Walker, Nov. 19, 1779.
Beck, James, to Elizabeth Bushart, Feb. 24, 1787.
Boldman, John, to Hannah Runyons, March 12, 1788.
Buxton, James, to Marrita Vrooman, June 8, 1793.
Couplin, Samuel, to Bethseda Boddte, March 8, 1773.
Colman, Barent, to Eliza Crommel, Nov. 14, 1773.
Cadugal, John, to Anna Quak, Oct. 30, 1774.
Crumm, John, to Catrina Rudolph, Sept. 1, 1776.
Canel, John, to Maria Van Alstyne, Dec. 26, 1776.
Casaadt, Frans, to Nancy Johnson, June 20, 1777.
Cromwell, Philip, Jr., to Lena Luis, April 27, 1778.
Covenhoven, Jacob, to Maria Clement, Sept. 10, 1778.
Cregier, Martinus, to Catelyntie Duivebeck, Oct. 25, 1778.
Covenhoven, Abram, to Nelly Marlat, Jan. 23, 1780.
Crowly, William, to Anna Mason, Nov. 12, 1780.
Coyne, Johannis, to Lena Lendre, Aug. 1784.
Ca——, Mathew, to Mary Wood, Jan. 1784.
Cline, Groland, to Deviltian Reuhilburnus, Nov. 11, 1786.
Cassity, David, Esq., to Joanna Deyter, Jan. 22, 1787.
Cuissabeen, Adam, to Polly Rumyoine, Feb. 20, 1786.
Cerel, William, to Catrina Lewis, April 19, 1786.
Coughnet, William, to Peggy Van ——, Jan. 17, 1788.
Cromwell, Stephen, to Hannah Daton, 1790.
Clute, John D., to Silvia Miller, 1791.
Dagley, Hugh, to Nandy Harrison, Nov. 2, 1772.
Davis, Isaac, to Catrina Wilson, Dec. 12, 1772.
Dunn, Richard, to Nancy Barrett, Aug. 15, 1773.
Doorn, Johannis, to Sophia Algire, June 28, 1774.
Davis, John, Jr., to Nancy Biddle, July 2, 1774.
De Graff, Johannis, to Eva Van Dusen, Feb. 6, 1775.
Dolman, John, to Maria Hoff, August 25, 1779.
Doxtader, Jurry, to Lena Rees, Jan. 10, 1781.
Davis, Michael, to Annatje Shults, Sept. 1, 1785.
Dockstader, George H., to Catrina Conninger, Jan. 2, 1786.
Duffin, Edward, to Elizabeth Gallicher, Sept. 28, 1788.
Doxtader, Marcus M., to Sara Brower, 1791.
Dyckman, Nicholas, to Elizabeth Kayck, May 7, 1793.
Erbitsinger, Baltis, to Magdalena Moore, Dec. 2, 1772.
Eberhardt, Johannes, to Christina ——, Oct. 19, 1777.
Elmer (or Emer), to Catrina Gollinger, Jan. 19, 1780.
Endyts, Jacob, to Eva Rues, Nov. 11, 1786.
Ergersinger, Philip, to Baata Hollenbeck, March 20, 1787.

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Ergersinger, John, to Maria Resengrae, 1790.
Frederick, Lodwyck, to Alida Miller, March 31, 1774.
Frank, Adam, to Catrina Myers, July 29, 1774.
Fennel, John, to Betsey Street, Sept. 18, 1774.
Frederick, Frans, to Susannah Casaadt, Dec. 20, 1774.
Frans, Jonathan, to Mary Fisher, May 26, 1775.
Frank, Johannis, to Christina Mitts, Sept. 30, 1775.
Fykes, Peter, to Phoebe White, Feb. 18, 1776.
Frederick, Peter, to Elizabeth Merlot, Oct. 21, 1779.
Frank, Albert, to ——, June.
Flint, Robert, to Mary Horning, Feb. 6, 1787.
Ferguson, Smiton, to Catrina Britton, June 1, 1793.
Frederick, Philip J., to Gertrude Miller, Oct. 29, 1793.
Gardinier, Nicholas, to Rachel Gardinier, March 28, 1777.
Gardinier, Matthias, to Catrina Collier, May 2, 1779.
Gardinier, Samuel A., to Rebecca Van Dusen, May 16, 1779.
Giles, Frederick, to Maria Elizabeth Tillapagh, Nov. 30, 1784.
Gasper, Peter, to —— Eats, May 23, 1784.
Grovenbergh, Hendrick, to Margritta Veder, Nov. 10, 1785.
Grensbeck, Gilbert, to Elizabeth Graff, Jan. 30, 1787.
Graff, Peter, to Elizabeth Fry, March 3, 1786.
Hedler, Adam, to Rosina Fikes (or Phykes), May 2, 1773.
Hall, William, Jr., to Janntye Covenhoven, Feb. 2, 1775.
Hoogh, John, to Margrita Algire, Dec. 12, 1775.
Hilborn, Robert, to Mary McDonald, April 15, 1776.
Heer, Hendrick, to Catrina Pellinger, Sept. 6, 1776.
Hallenbeck, Johannes, to Anna Maria Erbitsinger, Dec. 30, 1777.
Hanse, Victo, to Margrita Bowen, Oct. 30, 1778.
Herman, John, to Elizabeth Rees, May 23, 1784.
Hill, Nicholas, to Annitge Newkirk, 1784.
Hillebrant, Hans, to Hester Jacobs, March 3, 1786.
Huff, Richard R., to Margrita Putnam, June 24, 1786.
Hugenor, Lambert, to Catrina Quack, July 26, 1787.
Hollenbeck, Jacob, to Sarah Thompson, Nov. 9, 1788.
Harrison, Thomas, to Christina Phillips, 1790.
Hall, William, to Gitty Goeweye, Aug. 11, 1792.
Hansen, Nicholas B., to Lena Potman (or Putnam), May 27, 1793.
Irwin, Andrew, to Margerita Weeks, Aug. 13, 1774.
Jacobs, David, to Anna Algire, Dec. 1, 1773.
Jeeok, Francis, to Nelly Allen, May 21, 1774.
Johnson, John, to Katrina Prime, Feb. 22, 1781.
Jleef, Adam, to Polly Dower, Nov. 11, 1786.
Jallet, John, to Peggy Fonda, Nov. 11, 1785.
Kilts, Johnanes, to Anna Service, Aug. 22, 1773.
Kincade, Cromnidge, to Catrena England, Feb. 20, 1777.
Keelman, Jacob, to Elizabeth Algire, Feb. 28, 1775.
Klyne, Martinusn, to Neeltye Van Hoorn, Nov. 18, 1779.
Kershull, Francis, to Margaret Putnam, March 5, 1786.
Kent, Abner, to Esther Puttle, Oct. 21, 1792.
Luis, Frederick, to Rachel Hovey, Nov. 20, 1772.
Luis, Adam, to Eliza Luis, April 1, 1773.
Lingenfelter, Michael, to Catrina Ergesinger, Nov. 22, 1774.
Lord, William, to Mary Crossit, Dec. 22, 1774.
Luis, William, to Elizabeth Reed, March 4, 1775.
Leffalaer, to Catrina Feltis, March 7, 1775.
Luis, David, Jr., to Maria Phillipse, Jan. 4, 1776.
Liddle, John, to Elizabeth Everson, May 2, 1776.
Lingenfelter, Johannis, to Catrina Hagel, Nov. 23, 1778.
Luis, Jacob, to Maria Seebrees, Dec., 1786.
Lepper, John, to Sarah Cuck (Cook?), April 9, 1787.
Lightfall, Francis, to Sarah Fry, Feb. 26, 1786.
Lenderson, Timothy, to Maria Yates, March 3, 1786.
Lenerdsey, John, to Sarah Putnam, Aug. 21, 1792.
Miller, Jerry, to Katrina Hover, June 13, 1772.

McHenry, John, to Elizabeth McCarty, March 5, 1773.
Macherson, John, to Elizabeth Grands, Jan. 8, 1775.
McRoy, John, to Magrita Kline, May 10, 1775.
McWilliams, John, to Jenny Little, June 26, 1775.
McLeed, Reynold, to Nancy McKinsey, Feb. 11, 1776.
Marlat, Thomas, to Nancy Bolton, Oct. 18, 1778.
Miller, Adam, to Elizabeth Robertson, May 2, 1779.
McClarmet, James, to Mary McMartin, Oct. 12, 1779.
McMartin, John, to Nelly Cameron, Oct. 18, 1779.
Montayne, Joseph, to Gerty Quackenbush, Dec. 6, 1784.
McMester, John, to Peggy McMester, Dec. 12, 1784.
Moore, Thomas, to Elizabeth Service, Dec. 1784.
Mason, John, to Chloe Van Aldgenedgter, Aug. 10, 1785.
McDonald, Daniel, to Sen Covenhoven, Jan. 2, 1786.
Maxwell, Peter V., to Sarah Putnam, April 19, 1786.
Mabee, Hendrick, to Sophia Ostermann, May 27, 1786.
MacQuade, Guise, to Sophia Gardinier, May 27, 1786.
Muir, Peter, to Eliza Beekman, May 13, 1786.
McIntyre, ——, to Rebecca Quack, 1791.
Neff, Johannis, to Johanna Case, March 2, 1774.
Oosterman, Christian, to Elizabeth Newkirk, July 8, 1777.
Opdyke, Abraham, to Anna De Leyne, 1790.
Pruim, Davis, to Elsye Mombreete, Nov. 25, 1772.
Post, Johannes, to Deborah Coyne, Oct. 20, 1773.
Putnam, Victore, to Maria Shults, Nov. 9, 1773.
Putnam, David, Jr., to Catrina Lidder, July 24, 1774.
Plank, John, to Nettye Gardinier, June 8, 1775.
Pruim, Hendrick, to Sarah De Freest, Aug. 26, 1775.
Putnam, Frans, to Dens ——, May 2, 1776.
Putnam, Jacob J., to Elizabeth McCarthy, May 27, 1777.
Putnam, Frans, to Maria Fonda, Dec. 28, 1777.
Putnam, Jurry, to Maria Forbes, May 23, 1779.
Pellinger, Christian, to Margrita Dievendorf, Nov. 15, 1784.
Pruim, Jacob, to Darette Lott, Sept. 1, 1785.
Phillipse, Philip N., to Annatye Kilts, Jan. 2, 1786.
Plance, Peter, to Charlotte Stoller, Nov. 22, 1786.
Pool, Peter, to Maria Van Derwerker, Jan. 2, 1793.
Palmartier, Michael, to Gerty Hageman, May 18, 1793.
Quackenbush, Peter, to Susannah Bradt, Feb. 19, 1774.
Quackenbush, Myndert, to Maria Vrom, March 15, 1774.
Quackenbush, David, to Catrina Terwilliger, April, 1775.
Quackenbush, Peter P., to Elizabeth Davids, Aug. 19, 1775.
Quinaal, James, to Machtel Collier, April 7, 1776.
Quackenbush, Nicholas, to Magdelena Collier, April 8, 1777.
Quackenbush, David, to Catrina Tyson, April 30, 1780.
Quaker, John, to Eve Bingham, Feb. 20, 1786.
Quack, James, to Engelte Collier, March 8, 1786.
Quicton, Comfort, to Deborah Wigel, April 9, 1786.
Quackenbush, John W., to Alida Van ——, 1790.
Robinson, Robert, to Margrita White, Nov. 19, 1775.
Righmier, Hendrick, to Maria Sebwar, Dec. 2, 1784.
Reese, William, to Catrina Vrooman, Feb. 16, 1787.
Roberts, Conrad, to Lina Ekker, June 1, 1786.
Salisbury, Harmonus, to Susannah Delgs, May 10, 1773.
Selmser, Hendrick, to Anna Maria Ehanistin, March 13, 1776.
Stein, Nicholas, to Catrina Pightmyer, Dec. 24, 1776.
Simmons, Jacob, to Eva Veeder, July 2, 1777.
Stall, Joost, to Polly Grant, July 24, 1777.
Swart, Wouter, to Eve Quackenbush, March 8, 1788.
Salts, Frans, to Maria Cash, August 26, 1778.
Simeer, Nicholas, to Margrita Emmer, April 26, 1779.
Sebel, William to Maria Nutrish, July 30, 1779.
Shew, Henry to Anna Coosety, March 8, 1784.

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Starren, Nicholas, to Nancy Munson, widow, Dec. 11, 1784.
Starrin, William, to Deborah Phillipse, Aug. 18, 1785.
Stein, John, to Catty Wurn, Nov. 11, 1785.
Swart, Jacobus, to Susannah Vedder, Jan. 24, 1787.
Smith, John, to Margrita Snook, Feb. 8, 1787.
Shew, Jacob, to Hannah Putnam, March 10, 1787.
Schuilbe, Lawrence, to Pedcyte Van Wither, May 9, 1787.
Shade, George, to Rachel Gardinier, Jan. 2, 1786.
Southwood, William, to Margaretta Hollenbeck, March 23, 1786.
Short, William, to Susannah Hoover, May 12, 1786.
Standring, Matthias, to Susannah Young, June 5, 1786.
Sharjur, John, to Margrita Van De Weber, July 15, 1786.
Stucken, William, to Elizabeth Rickard, June 11, 1786.
Sponenburgh, George, to Gurty Adams, June 24, 1786.
Seeber, William H., to Annatye Kilts, 1791.
Schuyler, B., to Deborah Mabie, 1791.
Smith, Arent, to Maria Hansen, Oct. 3, 1792.
Sammons, Thomas, to Maria Wood, Dec. 16, 1792.
Smith, Benjamin, to Catrina Dockstader, Feb. 7, 1793.
Stoller, Michael, to Lena Lingenfelter, Jan. 21, 1774.
Tanner, Jacob, to Maria Luis, July 24, 1773.
Truax, Jacob, to Catrina Doxtader, March 5, 1775.
Thompson, James, to Elizabeth Gallings, Jan. 1784.
Van Alsyyne, Gysbert, Jr., to Lermitje Quak, Dec. 11, 1772.
Van Bracksten, Gilbert, Jr., to Polly Wi, Oct. 9, 1773.
Van Voast, Philip, to Angelye Van Antwerp, March 15, 1774.
Van Slyck, to Maria Stein, August, 1774.
Veeder, Symon, to Margrita Terwilliger, Oct. 22, 1774.
Van Alstyne, Abram, to Jannetje Quak, June 13, 1775.
Van Dusen, Gilbert, to Neilye Van Antwerp, Oct. 19, 1775.
Van Loon, John, to Elizabeth Fye, Aug. 20, 1776.
Van Alstyne, Nicholas, to Cornelia Van Alstyne, Feb. 20, 1777.
Veeder, Symon, to Margrita Putnam, June 1, 1777.
Van Slyck, Nicholas, to Gurtruy Fisher, Sept. 24, 1778.
Vrooman, Hendrick H., to Elizabeth Simmons, July 22, 1779.
Van Hoorn, Thomas, to Maria Frederick, Oct. 21, 1779.
Van Buren, William, to Catrina Putnam, Aug. 1784.
Van Alstyne, Johannes M., to Sarah Wemp, June, 1784.
Van ——, Joseph, to Angeltye Van Alstyne, March 13, 1784.
Van Alstyne, Peter N., to Alida Mabe, April, 1784.
Van Goise, Johannis, to Eva Mabe, April, 1784.
Van ——, Abram, to Annitge Van Sicol, 1784.
Van Sibilier, Renier, to Engentye Phillipse, Dec. 13, 1784.
Van Alstyne, Philip, to Anna Davis, August, 1785.
Vosburgh, Peter, to Lavinda Grant, Sept. 1, 1785.
Veeder, John S., to Catrina Winne, Oct. 12, 1785.
Vogel, Johannis, to Catrina Plans, Nov. 11, 1785.
Vrooman, Peter (bach.) to Rebecca Fusdie, Nov. 20, 1785.
Van Dessay, Samuel, to Jarusha Egoel, Dec. 25, 1785.
Van Ness, William, to Maria Sultoney, Dec. 25, 1785.
Van Buren, Hendrick, to Stoffie Engeldegter, Jan. 30, 1787.
Van Nest, Samuel, to Maria Sir ——, March 6, 1787.
Van Alstyne, G., to Elizabeth Cratsenbergh, April 1, 1787.
Van Brocklin, Harpit S., to Annetye Badben, Jan. 2, 1786.
Van Dusen, Matthew, to Polly Ostrander, Feb. 19, 1786.
Veeder, Abram V., to Catrina Van Antwerp, April 15, 1786.
Vann Epps, Evert, to Polly Minthorne, June 20, 1786.
Veeder, John J., to Maria A. Fonda, May 11, 1788.
Veeder, Johannes, Sr., to Elizabeth Wallace, 1789.
Visscher, John J., to Sarah B. Hansen, 1790.
Van Evera, John, to Jane Smith, 1790.
Van Alstyne, Martin M., to Maria S. Vrooman, Dec. 2, 1792.
Vrooman, Simon, to Maria Van Der Werker, March 2, 1774.
Wall, Edward, to Daborah Butler, July 6, 1772.

Whitaker, Thomas, to Sarah Doxtader, March 5, 1773.
Wert, Johannis, to Maria Dorothea, May 23, 1774.
Warner, James, to Catrina Snyder, Dec. 29, 1774.
Whittomel, John, to Catrina Lansing, Jan. 13, 1781.
Wemple, Cornelius, to Sarah H. Wemple, Nov. 20, 1784.
Winne, Jacob, to Susannah Evertse, Jan. 14, 1778.
Wadel, Adam, to Hannah Adams, Nov. 20, 1785.
Wever, Johannis, to Lena Kelder, Feb. 12, 1787.
Wilson, John, to Sarah Newkirk, Feb. 12, 1787.
Wemple, Auren (widower), to Alida Wemple, Dec. 18, 1787.
Westin, Robert, to Annetye Phillipse, Jan. 2, 1786.
Wemple, Douw, to Engeltye Zeeley, April 7, 1783.
Williams, David, to Mary Springer, Jan. 1, 1774.
Yates, Abram, to Anna Margerita Herring, April 27, 1778.
Yates, Wiagt, to Maria Quyter, Nov. 29, 1785.
Yates, Abram A., to Wintye Lenerdson, Jan. 2, 1786.

PARLIAMENTARY PUZZLES SOLVED

Cora Welles Trow

So much interest has been evinced in the recent parliamentary dispute in the United States Senate that it seems timely to present a short account of it. Many members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have expressed a desire to be informed of the parliamentary points involved and this article will answer all such questions.

The previous question is a subsidiary motion which is used to ascertain the possibility of closing discussion. It may be introduced at any time while a discussion is in progress and when introduced is immediately put to vote. The proper form employed is, "All those in favor of closing the discussion on the motion before the house will say aye. Those opposed to closing the discussion on the motion before the house will say no." If two-thirds of the assembly say aye, the previous question is carried, as it requires a two-thirds vote to close discussion.

This motion has never been allowed in the United States Senate; the rules governing the proceedings of the United States Senate have never permitted discussion to be checked. The motion has been in use in the House of Representatives but not in the Senate. In legislative procedure this motion is usually called "The Cloture."

When the "Armed Neutrality" bill was under discussion in the Senate a motion was introduced to the effect that a vote on the pending bill should be taken. This motion required a unanimous vote. Four Senators voted in the negative, so the motion was lost. The question then arose as to the justice of allowing four to hold up business. The result was that the United States has decided to adopt the use of the Previous Question. Under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States the Senate has a right to determine the rules of its proceedings.

B. *Question.*—What is filibustering?

Answer.—Making an improper use of Parliamentary Law in order to obstruct business.

S. *Question.*—What authority have you for teaching that the divisions of By-Laws should not be called "articles"?

Answer.—First, because the definition of the word "article" is a division of a contract. A By-Law is an explanation of how a contract shall be carried out; the contract always rests in the Constitution, which is composed of articles, or in a Chapter, which is also so composed.

Second, because a By-Law must have an antecedent, while an article is always the foundation to which the By-Law refers.

Third, because our Law Courts have always upheld the view I have stated.

There is nothing illegal in calling a division of By-Laws an article; it only stamps the document with having been drawn by a person who did not understand the difference between cause and effect.

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GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

BY ORDER OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, ALL QUERIES RECEIVED FROM NOW TO JANUARY 1, 1918, WILL BE RETURNED TO SENDER

This action was rendered necessary owing to the accumulation of unprinted matter on hand

2. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired; and full credit will be given to the sender of the answer by the Genealogical Editor. She is not responsible for any statements, however, except for those given over her own signature. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query.

3. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed, and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication which she desires; and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query. It rests with the latter whether the correspondence is continued.

4. It is impossible for the Genealogical Editor, in her official capacity, to send personal replies to querists. Anyone desiring a personal reply should write, enclosing a dollar, to Mrs. Amos G. Draper, 404, The Congressional, Washington, D. C. All queries unaccompanied by the enclosure, will be treated as if addressed to the Genealogical Editor.

ANSWERS

2496. (2) LONG. Reuben Long who m Mary Harrison and lived in Culpeper Co., Va. died between Dec. 29, 1791, date of signing his will, and June 18, 1792, the date of probate. In the will he mentions wife, Mary, and ch.: Gabriel, Evans, Anderson, Nimrod, Fanny, wife of Daniel Richardson, Peggy, wife of Robert Kay and Polly, wife of John Nash. Reuben was the son of Richard Long whose will dated Nov. 11, 1761 and probated Aug. 1762, mentions wife Elizabeth, and sons Gabriel, James, William, Andrew, Reuben and John. (See Va. County Records, Vol. 1, p. 20; also Green's History of Culpeper Co. Va. Part 2, p 52.) *Mrs. Eleanor M. Bamford*, 91 North Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

3793. SOULE. In a letter addressed to *Mrs. Lyman Sleeper*, 205 N. Walnut St., Iola, Kansas, by G. T. Ridlon, Sr., 159 Clark St., Portland, Me., he states that he would be glad to be put in communication with any member of the Sole or Soule Family under any of its spellings, as he wishes to collect records of all families bearing the name. In this connection the Gen. Ed. would state that in the church and land records of Brooklyn (or Brooklin), Conn., no mention is made of a Peter Miller or Milan, Beza Soule or Isaiah Cushman.

4656. (5) ALLEN. It is possible that the Mary Allen who m John Brown was the dau of Robert Allen of Winchester, Va. This Robert was a Rev. soldier and son of Robert Sen. who left a will, probated in Winchester, Aug. 1, 1769. Robert, the son, left a will, probated in Winchester, Dec. 6, 1791 and had the following ch.: Montgomery, b 1770 at Winchester, m his cousin, Martha; Deborah who m a Mr. Allen and moved to Shelbyville, Ky.; Martha; Anna; Mary; Elizabeth; Nancy and Sarah. The mother of the above ch. was named Martha.

4656. (9) LITTLER. My great grandmother, Rebecca Littler, was born on Independence Day, July 4, 1776, in Winchester, Va. She m Samuel Metcalfe ab 1799 and in 1800 her first ch. Samuel was born; and in 1802 my grandmother, Ruth. There were nine other children. I would like to know if this Rebecca Littler was the sister of Abraham Littler, b June 24, 1780, mentioned in the Query. *Mrs.*

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James H. McCabe, 3917 Magnolia Ave., St. Louis, Mo., kindly sent the two above answers.

4777. (2) FUNK. John Funk of Strasburg, Va. m a dau of Philip Stover who bought 20,000 acres of land from Lord Fairfax and settled a German colony from Penna. thereon. Strasburg was for many years called Stover's town. Mary, dau of John Funk m John Wall, at one time postmaster of Winchester, Va. and my grandfather John Franklin Wall, b 1799, was their youngest son. *(Miss) Edith M. Wall*, Beggs, Okla.

4805. BOONE. Attention is called to a mistake in the answer to this query which appeared in the January issue, the reference for the statement being the Potter Genealogy. In that book it is said that the Ann Boone who m in 1747 Wm. Winter or Winters (b 1728) was a sister or aunt of Daniel Boone. This error has also been repeated in the Crawford Genealogy and several other books; whereas she could not have been either the sister or aunt of the pioneer as he had neither aunt nor sister of that name. It would be most interesting to know who she really was. An error of a similar nature occurs in the answer to this query in the March issue. This is also in regard to an Ann Boone, but in this instance the Ann Boone named is not claimed to be the relative of Daniel Boone, but the ancestress of Abraham Lincoln. Ann Boone, b April 3, 1737, dau of James and Mary (Foulke) Boone m July 10, 1760, Abraham Lincoln, b 1736. Although the statement is found in various books that this couple were ancestors of the martyred President, it was really Abraham's half brother, John Lincoln, who was the President's grandfather. John was a son of Mordecai Lincoln by his first wife, Hannah Salter while Abraham who m Ann Boone was the son of the second wife Mary. See "Ancestry of Abraham Lincoln" by Lea and Hutchinson, also Penna. Magazine of History and Biography Vol XI, p 220. There were several intermarriages between the Boones and Lincolns, but none of the Penna. Boones were ancestors of President Lincoln. *Mrs. J. R. Spraker*, 64 Dorchester Road, Buffalo, N. Y.

4807. (3) ROBINSON. Being a direct descendant of Capt. Dan Robinson I am able to give you the result of my search in town histories and family records. Dan Rohinson, b May 2, 1725, was the son of David Robinson (1694-1780) and his wife, Rebecca Miller of Middletown, Conn. b Jan. 26, 1719, who had nine sons and four daughters and d Sept. 2, 1780. Dan was the fourth ch. and m ab 1750 Abigail Curtiss settling in Granville, Mass. from Durham, Conn. together with his three brothers; Timothy, Phinehas and Noah. Capt. Dan had several ch. one of whom, Dan, served in the Rev. Dan was b in 1758 and m Betsey Cowdry of Hartland, Conn. and had three sons and six daughters. One son, Chauncey, (1795-1874) m Polly Hubbard, dau of Titus Hubbard, Rev. soldier, and sister of Col. Alanson Hubbard, who was in the Regular army. Polly was b Apr. 13, 1794 and d Mch. 1, 1882. I do not know the names of the other two sons of Dan and Betsey (Cowdry) Robinson; but one of their daughters m a Baldwin, one a Barnes, one a Moore, Clara m Adam Blair; Alice m Enos Boise, and the sixth we do not know even the name of. *Mrs. Roger North*, 546 West 124th St., New York City.

4817. BRYAN. Daniel Boone Bryan (1758-1845) was born in N. C., placed on the pension roll of Scott Co. Ky. in 1833 for service in N. C. Militia as a private and d in Ky. Further particulars of his service can be obtained by writing the Commissioner of Pensions, Interior Department, Washington, D. C. Daniel was the son of Wm. Bryan (1733-1781) who m Mary, sister of Daniel Boone. William was b in Chester Co. Ky. removed to N. C. ab 1755 and with three brothers emigrated from there to Fayette Co. Ky. in 1779. He was in the fort at Bryan's station when it was attacked by the Indians and was mortally wounded. His son William was killed. *Mrs. J. R. Spraker*, 64 Dorchester Road, Buffalo, N. Y. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that William Bryan had also a son Samuel who was a Rev. pensioner, and when his widow applied for her pension she filed a remarkable family statement of her husband's family which had been handed down for generations. In this statement the line is carried back to Morgan Bryan, the immigrant who m Martha Strode and had nine children. William, the seventh ch. of Morgan had ten ch. in Rowan Co. N. C. before moving to Ky.: Samuel, Daniel, William, Phebe, Hannah, John, Sarah, Abner, Elizabeth and Mary. Samuel, the oldest ch. m Oct. 5, 1775, in Rowan Co. N. C. Mary, dau of Col. Jonathan and Isabella Hunt. They had eleven ch.: Ann, Phebe, Wm., Abner, Luke (b Nov. 22, 1784, m 1807 Mary, dau of Capt. John and Sarah Sanders), Thomas, Sarah, Mary, Daniel, Hampton and Samuel. In 1834 the pensioner, Samuel Bryan and his wife Mary were living with their ch. Luke and Thomas in Marion Co. Ind.

4874. (2) BOONE. Squire Boone, brother of Daniel, owned Boone's Mill in Buck Creek Valley, Harrison Co. Ind. prior to 1856. He had two sons, Enoch and Isaiah, and probably others. Isaiah had the following ch.: Granville, Lafayette (whose full name was Squire Heath Manley Marquis de Lafayette Greene Jennings Tipton Boone!), Milton, Minerva who m Samuel Beard and had a son, Wallace Tompkins Beard; Adaline who m Perry Baldwin and Emily who m Marshall Samuels. The last two couples moved to Mo. near Hannibal ab 1850. Squire Boone, brother of Daniel is buried in a cove near the old Boone's Mill in

Harrison Co., Ind. He requested his sons, Enoch and Isaiah, to open his tomb after three days and sit by him three hours, which they did. It is said that Gen. Fred E. Funston's mother (maiden name Ann E. Mitchell) is a great grand-daughter of a sister of Daniel Boone. *Mrs. L. P. Sentney*, Hutchinson, Kansas, who was born in the old Boone home, then owned by Peter Wolfe, and called Wolfe's Mill.

4880. WEEDEN. In Vt. Rev. Rolls, p 277, in a pay roll of Capt. Elias Weld's Militia Co. who marched to Royalton and Haverhill in the Alarm, Oct. 1780, the name of Samuel Weden appears as a private who served three days. On the grave stone marking the grave of Thomas Weeden it says "Ensign Thomas Weeden." Whether this service was in the Revolution or not is not stated, but it has always been assumed so. *E. A. Spear*, Woodstock, Vt. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that both Thomas and Samuel Weedon were living in Hartland, Vt. in 1790 according to the Census of that day.

4888. (5) WHITE. Hopestill White, born July 15, 1717, was a dau of Thomas White, b 1688, and Deborah Read b 1695, whom he m July, 1710. The Josiah White mentioned in Mch. answer to this query was brother of Hopestill, and was b 1723. *Mrs. E. J. Kling*, 416 Nevada St., Nevada, Mo. Some authorities give the name of Hopestill as Hopestill Chapin; others say she was a grand-daughter of Josiah Chapin of Mendon. Daniel Taft Jr. is said to have died in 1790. No more answers to the ancestry of Hopestill will be published as it is evidently a Colonial query; but any correspondence will be forwarded to the querists by the Gen. Editor.

4933. DAWSON. Robert Doyne Dawson was the son of Thomas Dawson and his wife Elizabeth Lowe. She d in Montgomery Co. in 1800 aged 92 years. Their ch. were: Benoi, Mary, Sarah, Eleanor, Robert Doyne (Rev. soldier), Eliz. Rebecca, Jane and Verlinda, who m James Allnutt Jr. son of James and Sarah (Lawrence) Allnutt. In the Census of 1790 Robert D. Dawson is a resident of Montgomery Co. and it is probable that in her later years Elizabeth came to live with her son. *Mrs. I. E. Keller*, 1608 Bloom St., Lexington, Mo.

4984. WALTON. According to the Bible record of Simeon Walton and his wife Agnes (or Hester) their daughter Mary, or Polly was b Nov. 25, 1774, and m James Mackoy Dec. 24, 1793. Simeon lived in Amelia Co. and Nottoway Co. adjoins Amelia Co. I have not been able to find any evidence that Simeon Walton served in the Rev. He was b in or near Hanover Co. Va. James and Polly Mackoy had the following: Walton, Thomas, John, James, Agnes, Martha, America, Elizabeth, Maria, Tabitha, Warring, and Mary. *Wm. H. Black*, Plymouth, Ill. Mr. Black also states that it is family tradition that Simeon Walton was brother of George Walton who afterwards became Governor of Ga. *Mrs. P. E. Metcalfe Collins*, Metcalfe, Miss., writes questioning the statement that George Walton has no descendants except through Madam Octavia LeVert, and says that Eliza Murray of Ga. who m James Collins in Miss. has always been supposed to be a descendant of George Walton, and that one of her children entered the D. A. R. some years ago, presumably on that record. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that no one is accredited to George Walton, the Signer, in the D. A. R. Catalogue. The lady above mentioned must have entered the Society through some other distinguished ancestor.

5003. HART. At the occasion of the presentation to the state of Ga. by the Piedmont Continental Chapter of the painting "Nancy Hart Capturing the Tories" an eloquent historical address was delivered by Hon. Lucian Lamar Knight. After a beautiful tribute to womanhood and the D. A. R. in particular, he described the life of Nancy Hart dwelling especially on the heroic episode the picture commemorates—how she held six Tories at bay until succor came in the person of her husband with his followers. At the close he states: "To find the grave of our heroine we must look to the 'dark and bloody ground' of old Kentucky; but even there our search will be vain. Her last resting-place is unknown, save to the friendly dews and to the fragrant flowers. Perhaps the song bird knows its secret. We cannot tell. But somewhere, in the Land of the Blue Grass, sleeps Nancy Hart; and wherever she lies may her deep slumbers be forever sweet. She left us when the war ended, to join her husband's kindred, on the forest trails of Daniel Boone; but here the curtain falls. . . . She has left us no mound to bedew with our tears, to bedeck with our garlands; but she has left us an immortal memory. It permeates all our life. It lives in the prattle of the nursery, and in the lore of the school-room. . . . Re-incarnate, in ten thousand molds of beauty, Nancy Hart is with us still—still fighting for the Flag. We need not look for her among the dead, because she lives again." *Gen. Ed.*

5007. (2) HARBISON-MILLIKEN-FISHER. As I am a descendant of both John Harbison and Michael Fisher, I am able to add a little to the information given by M. E. M. John Harbison and John Holt Jr. m sisters Sarah and Isabella Milliken; and John Holt's son, John Jr., m his first cousin, Mary (1796-1868), dau of John and Isabella (Milliken) Harbison. Mary's brothers and sisters were: James; Nancy who m Wm. Baird; Isabella who m Joseph McKibben; Jane who m (1) William Ross and (2) Sam Baird; a dau who m Robert McCalmont; and another who m Mr.

Swanzey. Sarah and Isabella Milliken were daughters of James Milliken, b County Down, Ireland, who m Elizabeth Davis, and in middle life came to this country, settling in Centre Co. Penna. where he d in 1772. James and Eliz. Milliken had: Samuel (1753-1804) a Rev. soldier who m in 1775 Margaretta Foster; Nancy who m Robert Gardner; Isabella who m John Harbison; Sarah, b 1760 who m John Holt; and Jane who m in Ireland Robert Patterson. James is said to have died soon after his arrival in this country; and according to tradition when Samuel was away serving his country, the women had many an encounter with the Indians on what was then a frontier settlement. My ancestor through whom I entered the D. A. R. was John Holt; and in the same battalion (Fifth) of Cumberland Co. Militia in which he was an ensign, John Harbison served as a private. I have always felt that this was the one referred to. (See Penna. Archives Fifth Series, Vol. VI, pp 295 & 6.) The Millikens were said to have been Scotch-Irish, according to some authorities; others say French Huguenots who fled first to Scotland, then Ireland, then America. My connection with the Fishers is in this way. John Holt Jr. and his wife Mary Harbison had a son William who m Mary Foresman (1828-1910), my grandmother. Mary was the youngest ch. of Wm. Foresman (Feb. 7, 1799-May 9, 1887) and his (1) wife, Susan Fisher, whom he m Mch. 11, 1824. The other ch. were: Fisher (1829-1908) m Esther Hughes; Hannah, b 1825, m John Baird; Elizabeth (1826-1906) m Hugh Hayes. Susan (Fisher) Foresman d in White Deer Valley Penna. when my grandmother was three years old, and William m (2) Eliza Buchanan and moved to Snowshoe twp. and finally to Prarie Home, Shelby Co. Ill. where he died. Susan (Fisher) Foresman (1798-1831) was the youngest ch. of Michael Fisher. My grandmother always spoke of her grandfather as Michael Fisher; and although she knew little about her mother's people never seemed at doubt in regard to the name Michael. *Miss Mary C. Hirlinger*, 208 South Centre St., Philipsburg, Penna. There was a Michael Fisher, b July 9, 1751, in Dedham, Mass. who had a sister, Sibyl, b 1749 in same place who could have been the father of John, b 1791. The genealogy does not carry the line further, but states that Michael and Sibyl were ch. of Wm. Fisher and his wife Mary Bottelle, who moved to Douglas, Worcester Co. Mass. bef. 1763. The records of Worcester Co. or of Douglas might throw light on the subject. *Miss Eunice Platt*, Carthage, Mo.

5016. HUGHES. Jesse Hughes, the emigrant, settled in Powhatan Co. Va. just north of Goochland Co. in 1638; and ab 1730 the four brothers mentioned in the Query, Josiah, Orlando, Wm. and John Hughes settled across "Hughes Creek" in Goochland Co. Orlando was my ancestor. Sept. 26, 1768 the will of Orlando Hughes was probated in Cumberland Co. which was dated in July of the same year. This mentions his wife Elizabeth and sons: Anthony, Josiah and Leander. June 26, 1775 the will of Leander Hughes which was dated in March, 1775, was probated in Cumberland Co. Deeds of land of Anthony Hughes in Goochland are also recorded. *Felix T. Hughes*, Keokuk, Iowa. To this *Mrs. Mary Hughes Mack*, adds that her great grandfather was Dr. John Hughes of Columbia, S. C. He m Sarah Winn May 19, 1792 had eight ch. and d 1835. He was an Englishman by birth. Unfortunately Mrs. Mack gives no address, but it is hoped that she will see this notice in the magazine and send the address to the Gen. Department.

5021. THURSTON. Joel Thurston, son of John and Sabra (or Sabarah) Thurston of Rehoboth, Mass. was b there Feb. 9, 1739 or 40; m Miriam Blakely of Penna. who d Feb. 28, 1819, aged 82, and died, himself, Mch. 10, 1833 aged 93 yrs. He owned a large farm in the Nine Partners' Tract, Dutchess Co. N. Y. At the time of the Rev. war in which he served, he lost everything, and his mind also for a time. He recovered, went to Easton, N. Y. and ab 1804 bought a small farm in Baker, N. Y. then an unbroken wilderness. His ch. were: Joel, b Jan. 19, 1804, m Louisa P. Munger; Jason, b 1760, m Betsy Paine; William, m Sapphira Strickland; James, b Aug. 14, 1771, m (1) Sarah Lathrop, m (2) Lois Gould; David, b 1773, m Anna Dickerson; Rachel, twin of David, m Reynolds Kenyon; John, b ab 1775, m Abigail Tripp; Daniel, b June 4, 1781, m Margaret Burch; Samuel Blakely, b June 15, 1782, m Phebe Huddleston; Miriam, m Ephraim Smith of Dutchess Co. N. Y. The above is taken from the Thurston Genealogy. *Mildred C. Reiley*, Wapello, Iowa. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that in Robert's New York in the Revolution, pp 96 and 251, mention is made of Joel Thurston of Dutchess Co. who drew Land Bounty Rights, and served in the Levies.

5029. ADAMS. Moses Adams removed from Sherburne, Mass. to Dublin, N. H. in 1773, and was therefore the one who signed the Association Test in Dublin. *Mrs. Wm. Austin Casler*, Cape Vincent, N. Y.

5038. CALLAWAY. The following information of the Calloway family may aid J. T. L. as evidently these men belonged to the same branch of the family. John Calloway with wife, Bethany (Arnold) Callaway, emigrated from Halifax Co. N. C. to Ga. ab 1782 or 3. He was probably born in Bedford Co. Va. prior to 1750 and d ab 1820. With several brothers he fought in the Continental Army from N. C. for which service he was given two or three tracts of land in Wilkes Co. in

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1784, which land is still in the possession of his descendants. His ch. were: Pheriby, who m Reuben Strozier; Job, who m and moved to Ala.; Bethany who m Miss Tolbert; Nancy who m Mr. Carrington; Addah who m (1) a Milner and (2) a Hubbard; Mary who m a Thrash; Betsy who m a Jarrel; and Enoch who m Martha Reeves. *Mrs. I. B. Stafford,* 431 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh, Penna.

5040. ALSTON. "Stub Entries" compiled by A. S. Salley Jr. give the record of John Alston as a Captain and another John Alston as a private. *Miss Marion Salley,* Orangeburg, S. C. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that the Alston Genealogy treats of the family of N. C. but does not mention this family definitely.

5041. BELLOWS. The father of Wm. Bellows, b 1807 was Hesekiah Bellows. He was killed by an ox team at Thompson, Conn. in 1811, but I still lack his birth date, and do not know whether he or his father served in the Revolution. *W. B. Peterson,* University Place, Nebraska. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that in Larned's History of Windham Co. Conn. Vol. 11, p 344 Hezekiah Bellows is mentioned as one of those that took the Freeman's oath at the first Town meeting held in Thompson, June 21, 1785. Thompson was formed from the town of Killingly, Conn. There are a number of men by name of Bellows mentioned in the Index to Conn. Men in the Revolution.

5043. HANSON. The record of the marriage of Walter Hanson to Sarah Hatch Maddox on Dec. 5, 1781, is in the card index in the Library at Memorial Continenta Hall, Washington, D. C. and also there is a copy of Capt. Walter Hanson's Company of Md. Militia and the Returns of Worshipful Walter Hanson in Unpublished Records of Md. pertaining to Charles Co. copied by Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges. *Maud Burr Morris,* 1603 Nineteenth St., Washington, D. C. See also answer to this query in April Magazine. *Gen. Ed.*

5055. LEWIS. Major Gen. Morgan Lewis is buried in the Episcopal church grave yard at Hyde Park, Dutchess Co. N. Y. On the north wall of this church is a tablet to his memory. He was the son of Francis Lewis, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He served under Gen. Gates as chief of staff. Received the surrender of Burgoyne, and conducted the retreat from Ticonderoga. He later was Attorney Gen. and Governor of his native state (N. Y.). Governor Lewis married Gertrude, daughter of Judge Robert Livingston. The ancestral home was near Staatsburgh, Dutchess Co., N. Y. He had but one child, a daughter Margaret, wife of Maturin Livingston. Mrs. Ogden Mills, of N. Y. City and Staatsburgh and her twin sister who married Lord George Cavendish-Bentinct (?) of England are descendants. Any publication giving Genealogical and historical data of prominent men of New York State should give further information. *Mrs. Walter Wallace Aitchison,* 4517 Stewart Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

5059. (3) BURR. Experience Burr, b 1743, m Dr. Joseph Lewis (b June 18, 1753) and had: Naomi, Lyman, Joel, Naomi, Joseph, Enos, Lucy and Alpha. Experience was the dau of Ebenezer Burr of Haddam, Conn. who was b Jan. 24, 1711. This line is carried down to the immigrant ancestor, Benjamin Burr one of the founders of Hartford who first appeared there in 1635 in "The Burr Family" by Charles Burr Todd, p 278, et al. *Maud Burr Morris,* 1603 Nineteenth St., Washington, D. C.

5069. (2) CARMICHAEL. James Carmichael, son of Alfred and Margaret (Duncan) Carmichael, was b Aug. 15, 1769 and d Apr. 7, 1857. His sister, Margaret, my ancestress, was b 1770 and d in 1821. James is buried in Grainger Co. Tenn. and his grave is marked. Margaret m Jeremiah Chamberlain in 1788 and is also buried in Grainger Co. though not near her brother. *Mrs. John E. Helms,* Morristown, Tenn.

5070. (2) CHURCH. Samuel Church, b Westerly, R. 1. Oct. 30, 1738, d Colchester, Conn. He m July 18, 1758, Hannah Rogers of Richmond, R. 1. and had: Samuel, b May 18, 1759; Zerviah (or Zeruiah) b Oct. 18, 1761 who m in 1774 George S. Hakes, son of George (b Jan. 27, 1751 in Stonington, Conn. d ab 1826 Salisbury, Penna.) and six other children. *Miss Emily L. Church,* Bristol, R. 1. R. F. D. Another answer, similar to the above is kindly sent by *Mrs. Frederick F. Church,* 255 Culver Road, Rochester, N. Y.

NOTES

THE ATKINS FAMILY OF VIRGINIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Francis Atkins (ab 1738-1818) m Jane Yeldell who was b in Va. and moved to Newberry Dist. S. C. then to Abbeville Dist. where both died. Jane was a dau of Robert and Phoebe Yeldell. Among the ch. of Francis and Jane Atkins, was a son *Robert,* b June 1772 who m Sept. 19, 1793 in Newberry, S. C. *Jane Barnett* (July 28, 1776-Dec. 12, 1853) and had twelve ch. as follows: *Rachel,* b Apr. 21, 1794, m Alias (Elias?) Teague, in Oct. 1814 and d Aug. 1827; *John,* 1795-1797; *James,* b June 6, 1797, m Rosa Bowman, Dec. 28, 1816, and d Apr. 28, 1823; *Mahaleth,* b Mch. 10, 1799, m Oct. 2, 1816, John Adams, and d Feb. 8, 1853; *Jane,* b Feb. 2, 1801, m Sept. 5 1816, Abraham Lites and d Sept. 16, 1855; *Francis,* b Aug. 16, 1802, m (1) Dec. 1820, Sarah Cobb, and had five ch., m (2)

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Eliz. H. Coleman, and had two sons, and d bet. 1850 and 1860; *Joseph*, b Aug. 19, 1804, m Jan. 1, 1824, Margaret Adams, and d Nov. 10, 1866; *Thomas*, b Mch. 21, 1806, m Jan. 9, 1823, Sarah Ansley; *David*, b July 13, 1808, m (1) Sarah Lennox Oct. 26, 1826, and (2) Feb. 16, 1859, Fannie Cobb; *Terese*, b Feb. 27, 1810, m May 10, 1827, Dewey Ellington Lipford and d July 27, 1865; *Robert*, b 1812, d. y.; *Ravenna Warren*, b Nov. 28, 1813 m Dec. 28, 1834, Malvry Jane Blackwell (b Dec. 6, 1816, d Aug. 22, 1841) and d Jan. 1842 at Jackson, Miss. Robert Atkins d May 8, 1816, and his widow m (2) John Donald, by whom she had no issue. Ravenna and Malvry Atkins had only one ch who lived to maturity; *Frances Jane* (b Oct. 26, 1835) who m July 26, 1850, Christopher C. Harris (b Mch. 3, 1821 at Richmond, Ky.) and d Sept. 20, 1885 at Butler, Mo.

The above was contributed by Mrs. Malvry Atkin Harris Claudy, of Liberty, Mo.

QUERIES

5093. DEWITT. Peter Dewitt served in the Rev. was born in 1735 and lived at one time in Cranberry, N. J. When did he die, and what was the name of his wife? Peter had a brother, Aaron, who m and I will gladly exchange information ab Aaron for news ab Peter.

(2) PROBASCO-CLAYTON. Elsie Probasco m Wm. Clayton in Phila. bet. 1800 and 1810. They moved to White Lake, Sullivan Co. N. Y. where she died. Was the mother of twenty-one ch. many of whom moved to the west. Ab 1859 Wm. Clayton went to Nebraska to live with one of his sons, and d there in 1862. When and where was Elsie born and what were the names of her parents? *E. L. B.*

5094. EAGLE-COLTON (GOLDEN). Edward Earle, b 1798, d 1863, was the son of John Colton (or Colden) Earle, who m Elsie Earl. Is there Rev. ancestry on either of these lines? *G. M. W.*

5095. HOWARD-YOUNG. Richard Howard who m Miss Duckworth had a son, Wm. who was b Aug. 17, 1795 in Butler Co. Ky. and m Nancy Young. She was b Jan. 3, 1802 in Charleston, S. C. but moved to Ky. in 1807. Her father, Jared Young entered the Rev. in N. J. when only nineteen yrs. old. Wm. and Nancy were married ab 1820 in Ky. lived at Bruceville, Ind. until 1848 when they moved to Highland, Iowa Co. Wisconsin. They had ten ch.: Sarah, b 1821; Mary, b 1823; Weston, b 1826; Jared, b 1828; Wm., b 1832; John, b 1834; Nancy, b 1837; Thomas, b 1840; America, b 1846 and Amanda, b 1849. Sarah, Mary and Amanda d of Cholera in 1849; Weston, Wm., and John were in the Civil war; Nancy was my mother. Was Richard Howard a Rev. soldier? All gen. data desired. *N. S. W.*

5096. DAWSON. Did Thomas Dawson, b 1708 or his son, Venoni Dawson, b 1742 render any service in the Revolution? *N. K. B.*

5097. CANBY-LEWIS. Rachel Canby m Joseph Lewis in 1791. Joseph was the son of David and Lyda (Vernon) Lewis and Rachel was the dau of Jesse Canby on whose farm was fought the battle of Brandywine. Did Jesse Canby or his father Theophilus Canby serve in the Rev. war? Did David Lewis serve?

(2) BARRIKLOW-OGLEVEE. Conrad Barriklow b Middlesex Co. N. J. July 10, 1742 m Sarah Miller, b Oct. 11, 1737. We know that he was in the Rev. war. Official proof desired. Hendrick Barriklow m Marriboh Oglevee, whose father was called Capt. John or George Oglevee, from Cecil Co. Md. Official proof of service of this captain desired. *M. B. E.*

5098. ALLEN. John Allen, known to have been a Rev. soldier, m Rachel White and their dau Amelia b 1797 m Alanson Bacon in 1814. Were there other ch. of this couple? If so, what were their names? Official proof of service of John Allen, either in Mass. or N. Y. desired.

(2) BACON. Alanson Bacon, ment. above was the son of either Nathaniel or Ebenezer Bacon from either Conn. or N. J. but may have served in the Rev. from N. Y. Official proof of service, as well as all gen. data concerning this ancestor desired. *W. H. B.*

5099. GREGORY. Isaac D. Gregory of Greenbrier Co. West Va. m Nancy Dysard and had a brother John and possibly a brother Samuel who was Gov. of N. J. Who was their father and did he serve in the Rev. war? *G. S. H.*

5100. WISE. Abraham, David, Daniel, Henry, Isaac and James Wise emigrated with their parents from Culpepper Co. Va. to Gallatin (now Carroll) Co. Ky. where they bought large tracts of land bet. 1813-1820. What were the names of these parents?

(2) SANGER. Adin Sanger was a Capt. in War of 1812 from N. Y. Who were his parents? Did the father serve in the Rev. war? *N. S. L.*

5101. GEORGE. James George, said to have been a Rev. soldier, had a son Brinkley George. There is a pamphlet of this George family written by Wm. Williamson but I have lost my copy. Is there a copy at Continental Hall? Official proof of service of James George desired.

(2) GOLDEN. Samuel Golden enlisted from Halifax Co. Va. in the Rev. Is there any record of his service in the list of Va. Rev. Soldiers? *B. G. G.*

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5102. ABBOTT. Sally Abbott b. Sept. 4, 1765; d. Nov. 9, 1838; married at Richmond N. H. in 1793 to Nathan son of Jeremiah Thayer of that town. Wanted names and dates of Sally Abbott's ancestors.

(2) BLAIR. James Blair lived in Bolton Vt. in 1790 with his wife Esther Roffe or Rolf. Esther is said to have had a sister Elizabeth who never married. James and Esther came to Bolton from Londonderry Vt. or N. H. Wanted: names and dates of their ancestors.

(3) FRANKLIN. Sarah Franklin b. Nov. 4, 1772; d. in 1855; married Oct. 3, 1791, to Anthony, son of Anthony Field of Ferrisburg Vt. She belonged to the Society of Friends. Her father's name is said to have been Joshua. Wanted: names and dates of her ancestors.

(4) STOCKWELL. Nathaniel Stockwell, b. 1791, came with his brother Asa, b. about 1777, to Bolton Vt. before 1810. Nathaniel married 1st Betsey Bennett; 2nd, Eunice Miller; 3rd, Widow Adams, and moved to Chelsea Vt. Asa married 2 or 3 times and had several children. Wanted: names and dates of Nathaniel Stockwell's ancestors.

(5) BOWEN. John, James, Hezakiah and Alexander Richard Bowen were sons of Francis Alexander Bowen. They came from Maryland or Virginia to Chillicothe Ohio. From there they went to Dover Ohio where Alexander stayed and was living in 1839. The other brothers went on to Ind. Alexander was born in 1810 and married Rebecca Ferris before 1835. Are the Bowens of New England and those of Virginia of the same family? Would like names and dates of Alexander Bowen's ancestors and names and dates of Rebecca Ferris's ancestors.

(6) CLARK. Orrin S. Clark born about 1805 in Rutland Co. Vt. married about 1827 Ellen Kilpatrick born 1809 in Essex Co. N. J. In 1857, they lived in Dallas Township, Cransford Co. Ohio. He was in the 179th Regt. O. Vol. Inf. Co. B in Civil War. He was last heard of in 1867 in Charleston Ill. Wanted: names and dates of Orrin S. Clark's ancestors; and names and dates of Ellen Kilpatrick's ancestors. *M. A. C.*

5103. RYDER- (RIDER) CUMMINGS. Lloyd Ryder b Dec. 6, 1783, was son of Samuel Ryder and Mary Cummings m Aug. 29, 1779—both of Dartmouth, Mass. Other children of Samuel and Mary were: Edward and Henry, twins, b Dec. 24, 1780, Nancy b 1785, David b 1788. Who were the parents of Samuel who m Mary Cummings? A. Samuel Ryder's will, prob. in Taunton, Mass. May, 1808 mentions wife Keziah and children Thurston, William, Samuel, Edward, Henry, Lloyd, Hannah Sheldon, Mahitable Cummings, Mary Haskins, Sarah Rider, Elizabeth, Mosher and Nancy Cornell. Was Keziah a second wife of Samuel mentioned above or was this another man by the same name? Who were the parents of Mary Cummings and was there Rev. service on that line?

(2) MACUMBER-ALMY (ALMIE). Lloyd Ryder m Elizabeth Almy, dau of Giles Almy and Mary Macumber (m 1787). Is there Rev. service on this line? Who were the parents of Mary Macumber and is there a Rev. record on that line? *I. B. B.*

5104. GRIFFIN-LOSEE. Joshua Griffin served in the Rev. from Dutchess Co., N. Y. He m Jane Losee. Another Joshua Griffin also went from the same County. Were they father and son? *F. M. P.*

5105. LUKER (LOOKER). In ans. to query 4702, Dec. 1916 magazine, it is stated that John Van Kirk, son of Samuel and Mary Price Van Kirk m Elizabeth Luker (Looker). Who were the parents of Elizabeth Luker and where can I find a genealogy of the Looker family? Where can I find the Rev. record of Gen. Looker (Luker)? The name is spelled by some of the family both Looker and Luker. *J. L. H.*

5106. PIERCE. Wanted, dates and places of birth, marriage and death and name of wife of John Pierce mentioned in Roberts' "New York in the Revolution" as private in the 8th Albany Co. Militia under Capt. Deil Rockefellow and Col. Robt. Van Rensselear.

(2) DENTON. Wanted dates and places of birth, marriage and death and name of wife of Joseph Denton mentioned in Roberts' "New York in the Revolution" as serving in Col. Albert Pawling's Third Regt. of Orange Co. Militia for which he received bounty land. He had a dau Elizabeth who m (1) Joseph Coleman, a Rev. soldier; (2) Joseph Baliley and d in Chemung Co., N. Y., Nov. 24, 1830 aged 77 years.

(3) COMFORT. According to Certif. 44071, Richard Comfort received 19s 6½d for service as private in Capt. Thomas Storn's Co. of Col. Brinkerhoff's regt. of Dutchess Co. Militia. (Certif. of treasurer, manuscript record, Vol. 9, N. Y. State Library.) Richard Comfort's dau Hannah b Aug. 29, 1782, m Jeremiah Coleman ab 1803 and had the following ch.: Myrtilla, b 1804, Milicent b 1805, Charlotte b 1807, Elizabeth b 1809, Samuel H. b 1811, Sally b 1813, Oliver P. b 1817, Wm. N. b 1820, Richard b 1823 and Maria b 1825. Wish to know when and where Richard Comfort was born, died and married, also wife's name and whether there were other children than Hannah. *M. O.*

5107. HAYS-GARRISON. William Hays b Gloucester Co., N. J. Apr. 20, 1792 m Keziah Garrison in same county. Family tradition says that fathers of both served in the Rev. Information wanted as to their ancestors and war records. *A. B.*

5108. EGGLESTON. I have the Rev. records of James Eggleston who d at Torrington, Conn., also that of Gershom Eggleston of North Stonington, together with some family

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data of both men. Will be glad to pass these records on to anyone who wishes them.

(2) LAWRENCE. Wanted, family data of Amos Lawrence of Windsor, Conn. who served as sergt. in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th regt. of Conn. Militia. Whom did he marry and who were his parents and his children? His son Amos also served in the Rev. as teamster under Capt. Gurdon Wadsworth and as private under Capt. John Cochran and m Sabra Eggleston. *C. B. B.*

5109. STORM-SPERRY. John O. Storm, b 1808 in Mohawk Valley, N. Y. (Schenectady, I think), m Harriet Sperry b in Conn. His son m Mary Isabel Lamb. Who was the father of John O. Storm and did he serve in the Rev.? Was Isaac Storm of Dutchess Co., N. Y., ancestor of No. 29157, Lineage Book, Vol. XXX, related to the above mentioned Storm? *A. S.*

5110. BERRY-THOMAS. Wanted, name and Rev. service of the father of Issac Berry, b Jan. 1, 1771 in Berkeley Co., Va., d Dec. 7, 1834, m in Frederick Co., Va. Deborah Thomas b Feb. 20, 1771 in Madison Co., Va. What was the name of the father of Deborah Thomas and did he have Rev. service?

(2) TOWNSEND-SMITH-ADDOMS. Wanted, place of death of Stephen Townsend, b July 18, 1727, O. S. at Long Island, N. Y., d July 20, 1827, m Feb. 1745, Deborah Smith, b Aug. 31, 1724 O. S., d Feb. 25, 1813. Their dau. Mary b 1750, d 1839, m 1778 Maj. John Addoms, Rev. soldier, at Hopewell, Dutchess Co., N. Y. and lived in the same County until 1791. Wanted, names of children of Stephen Townsend. Was there any Rev. service in Deborah Smith's line? Proof of service of John Addoms desired.

(3) REEVE. Wanted, proof of Rev. service of Simon Rumsey Reeve b 1738, d 1794, m 1761 Phebe Adams of N. Y. His children were baptized in N. Y. City, records of which show that he lived there from 1765-1774. He d in Hunterdon, N. J. The name Capt. is found on his grave stone. Family tradition says that he was a sailor and put himself and his vessels (of which he owned one and half interest in another) at the service of the Americans. These vessels were burned by the enemy. *S. H.*

5111. BURBANK-MATTHEWS-TAYLOR. Caleb Burbank m Hannah Matthews, both of Salem or Lynn, Mass. Their dau Katherine m Peter Taylor. All gen. data and Rev. service on any of these lines desired. *L. T. G.*

5112. PRUNTY. "Henry Co., Va. Thomas Prunty, En., A. 1780 under T. Choice." There is a "Pruntys" (town) in this county and a "Pruntytown" in Taylor (or Preston) Co., W. Va. For whom was each named? David Prunty m Mary ——. Issue, Leonard, David (Member of Congress), John and Elizabeth. Were Thomas and David connected? How? Who were the parents of David, Mary, Thomas and his wife? All gen. and Rev. data desired. Pruntytown was named for David or his father.

(2) DRAGOO. Elizabeth Prunty (1788-1853) m Wm. Dragoo in Pruntytown, had ten children and moved to Delaware Co., fnd. in 1835. Wm. had known brothers and sisters, Peter, Benjamin, Mary and Martha. Both sisters m Goughs. Were the Fayette Co., Pa., (1790) Dragoos related? How? Who were the parents and grandparents, both sides of Wm. Dragoo? All gen. and Rev. data desired.

(3) WALLACE. Gavin Wallace d in Chartiers twp., Washington Co., Pa., Dec. 1803. His heirs were, wife, Agnes, ch Nancy McCloskey, John, Robert, Palmy Moore, Ginit (Janet?) Wallace, Thomas, grandson, Geo. Wallace. Who were his parents and those of his wife, Agnes? Who did Robert (d Carroll Co., Ohio, 1835) marry and who were her parents? Dates and Rev. data desired. *E. B. W.*

5113. GOODNIGHTS - LANDERS - (Landreths) HANNAH. Rev. records and gen. data desired on all of the following: Goodnights, Michael and Abraham; Mary Landers (or Landreths) of Va., and Mary Hannah of Ky.

(2) ELAM-EVANS-LANHAMS. Jesse Elam who m Rosa Evans was the father of Isaac Elam, b Va. Nov. 1811 and m Mary Lanham. Rev. records and information desired of the Elam family of Va., of the father of Rosa Evans of Va. and of the father of Mary Lanham. *L. B. G.*

5114. HALE. Who were the parents of Eli W. Hale who m Patsy Jordan and who had a son Stephen W. Hale, b Union District, S. C. and m Emma Cunningham in Gibson Co., Tenn.? *J. K. C.*

5115. MEAD. Ancestry desired of Charlotte Mead, b May 4, 1797, m Benj. Cook Mch. 18, 1819, d 1851. She is known to belong to the Meads who settled in North Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y. ah 1803. Was her father's name Thompson or Amos? They were both sons of Jonathan Mead. *G. S. D.*

5116. VAN DYKE. Wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death of Peter Van Dyke, Sr. of Kinderhook, N. Y., name of wife and dates of her birth and death. Also, dates of birth, marriage and death of Peter Van Dyke, Jr. of Kinderhook, N. Y., name of his wife and dates of her marriage and death. Jane Van Dyke, dau of Peter Van Dyke, Jr. m Oct. 16, 1808 Jesse Merwin who was b Aug. 25, 1784 and d Nov. 8, 1852. When was she b and when did she die? Each of these Van Dykes served in the Rev. *C. M. H.*

5117. SPARKS. Wanted, ancestry of Maj. Samuel Sparks who served in the War of 1812. Did his father serve in the Rev.? His dau Eliza Sparks, b Philadelphia, Pa., July 16, 1813 m May 9, 1831 Dr. James Cogswell Fisher. *M. F. C.*

5118. GRISWOLD. Would like the parentage of Bridgman Griswold of Windsor, Conn. b 1791, d 1836. Who was his wife? Was it Hannah—? His children were Everette, Roger, Friend, Truman, Ord and Bishop. *K. B. S.*

5119. ANDERSON. Wanted, the names of the parents of Thomas Farmer Anderson, b Burke Co., N. C. 1778, m Margaret Box, 1803 and d 1784 in Banks Co., Ga. Was Abram Anderson his father? Who was Abram's wife? Thomas Farmer Anderson had two brothers, Samuel and Elisha and a sister Nancy Ballew.

(2) WELLBORN. Who were the parents of Wm. R. Wellborn who m Malissa Bush in Franklin Co., Ga. Was there any Rev. ancestry on this line?

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(3) KING. Who were the parents of Jincy king who m Wm. Bush in Franklin Co., Ga.? Was Peyton King her father? Would like any Rev. ancestry or records on this line. *C. A.*

5120. BROWN-MILLS. Did John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame have Rev. ancestry? His mother was a Mills, sister of Oliver Mills. They were natives of Conn. but later settled in northern Ohio. *A. C. M.*

5121. BAKER. Wanted, information of Henry Baker b Mch., 1750 in Wayne Co., Ohio, d Feb. 7, 1831, m Eve Kieffer who d Dec. 11, 1825. Who were his parents and did he serve in the Rev.? He had a brother Jacob Baker, a private in the 2nd Pa. Reg. in the Rev., and a son, Jacob Baker, b Franklin Co., Pa. Jan. 19, 1780 who served as a private in the 2nd Pa. Volunteers of the War of 1812. Could I enter the D. A. R. on the Rev. service of Jacob Baker, brother of my ancestor, Henry Baker? *C. L. C.*

5122. HAMILTON. Wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death and proof of Rev. service of Robert Hamilton who m Sarah Brook and had the following children: Elizabeth, m Wm. Watt; Rose m —— Hughs; James who served in the War of 1812 under Gen. Harrison and d in 1868 in Mo., m Rebecca Brownfield and d Aug. 18, 1865; Aaron m Miss Smith; William m Miss Brockmire; Benjamin and David, both of whom married; John J. m Matilda Costelo; Robert, Jr. m Matilda Chriss. James Hamilton who m Rebecca Brownfield had the following children; Mary m Thos. Leach; Sarah m Joseph Baker; Elander m Wm. Raney; Wm. B. m Margaret McCrary; Andrew J. m Lucretia Denison; Charles H., unmarried; Rebecca m John Haymond; Minerva m James Denison; James M. m Eliza J. Harvey. *G. C. P.*

5123. WARNER-STEELE. Seth Warner, b Dec. 2, 1760 at Wilbraham, Mass. is said to have fought in the Rev. "side by side with his grandfather Steele." Samuel Warner, father of Seth m April 20, 1758 at Wilbraham, Mass. Would like the given name and proof of Rev. service of Mr. Steele, grandfather of Seth Warner. *S. M. D.*

5124. PARKER. Wanted, dates of birth and death of Jacob Parker who m Lois Bixby at Hopkinton, Mass., Dec. 9, 1779 and served as a sergt. in Capt. Thomas Mellen's Co., Col. Abner Perry's regt.?

(2) WEST. Who were the descendants of John West who was a member of the Fairfax County Committee of Safety? (D. A. R. Magazine, Oct. 1916)? *A. P.*

5125. BABCOCK-BURNHAM. Would like information in regard to Betsy Babcock. She must have come into the Childs, Burnham or Carpenter families as we have silver said to have belonged to her. Information wanted of Isaac Burnham who lived in Conn. and had a son Roswell.

(2) HOWARD-YOUNG. Information wanted concerning the parents of Jonathan Howard, b Sept. 1, 1783 in North Woodstock, Conn. Was there Rev. service in this line? He m Mabel Young, b May 30, 1787. All gen. data and Rev. service on this line desired.

(3) TOWER-PULLEN. Wanted, dates and Rev. service of the parents of Ichabod Tower who m Mary Pullen. They lived in Cumberland, R. 1. Sept. 9, 1799. Whose daughter was Mary Pullen? Was she related to Capt. John Pullen of the Rev. army? *F. W. B.*

5126. JEFFRIES. Who were the parents of Achilles Whitehead Jeffries and Dr. Howell Jeffries of Mecklenburg Co., Va. and did their father serve in the Rev.? Family tradition says that the father fought with the Colonies but that his two brothers went with the "Crown." Is that true? *M. J. P.*

5127. FULLER. Wanted, gen. of Seth Fuller and his brother Benjamin. Seth Fuller removed to Marietta, Ohio, as early as 1793 from Bridgewater, Mass. but it is not known whether or not that was his home. At Belpre, Ohio he m Hannah, dau of Daniel and Sybil (Draper) Fisher. He d at Amesville, Ohio in 1821 and is buried in the old Cutler Cemetery. Benjamin went to Vermont. Is there any Rev. service on this line? *A. F. B.*

5128. EMMETT. Information desired of the ancestry of Ann Emmett dau of John Emmett and sister of the father of Daniel Emmett, who wrote "Dixie." Ann Emmett was b in 1781, m John Lee and in 1808 moved from Augusta Co., Va. to Licking Co., Ohio. Who was her mother and did her father serve in the Rev.?

(2) LEE. Wanted, ancestry of John Lee who m Ann Emmett. According to tradition he is supposed to have been a cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Who were his parents and did his father serve in the Rev.? *W. T. W.*

5129. Wanted, all gen. data and Rev. service of the father of Lois Hawes, b Wrentham, Mass. who m Joshua Wilder, 1781. What was her father's given name and whom did he marry? *I. H.*

5130. FLECK. Who were the parents of Jacob Fleck b in Somerset Co., Pa. in 1798. Is there Rev. service in this line?

(2) ADAMS. Would like to correspond with any members of the D. A. R. Chapter at Oberlin, Ohio who entered the Society on the service of an Adams. *C. W. W.*

5131. SMITH-JONES. Rev. ancestry desired of Mandane Holmes Smith, b. Mch. 15, 1805, d Sept. 28, 1883, m. June 26, 1822 Anson Jones who was b Oct. 31, 1796, d Dec. 2, 1875. Where were they born? They spent their early married life at Southport, Chemung Co., N. Y. and moved to Linn Co., Iowa in 1845 where they both died. Did Anson Jones have a Rev. ancestor?

(2) BOWERS-STONE. Rev. ancestry desired

on Bowers or Stone lines. Laura Bowers b Aug. 27, 1794, d July 4, 1847, m Harvey Stone b Mch. 9, 1792, d Mch. 6, 1849. Where were they born? Their early married life was spent at Genesee, Tompkins Co., N. Y. They moved to Linn Co., Iowa in 1845 and died there.

(3) LAWRENCE. Joseph Lawrence served as a Ranger 1778-1783. He was b at Huntertown, now Gettysburg, Adams Co., Pa. and d in Washington Co., Pa., Jan. 1, 1797. When was he born and who were his parents and brothers and sisters? All gen. data desired. *M. R. M.*

5132. BALLARD-JOSLYN. Was Jeremiah Ballard, b Lancaster, Mass. in 1751 (son of Josiah and Sarah Carter Ballard), who m Rebecca Joslyn, 1779 a Revolutionary soldier? Was Nathaniel Joslyn, father of Rebecca, b. Lancaster, Mass. a Rev. soldier?

(2) STAPLIN. Did Daniel Staplin b Rodman, N. Y., 1782 who m Esther Wilson of New Hartford, N. Y. have Rev. ancestry?

(3) ISHAM. Achsah Isham m Joshua Loomis and their dau Achsah Loomis m. Winthrop Shepard, Aug. 1792 at Westfield, Mass. Was the father of Achsah Isham in the Rev?

(4) NOBLE. Was Samuel Noble, father of Silence Noble who m Gideon Shepard, Nov. 1766 at Westfield, Mass. in the Rev.? *M. A. B.*

5133. ALEXANDER-HAMILTON. Mary Alexander, cousin of Archibald Alexander, the Preshyterian Divine, m David Hamilton in New Bedford, Pa. and moved to Fairfield Co., Ohio about 1806-7. Who were her parents and grandparents and is there Rev. service on these lines?

(2) ASHBROOK-PETERS. Wm. Ashbrook who served in the War of 1812 was the son of a Baptist minister who served in the Rev. and died of smallpox. What was the father's given name. All gen. data on this line desired. Two men by name of Ashbrook came from England and settled in Hampshire Co., Va. and three men by that name married three Peters sisters. Wm. Ashbrook mentioned above m Dorothy Pamelia Peters. All gen. data and Rev. ancestry on this line desired.

(3) HARTER-CAMP. Would like history of the Harter family of Concord, S. C. and of that branch of the Camp family to which Herman Camp belongs. *C. Z. C.*

5134. GIBSON-HOPKINS. Andrew Gibson of Scotch-Irish descent emigrated to this country ab 1765 and m Sarah Hopkins ah 1773. Her parents were Scotch Irish and lived at or near Lancaster, Pa. When and where were Andrew and Sarah Hopkins Gihson married and did he serve in the Rev.? All gen. data and Rev. service desired. *E. C. W.*

5135. MCADORY. Mary McAdory m Larkin A. Kelly in Madison Co., Ala. about 1836. Information of her parents John and Mary McAdory desired and all gen. data and Rev. service, if any.

(2) KELLY-FOOTE. Ancestry desired of Christopher Kelly and wife, Martha Foote, who d in Madison Co., Ala. ab 1830 or a little earlier. *M. S.*

5136. PERRY. Maiden name and ancestry desired of Mrs. Jemima Perry (wife of Capt. Ezra Perry) who according to the Providence, R. I. Gazette of Feb. 1808, d in Rehoboth, Mass. Feb. 4, 1808. The above is quoted in the Vital Records of R. I., Vol. 14, p. 179. The names of Ezra and Jemima Perry's children will be found on p. 717, Vital Records of Rehoboth, Mass. *C. D. P. H.*

5137. WHITFIELD-BRYAN. Wanted, proof of Rev. service of Capt. Wm. Whitfield who was a Capt. of militia under Marion and was at the battle of Guilford Court House. He m Rachel Bryan and d Mch. 31, 1795. *N. S.*

5138. WHITING-HOLT. Cotton Whiting served as private in Col. Abijah Stearns' regt. He marched with the company to Williamstown, Aug. 22, 1777 on an alarm. In the records of Leominster reference is made to the marriage of Cotton Whiting and Susanna Holt, Nov. 26, 1779 and to the baptism of Elisabeth and Susanna, their children. Would like to know the places and dates of birth of Cotton and Susanna. Cotton Whiting d in Chester, Vt. ab the year 1816 that being the year in which his estate was settled. He went to Chester in 1810 but I do not know from what place. *G. W. P.*

5139. HUBBEL-TOWNER-KELLOGG. Sarah Hubbel (Towner) Kellogg was the wife of Gideon Kellogg whose father, Isaac, served in the Rev. Is she the dau of Capt. Matthew Hubbel mentioned as living in Fairfield, Conn. till his death in 1772 or of Wolcott Hubbel, his son? Give her birth date and any other data. Gideon Kellogg lived in Norwich or Fairfield, Conn. *B. K. T.*

5140. PHILLIPS. Esquire Phillips b Preston, Conn. 1758 served in the Rev. 1775-1777 under Cols. Douglas, Gallup and Ledyard. Ancestry and proof of Rev. service desired.

(2) GATES-PARTRIDGE. Isaac Gates m Deborah Partridge at Preston, Conn. in 1773. Wanted, names of parents and brothers and sisters of both and any Rev. service on either line. *F. E. G.*

5141. BOONE-BETTIS. Ratcliffe E. Boone was the only son of Susan Bettis and a Boone of Camden, S. C. Would like to know the Christian name of this Boone and his genealogy. Was it James or Jesse and was he related to Daniel Boone? The father of Susan Bettis, Richard Bettis, had a grant of 1500 acres of land from King George for which he paid and which is still on record in the state Land Office at Columbia, S. C. This land was in Camden District. There must be some

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record of his daughter's marriage to this Boone. *L. B. S.*

5142. BROWN-BARRINGTON. Isaac Brown b 1750 m 1775 Esther Barrington in North Stonington and d in N. Y. State in 1836. It is said that Isaac was in the Navy at the time of the Rev. and for seven years after was Capt. of a whaling ship. His children were: Esther b 1776, Bridget b 1777, Polly b 1779, Hannah b 1781, Isaac b 1782, Alanson b 1784, Eunice b 1786. He had brothers, Thomas and William. Who were the parents of Isaac Brown and Esther Barrington? *G. D. W.*

5143. DODGE. Ancestry desired of Ammi Dodge who lived in Burrillville (then Gloucester), R. I. prior to 1800. He m Lucy Jennison and had the following children: Nancy m Jesse Harris of Pascoag, R. I.; Olney, b Burrillville bet. 1790 and 1800, m 1824 Dorcas Earle, dau of Joshua (See Earle Gen.); Barney; Alpheus who lived at Derby, Vt. where Ammi d of small-pox after 1824. *E. T. D.*

5144. HUBBARD-CHAPIN. Gen. data and proof of Rev. service desired of Jonathan Hubbard of Pittsfield, Mass. who fought in the Rev. War. His dau Rachel m Ely Chapin. *A. B. W.*

5145. EDWARDS. Several soldiers by the name of Edwards served in the Rev. from Mass. Which of these was the father of Eden Edwards and what are the dates and places of his birth, marriage and death? To whom was he married and what are the dates of birth and death for his wife and places of residence?

(2) WILL. What Rev. soldiers with the surname of Will served from Va., Md. or Pa.? Did any of them have a son Wm. Will who was b ab 1793 and who m Elizabeth McCumpsey of Pa.?

(3) MCCUMPSEY. What Rev. soldiers by the name of McCumpsey served from Pa.? Did any of them have a dau Elizabeth who m William Will? *E. W. Z.*

5146. WARNER-CLARK. Wanted, official proof of service of Seth Warner of Belchertown, Mass. He was b in 1740, m Mary Clark of North Hampton and had a son named Titus Warner who m Mary Bagg. *G. Y.*

5147. REED-BROTHERTON. Col. Joseph Reed, b Nov. 27, 1733, d Oct. 19, 1804, buried in Chanceford Graveyard, York Co., Pa. m Jan. 23, 1765 Jannette Brotherton of York Co., Pa. She d Jan. 27, 1838 and is buried in Cross Creek Graveyard, Washington Co., Pa. Who was Jannette Brotherton's father and was he a Rev. soldier?

(2) REED-FULTON. Nicholas Reed, son of Col. Joseph Reed, b Reed's Mills, York Co., Pa. m Elizabeth Fulton, dau of James Fulton of York Co., Pa. and moved to Washington Co., Pa. in 1797. Nicholas Reed d 1854. Were James Fulton or any of Elizabeth Fulton's near relatives Rev. soldiers? *F. M. M. P.*

5148. THOMPSON. Harvey Thompson b 1814 m Caroline Husted of N. Y. b 1819, and had: Mary, b 1840; Rosanna, b 1843; Catherine, b 1845; Darlin, b 1849; James, b 1851; Betsy, b 1853; Delia and Nelia, twins, b 1858 and Burton and Bertha, twins, b 1863. Harvey was the oldest son of Darlin Thompson (1788-1868) and his wife Rosanna, and the other ch were: Marie, b 1811; Ruth, b 1813; Betsy, b 1818; Daniel, b 1820; Delia, b 1825; George, b 1827 and Harriette b 1833. Who were the ancestors of Darlin Thompson? Is there Rev. service in this line? *G. M.*

5149. REID. John Reid, a Rev. soldier, died in Madison Co. Ky. to which place he had come from Ireland via Penna. and Va. His will, dated 1818, mentions wife Eliz. and following ch: John, Jr. m Mary Mackey, 1793; Margaret, m Joseph Hiatt; James, m Anne Hall, 1790; Polly, m John Cloyd, 1795; Jane, m Wm. Young; Robert; Wm.; Sallie, m Joseph Wolfscale (?) Eliz. m Geo. Creath, 1796. Wanted, parentage and official proof of service.

(2) HYATT (HIATT). Joseph Hyatt, ment. above d Madison Co. Ky. leaving will probated Feb. 3, 1823, mentioning wife Margaret (Reid) and ch: Wm. who m Martha Tribble; Jane m an Owens; Eliz. m Geo. Watts; Grizelda, m Philip Turner in 1814; Moses; Frederick Jude, m Martha Hume. Wanted Rev. service, parentage and all gen. data.

(3) TURNER. Philip Turner, ment. above who m Grizelda Hyatt in 1793 was the son of John Turner, Rev. soldier who enlisted from Rowan Co. N. C. and was a pioneer to Madison Co. Ky. coming there from Bedford Co. Va. it is commonly believed. His will, probated in Madison Co. Ky. Feb. 1813, mentions ch by (1) wife Rebecca: Andrew; Thomas, who m (1) Anne Patterson and (2) Ann Berry; Edward who m Lucretia Moberly; John who m Polly Taylor; Cornelius who m Sarah Sweeney; Anna; Sarah who m Thom Tyree; and Charity. By his (2) wife Jane, the following ch: James who m Betsy Moberly; Philip; previously ment.; Barnett, who m Nancy Taylor; Jessie who m Polly Brown; and Jonathan who m Sarah Bartleson. All gen. data desired, also parentage and Rev. service, if any, in this line desired. *I. E. K.*

5150. WOOD. George Wood bet. 1805 and 1809 owned a number of town lots in Charlestown, then the county seat of Clark Co. Ind. Wanted names of wife and children of this George Wood for whom Wood street in Charlestown was named.

(2) WOODS. George Woods, for many years Commissioner of Revenue for St. Anne, m Jane, dau of Sampson Matthews of Bath, Va.

and d in 1847. They had: John, Sampson, Wm.; Andrew; Warwick; George; Mary m a Tillottson; Jany and Martha who m Dr. Day. The daughters and their husbands moved to Lewis Co. Who did George, son of George and Jane (Matthews) Woods marry? *F. B. W.*

5151. WAY-SMITH. Thomas A. Way b ab 1800 in Frederick or Hagerstown, Md. had a brother Joshua who m Lucinda. Thomas m Miss Smith ab 1830 and moved to Wrightstown, Ohio. They had three sons: Joshua, John and Wm. Smith, the latter b ab 1838. Parentage and all gen. data desired of both the Way and Smith ancestors. *W. S. W.*

5152. FLOWERS-VAN BLUNK. James Flowers, a Rev. soldier from Bucks Co. Penna. m Rachel Van Blunk. Ancestry of each desired.

(2) WEEKS-STACEY. Benjamin Weeks, Rev. soldier from Barnstable Co., Mass. m Elsie Stacey and had: Stutely (?); Joseph; Benjamin, b 1798, m Elsie Wilcox; Obed, Lucy and others. His will was probated in 1805 at Halifax, Vt. to which place he moved soon after the Rev. Wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death, and ancestry of Benjamin and Elsie (Stacey) Weeks.

(3) WILCOX. Benjamin Wilcox, Rev. soldier from Conn. m at Stonington, Conn. Thankful Worden, b Nov. 15, 1763. Wanted, ancestry, and dates of birth and marriage of Benjamin Wilcox.

(4) STOUT-MOON. John Stout, b Orange Co. N. C. 1789, moved to Ind. in 1814 and m Eliz. Moon. Ancestry of both desired.

(5) VAN ANTWERP-WYCOFF. Wm. Van Antwerp b Feb. 15, 1800 m Maria b Jan. 17, 1799 and had: John b July 22, 1821 in Hoboken, N. J. who m Eliz. Wycoff Oct. 29, 1845. Ancestry of above desired.

(6) MCINTYRE. Joseph McIntyre a Rev. soldier of Manchester, Vt. had a son Abraham who m (2) in 1766 Jemima Brackett. What was the name of his (1) wife? Who was the wife of Joseph? All gen. data desired. *H. L. S.*

5153. MATHIS. Elijah Mathis was b ab 1800 in or near Spartanburg Co., S. C. Was his father or grandfather a Rev. soldier?

(2) COCHRAN. Wm. Cochran b ab the time of the Rev. war in Lincoln Co. N. C. m Catherine Greene, I think. Ancestry, with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any, desired.

(3) PARKER-KEISER. Sallie (Sarah) Parker, b during the Rev. in N. C. m George Kiser, also spelled Keiser and Ciser. Ancestry with all gen. data and Rev. service, if any, of either Parker or Keiser ancestor.

(4) HILL-MILLINER. Wm. Hill b Ga. ab the time of the Rev. m Sophronia P. Milliner, b 1815 or 1820 in Ga. Ancestry, with all gen. data and Rev. service if any, of either Hill or Milliner. *H. M. B.*

5154. CLARK. Ancestry desired of Martha Cordelia Clark of Sandisfield, Mass., who was b Jan. 11, 1762, d Jan. 16, 1849 and m Ashur Knight, a Rev. soldier of Monson, Mass. Who were her parents and was her father a Rev. soldier?

(2) HYDE. Information wanted of the family of Ephraim and Sarah Hyde of Monson, Mass. Their daughter Ruby, b 1795, d 1849, m Rev. Joseph Knight. Is there Rev. service in this line of Hydes?

(3) SCOTT. Joel Scott, b 1751, a Rev. soldier of Whately, Mass. m Mary Bacon and had children, Joel, Rufus, Mary, Abigail and Chester. Is this the Mary Scott who m Socrates Frissell in 1814?

(4) HOWELL. Ancestry, with dates, desired of the family of Nathan Howell of Morristown, N. J. who served in the Rev. *C. H. D.*

5155. MCCLAIN (MCCLAINE). Archibald McClain was a prominent member of the Committee of Safety for Wilmington, N. C., member of the Congress for Hillsboro, Aug. 1775. He left one dau who m George Hooper of Wilmington, N. C. Did he have any sons? Would like the date and place of his birth. Was the Wm. McClain of Smith Co., Tenn. his son?

(2) TAYLOR. Edmund Taylor from King and Queen Co., Va. was father of Lewis, Dick, John, Edmund, James and Howell, Mrs. Dr. Brandy, Mrs. More, whose husband was a Methodist minister, and Elizabeth who m Josiah Rucks in N. C. and moved to Smith Co., Tenn. where Josiah Rucks, a Baptist minister preached for about 40 years in Knob Springs church. Was Edmund Taylor a Rev. soldier? His brothers were Wm. and Joseph. All gen. data desired on this line.

(3) RUCKS. James Rucks and his brother Josiah came to Va. from Scotland or Ireland and both were Baptist ministers. James lived and died in Va. Did Josiah Rucks render Rev. service? He d in Tenn.

(4) DUFF. Was Col. James Duff of Fredericksburg, Va., b 1761 who m Elizabeth Strothers, dau of Anthony Strothers, a Rev. soldier or was his father? What was his father's name. The Fredericksburg Ferry was on his land.

(5) BLEECKER. Was John Bleecker who lived at Greenbush-on-Hudson, near Albany, N. Y., a Rev. soldier? His (1) wife was Jane Gilliland and his (2) wife Katherine Schuyler, widow of Gen. Phil Schuyler. *E. S. L.*

5156. GRIFFITH-MARTIN. Where can I find the Rev. record of Edward Griffith who m a Miss Martin? Both are said to have lived in Shenandoah Valley but after marriage moved to Washington Co., Pa. Wanted, Rev. records on both Griffith and Martin lines.

(2) MARQUIS-PARK. Is there Rev. service for Thomas Marquis, b near Winchester, Va. in 1753. In 1775 he m Miss Jane Park of the

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same locality. They moved to Washington Co., Pa. where he became a minister of the Gospel. He d in Bellefontaine, Ohio Sept. 27, 1827. Is there Rev. service on the Park line? Is there a Rev. record for the father of Thomas Marquis?—*F. M. M. P.*

5157. BROWN. Daniel Brown of Sandisfield, Mass. was the father of Col. John who was killed at Stone Arabia on his birthday and of Capt. Jacob who d in action at the Plains of Abraham. Jacob's dau Anna m. David Bush of Pittsfield, Mass. Has anyone entered the D. A. R. on this line of the Browns? Wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death of Daniel Brown and his son Jacob and the names of their wives. Is it true that they came originally from near Windsor or Simsbury, Conn.?

(2) PETTIBONE. Wanted, names of descendants of John Pettibone who m Sarah Eggleston, dau of Begot Eggleston of Simsbury, Conn. He had a son Stephen who m Deborah Bissell and their dau Thankful m Capt. David Bush of Pittsfield, Mass. Would like dates of birth, marriage and death of John and Sarah E. Pettibone and also of Stephen and his wife, Sarah.—*H. G. B. A.*

5158. MATHER-PECK-COMSTOCK. Timothy Peck, b Oct. 9, 1711 in Lyme, Conn. and d there Dec. 18, 1800 and who, according to family tradition was a Capt. in the Rev. m. (1) in 1735 Sarah Lay and (2) Elizabeth Watson. By his second wife he had a dau Elizabeth who m Richard Peck and their son Richard m Catherine Hope Comstock and removed from Lyme to Bethany, N. Y. in 1808. Wanted, proof of Rev. service on the Mather, Peck and Comstock lines.—*D. N. L.*

5159. HARROD. Wanted, all gen. data and Rev. service of Levi Harrod of Washington or Green Co., Pa.—*S. G.*

5160. JAMES. Thomas James who served as a private in Lieut. Col. Hartley's Co., Tenth Penna. Regt. commanded by Col. Richard Humpton, Sept. 10, 1778 was transferred to the Invalid Regt. Aug. 2, 1779 and served until Feb. 1781. What were the names of his descendants? Was Theodore A. James of New Orleans who m Mary Emily McCarty and whose mother was Sallie Dent Young, a grandson? Wanted, names and gen. data of the father and grandfather of Theodore A. James. —*M. R. R.*

5161. MILLER-DESHLER-GODLOVER. On Feb. 22, 1791 Daniel Miller, yeoman, made his will in Augusta Co., Va. leaving a wife, Mary, children, William, James and Margaret, minors, and Michael, Jacob, Daniel, Samuel and Catherine. Will proved June 21, 1791—wife, executrix. Catherine m John George Moyer and Daniel, Jr. m Elizabeth, dau of George Deshler, a Lutheran minister of Cross Keys, Va. and his wife —— Godlover. Daniel, Jr. and Elizabeth Deshler Miller were m in Augusta Co, Va. Aug. 1808. Daniel, Jr. was a soldier of 1812. Did Daniel Sr. serve in the Rev.? Wanted, names of parents of Mary, wife of Daniel Miller, Sr. and also of —— Godlover, wife of Rev. Geo. Deshler.

(2) CARTER. Frederick Carter, a Rev. soldier of Conn. after the war went to Pownal, Bennington Co., Vt. His daughter, Sarah, b 1787 m William Bostwick in 1802. Wanted, names of parents of Frederick Carter, also of his wife and names of her parents.—*S. M.*

5162. WILBUR-CHURCH. Wanted, Rev. record of John Wilbur of Little Compton, R. I. b 1762, m Mercy Grinnell 1784. She was the dau of Malachi Grinnell. John Wilbur joined the army at fourteen and served immediately under Gen. Washington. Would also like dates and Rev. record of Aaron Wilbur, father of John. He m Mary Church granddaughter of Col. Benj. Church. Would like to correspond with someone having Church data.

(2) SAMPSON. Wanted, the name of the Sampson who was an officer in Col. Cotton's regt. of Plymouth, Mass. Would like to correspond with someone having the gen. of the Plymouth and Duxbury Sampsons.—*S. A. R.*

5163. WALLACE (WALLIS). All gen. data wanted for the Thomas Wallace (or Wallis) of Pa. who m Ann McLane and had two children, Margaret and Mary. Family tradition says that Thomas Wallace was killed by the enemy for cheering for Washington and liberty. His wife d in 1838 in Plainfield, Ohio, Coshocton Co. Margaret Wallace lived in Mifflin Co., Pa.—*J. S.*

5164. NEAL. Wanted, names of parents of Jane Neal who was b in Pittsburgh, Pa. in 1780 and m there Alexander Harrah. Her cousin, Margaret m James Harrah, twin brother of Alexander.

(2) RICHEY. Wanted, dates of birth and death and Rev. record of John Richey who m Helen Crosier before the Rev. and lived in Wheeling, W. Va. Their dau Anna m Andrew Wharton of Wheeling in 1812.

(3) FARLEY-WHARTON. Wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death of Capt. Andrew Farley, soldier of the Rev. who lived in Wheeling, W. Va. or just across the line in Pa. Wanted, also, date of marriage of his dau Sarah to Robert Wharton also of Wheeling. —*J. H. H.*

5165. DORSEY. Priscilla Ridgely Dorsey, b 1762 m Robert Wilmot (or Willmott) in Baltimore, Mch. 1781 and moved to Bourbon Co. ab 1792. Who were Priscilla's parents? All gen. data desired. Robert Wilmot, Rev. soldier served as 1st Lieut. in Capt. Richard Dorsey's Co., Maryland.

(2) YATES. Mary Jane Yates m at Port Tobacco, Md. William Barton Warren and removed to Lancaster Co., Va. then to Woodford Co., Ky. All gen. data and Rev. service desired.—*C. W. N.*

5166. KIMBALL-ADAMS. Wm. H. Kimball

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m Catherine Adams, a niece of President Adams. I think Wm. H. Kimball was b in Mass. in 1782. Would like to know who his father was and if had Rev. service.—*J. R. B.*

5167. LASSWELL. Who were the parents, brothers and sisters of Andrew Lasswell, b Feb. 1781 in Loudon Co., Va., moved to Shelby Co., Ky. and then to Green Co., Ky. He m. Nancy Wright of Culpeper Co., Va. Did his father serve in the Rev.?

(2) LASSWELL-LONG. Who were the parents of Priscilla Lasswell, b Fauquier or Loudon Co., Va. She was a member of the Baptist Church there. She m James Long in 1789. He was b in Loudon Co., Va. was a son of Edward Long and a grandson of Thomas Long of Penna. Would like to correspond with some member of the Lasswell family of Va. or Ky. and with someone of the Long family of Pa. or Va.—*A. W. S.*

5168. PALMER. Who was the father of Submit Palmer, b 1743 m Samuel Chesebrough (Chesbro) in 1765 and d in 1834. Is there Rev. ancestry on the Palmer line?

(2) DUNBAR-HEATH. Wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death of Nancy M. Dunbar and Dr. William Jackson Heath who lived at or near Circleville, Ohio. Were Maj. Peleg Heath and Maj. William Heath, Rev. soldiers, related to them and how?

(3) WOODBURN. Did William Woodburn of Moundsville, Marshall Co., W. Va. have Rev. service? His brothers' names were Peter, James, John and Alec.—*T. A. C.*

5169. COLE-KINNE. Capt. Thomas Cole, a Rev. soldier, b Voluntown, Conn. in 1735 m Miriam Kinne of Windham Co. Wanted, the names of the parents of Miriam Kinne with all gen. data, also the dates of her birth, marriage and death. Did her father have Rev. service?

(2) COLE-CLARK. Sergt. Amos Cole, a Rev. soldier and son of Capt. Thomas Cole, b in Voluntown, Conn. Nov. 16, 1759, d in Sherburne, N. Y. in 1852. He m Miss Lucy Clark of Windham Co., Conn. Wanted, the names of the parents of Lucy Clark with all gen. data, also dates of birth, marriage and death of Lucy. Did her father have Rev. service?

(3) HUSTON. Lieut. Wm. Huston of Pa. served six years in the Rev. Would like the name of his wife and the dates of their birth, marriage and death. Also places of birth and death of William. He removed to Frederick Co., Va. after the Rev.

(4) HUSTON. William Huston, son of Lieut. Wm. Huston of the Rev. came with his wife Susannah Boyd from Frederick Co., Va. to Ohio in 1802. Susannah b 1772 in Maryland was raised a Quaker, but after locating in Portsmouth, Ohio became a Presbyterian. As a child she went over the battlefield of Brandywine, the day after the battle. Who were his parents and was there Rev. service in this line?—*I. F. M.*

5170. ROBERTS-SCOTT. Hendricks Roberts b 1817 m Elizabeth Scott b 1823, both of Monmouth Co., N. J. Who were the ancestors of each and was there Rev. service on this line?

(2) YOUNG. Wanted, ancestry and all gen. data of Sarah A. Young of Putnam (?) Co., N. Y. who married and removed to Ill. about 1840. Is there Rev. service in the Young line?

(3) THOMPKINS. Wanted, dates of birth, and death of Elizabeth, dau of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Oakley) Thompkins of Red Mills, N. Y. Is there Rev. service in the Thompkins family? If so would like official proof of service and all gen. data.—*J. A. R.*

5171. HUNTER. James Hunter who d Sept. 28, 1825, aged 93 years, was a Rev. soldier. He m Elizabeth Hunter who d Aug. 7, 1831 aged 88 years. James Hunter was an elder in the Derry Church and his letter is dated May 5, 1800 and signed by John B. Patterson and Wm. Montgomery. Who were Elizabeth Hunter's parents? A dau Mary Hunter, who d July 2, 1816, aged 50 years, m May 5, 1791 James Silliman, b County Antrim, Ireland May 7, 1760, d Aug. 13, 1841. Information on this family desired.

(2) CHAPMAN. Thankful and Enoch Chapman were the parents of Minerva C. Silliman. Her brothers were, Divillo, Lorenzo and Civilian and her sister was, Delinda C. Ordway. Her aunt in Canada was Parmelia Morehouse. Minerva was b Sept. 10, 1819 and d June 2, 1848. All gen. data and Rev. service on this line desired.—*M. G. McL.*

5172. HINCKLEY. Mary or Mercy Hinckley, b Apr. 24, 1771 at Chatham, Mass. m. (1) in Addison Co., Vt., Feb. 17, 1792, Simpson Goodspeed, a Rev. soldier. Who were her parents?

(2) SPRAGUE-ALLEN. Sylvia Sprague m at Charlotte, Vt. David Allen, a nephew of Col. Ethan Allen. Who were her parents? Who were his father and mother?—*M. A. C.*

5173. RIX-SAFFORD. Wanted, data regarding James Rix who m Hannah Safford of Preston, New London, Conn. He had a dau Jemima who m Daniel Gray. Did James Rix or Hannah Safford, his wife have Rev. service on their lines? Wanted, all gen. data.

(2) BENTLEY. Wanted, all gen. data on line of William Bentley. He m Phoebe Green and lived in Cayuga Co., N. Y. at Millbank. He had a dau Sabrina b 1804, d 1877 who m Stephen Rix Gray of Berlin, N. Y. and several sons. William Bentley was the son of Caleb Bentley who was b 1740, a Rev. soldier. Wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death of Wm. Bentley and his wife—*H. G. B. A.*

5174. ARMISTEAD. Francis Armistead, son of John and Hannah Armistead of Southam Parish, Cumberland Co., Va. m May 1776 Hannah, dau of Joseph and Anne Price, also

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of Cumberland Co. and had issue: William; Francis, who m a dau of Pleasants (?) Lucker; Elizabeth, m Robert Ransom; Hannah m 1807 Robert Glover; Delphia m Joshua Bernard (or Burner); Frances, m 1808 Elijah Glover. Francis Armistead, Sr. d Oct. 27, 1819. Did he serve in the Rev.? Francis Armistead, Jr. was administrator of his estate. —*B. C. C.*

5175. Woodward-Oviatt-Pepper. Among the settlers from the vicinity of New Fairfield, Conn. bet. 1788 and 1800, in the vicinity of Wysox, Luzerne Co., Pa. in the Shenandoah Valley (soldier grants) were families by the name of Woodward, Oviatt and Pepper. John, Jacob and Naomi (Polly) Pepper were children of either Daniel or Stephen. Naomi Pepper m John Oviatt (Ovitt), a Rev. soldier from Milford, Conn., and their first dau was named Charlotte Woodward Oviatt. Would like the correct parentage of above Pepper children, also the family connection, if any, with the Woodward family of New Fairfield, Conn. Would also like the family connection with the Peppers of New Fairfield or Sherman, Conn. (Brookfield Twp.) with the old Jacob Pepper line of Oxford, Brookfield or Hardwick, Mass.—*N. M. O.*

5176. Swift-Snow. Elisha Swift b 1778, Sharon, Mass., d. Poolville, N. Y., Apr. 7, 1851, m Lydia Snow b 1784, d Hamilton, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1858. Who were Lydia Snow's parents and grandparents?

(2). Graham. Who were the parents of John Kennedy Graham, b Jan. 30, 1783, near McConnellsburg, Pa., d Aug. 21, 1841, near New Albany, Ind. He had brothers, Robert and Thomas, and sisters, Elizabeth, who m Mr. Gamble of Elizabethtown, Pa., and Jane, who died young.—*M. B. M.*

5177. Is there anything in any of the back numbers of the D. A. R. Magazines about the "Madame Jumel House" or "Richmond Hill," the home of Aaron Burr when he was Vice President of the U. S.? If so, what numbers? —*W. S.*

5178. Alward Ayers. Benjamin Alward, a soldier of the Rev., was a resident of Bernardus Twp., Somerset Co., N. J., and d in Somerset Co., N. J., Oct. 24, 1813. He m in 1772-73 in the same county Sarah Ayers. Wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death and place of marriage of Sarah Ayers and place and date of birth of Benjamin Alward. Their son, Stephen, was b April 14, 1797, near Bound Brook, N. J.

(2) Wikoff-Shipman-Henderson. Samuel Wikoff of Monmouth Co., N. J., a Rev. soldier, was b Oct. 12, 1732, m Gertrude Shipman, Nov. 1, 1759, and d Apr. 24, 1826. Their son, Samuel, was b Sept. 2, 1767, and m (1) Vashti—and their last child was b June 14, 1812. Samuel Wikoff m (2) Nancy Ann Henderson, and they had a dau b May 13, 1816. They moved from N. J. to Ohio ab 1820. Wanted—date of marriage of Samuel Wikoff and Nancy Ann Henderson.—*L. G. H.*

5179. Wright. Nancy Wright b July 25, 1781, at Southington (Farmington), Conn., m 1800 Newell Day and removed to Ohio in 1823. She had a brother, Ichabod Wright. Who was her father? What town or church records in Southington should be consulted and what genealogies?—*M. D. D.*

5180. Cogswell. Patience Cogswell m Gideon Beeman. He was b Kent, Conn., Apr. 8, 1781. She was b July 19, 1781, and d 1862. Who were her parents and did they have Rev. service?

(2). Williams. Elizabeth (or Betsy) Williams m Homer Beeman, who was b at Hopewell, N. Y., ab 1803. Her parents were Eli Williams and Martha Alderman. Who were the parents of Eli Williams, where was he born, and is there Rev. service on his line?

(3). Austin. Rufus Austin was b Jan. 6, 1793. His oldest dau, Harriet, was b at Burlington, Vt., Feb. 15, 1816. Where was Rufus born, who were his parents and did they have Rev. service? Rufus Austin's wife, I believe, was Eleanor Fedoch Mitchell.—*M. B. T.*

5181. Sampson. Wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death with name of wife of John Sampson, who came from Ireland and settled in Washington Co., Pa. When? Did he have Rev. service? Also, wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death and name of husband of Sarah Sampson, his daughter.—*M. J.*

5182. Crews. Is the David Crews, a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ky., the same David Crews who served in the Rev. from Va., and who is mentioned in the Ill. Papers as given in the Report of the State Librarian of Virginia for 1910-1911?—*J. L. B.*

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NATHAN HALE'S FIRST SCHOOL

Bust of Nathan Hale.

Nathan Hale First Schoolhouse.

In the March, 1917, magazine, in the interesting article on "Some D. A. R. Homes," is a picture of the Nathan Hale School house in New London to which place he went in 1774 and where he remained until he gave up his life for his country. In a letter from a Daughter, Mrs. Abby F. Cook Mundsen, of Chicago, Ill., who is now in her ninetieth year but "still takes an interest in the D. A. R.," she writes that before Nathan Hale went to New London, from the late fall of 1773 to the spring of 1774, he taught school at East Haddam, Mrs. Mundsen's native town. The school house was built about 1749 and stood in the fork of the roads in the little green where now stands a bronze bust of the Revolutionary hero. The East Haddam School house continued to be used as a school until about 1799 when it was sold to Capt. Elijah Attwood who removed it to a place just south of the burying ground where it still stands, a reminder of those early days of the Republic.

COLONEL DANIEL KEMPER

In the magazine for February, 1917, in the interesting and instructive article by Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln on the St. Memin's Portraits the statement was made accompanying the portraits of the Kempers that "no mention is made in the data obtainable of the maiden name of General Kemper's wife." Scarcely had the book been published when letters began to be received, giving the desired information—and the last word to date came just as we are going to press!

The records of the births and deaths of Daniel Kemper's first and second wives and their thirteen children, written in the old family Bible in the large, clear hand of Daniel Kemper himself up to the time of his death, is still preserved by one of his descendants. From this record we find that Col. Kemper was married first to Jane Branson by whom he had Sophia Cornelia, born 1777; and second, in New York May 20, 1785, to Elizabeth Marius, who was born in New York March 20, 1753, and died in New Brunswick, N. J., April 14, 1830. Elizabeth was the daughter of Sylvester Marius and his wife Phoebe (Fennitye) Bergen and the grand-daughter of Jacob Marius Groens and Mary Salisbury. Mary Salisbury was the daughter of Capt. Sylvester Salisbury, the first English commander of Fort Orange after the capture of New Netherlands by the British. The Groens family were originally of Italian origin and lived in Holland before coming to this country. After the marriage with Miss Salisbury, Jacob dropped the "Groens" and was known as Jacob Marius. The homes of the Salisburys and Van Bergens, Mrs. Kemper's ancestors, are described in the February magazine also.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO SHOW YOUR PATRIOTISM

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In accordance with the recent Act of Congress, Secretary McAdoo will shortly announce a new bond issue, which will be floated by popular subscription, and known as

LIBERTY LOAN OF 1917.

Full particulars concerning the bonds and the methods of subscription will be given later.

Any Daughter or Chapter having money to invest will find in this offer an opportunity for showing her patriotism.

Application has been filed to make the Treasurer General N. S. D. A. R. one of the mediums through whom subscriptions can be made; and all money sent through her will be entered on the books of the Society and due credit be given the senders.

Let us who responded so promptly and generously to our country's call in 1898 surpass even that record.

HE GIVES TWICE WHO GIVES QUICKLY.

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BOOK REVIEW

The April issue of the National Genealogical Society Quarterly begins the sixth volume and is the first number to be issued by the newly elected editor, Dr. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, compiler of that invaluable work, "Maryland Records, Colonial, Revolutionary, County and Church," and author of several genealogies. The book shows the same painstaking care and accuracy of detail which characterizes all of Dr. Brumbaugh's works; and this number especially appeals to the Daughters of the American Revolution, as it contains the names of 3136 Patriots from Montgomery and Washington Counties who took the oath of Fidelity and Support. A copy of these lists was made several years ago by Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, and presented to the National Society, D. A. R. Now through the courtesy of the Librarian General and Mrs. Hodges they are printed for the first time. To meet the increased cost in materials the subscription price of the Quarterly has been increased to $2.00 a year; and the editor announces that the forms of the April issue will be held for a brief time to enable those who wish to obtain copies of this hitherto inaccessible material to do so. An index will appear in the January, 1918, issue; and, if the demand justifies doing it, will be published earlier and sold at a small sum. As the material is almost worthless without an index it is sincerely hoped that the demand will at once justify its publication. The Oath as taken in Montgomery Co. is as follows:

I, A. B., do swear I do not hold myself bound to yield any Allegiance or obedience to the King of Great Britain his heirs or successors and that I will be true and faithful to the State of Maryland and will to the utmost of my power, Support maintain and defend the Freedom and Independence thereof and the Government as Now Established against all open enemies and secret and Traitorous Conspiracies and will use my utmost endeavours to disclose and make Known to the Government or some one of the judges or Justices Thereof all treasons or Traiterous Conspiracies attempts of Combinations against This State or the government Thereof which may come to my knowledge so help me God.

These returns were what was sent in during the months of March and April, 1778. In the Acts of the Assembly it was ordered that all Civil Officers take the Oath, also "every voter for Delegates or Sheriffs or for Electors of the Senate;" excepting that "a Quaker, Menonist or Dunker, shall solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm thereto in the Words thereof." It was also ordered that "every Minister, Teacher or Preacher of the Gospel, immediately after divine Service, at every Church, Chapel, or Meeting-House, where they officiate, on some Sunday in the Month of May next" publicly read the Oath. Failure to obey was punished by a fine of five pounds.

There are several other articles which would be sufficient to arouse interest in this number, were they not obscured by the publication of the List of Patriots. Among them we note especially an interesting instalment of the Bullock Genealogy by Hon. J. Rusell Bullock, in which mention is made of the Revolutionary soldiers, Col. Nathaniel and Ensign Luther Martin, connections of the Bullock family; and the quaint diary of Hezekiah Wilson of Montgomery Co., Md., written during the years 1780 and 1803, in which many incidents and genealogical facts of interest are recorded.

GEORGIA DAY

Georgia Day, which was authorized in 1909 by the legislature, to commemorate the landing of General Oglethorpe, was celebrated February 12, 1917, in all the schools of the State. Programs were arranged, dwelling on the glorious achievements of the State and telling of the famous men and women Georgia has produced.

"Do you know that Georgia advanced last year from tenth to fifth place among agricultural States? That half the sea island cotton in the United States is grown in Georgia? That the biggest oak tree in the world is in Toombs County?

Do you know that the first Sunday School in the world was organized at Savannah? That Wesleyan College, at Macon, was the first college in the world chartered to women? That a sewing machine was used by a Georgia woman two years before Howe applied for his patent; and that Dr. Crawford Long discovered anesthesia at Jefferson, Ga., in 1842?"

These and dozens of other facts were dwelt upon by the school-teachers in their respective classes.

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National Committee on War Relief Service

The President of the United States having called on the women of this Nation to organize into a Citizen Army for service on industrial, economic, agricultural and all patriotic lines, the President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, has appointed the War Relief Service Committee to formulate a practical plan for active service, this Committee to succeed the Committee on War Relief Service Plan, appointed by Mrs. William Cumming Story, then President General, at the first session of the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress, on April 16, 1917, which Committee made its final report to Congress later in the week. The members of the present Committee represent the six divisions of the Country, designated by the War Department.

At the first meeting of this Committee on April 25, 1917, the following plan was adopted and is recommended to all loyal members of the National Society as the most effective way of cooperating with the wishes of President Wilson.

Registration blanks will be sent to every member of the National Society, listing her for active service. These blanks cover the following subjects: A. Sewing, mending, knitting. B. Nursing, preparation of surgical supplies, general supply room service, packing, shipping, laundry service. C. Cooking, canning jellies, fruit juices, storing and canning vegetables, hospital, diet kitchen, camp waitress. D. Chauffeur, Army ambulance, transportation of troops. E. Training in commercial, mercantile, agricultural, professional life. F. Telephone and telegraph operators. G. Training camp. H. Gardens, planting unused ground and parks in potatoes, influencing farmers to plant more wheat and corn. I. Saving old papers, rubbers and cans to be collected and sold to defray expenses of local committees on War Relief Service, N. S., D. A. R. J. Fostering public display of flags from all buildings, public and private. K. Interpreters and translators of foreign languages. L. Creating sentiment for sale of War Bonds. M. (Suggestions for purely local work.) N. Signify any service you care to give, which is not specified on this list.

A copy of the minutes of the meeting of this committee and a letter from the Hon. Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, containing suggestions for work, will be sent to every State Regent and every Chapter Regent.

The working plan is as follows: Through the six District Chairmen, the registration blanks and communications from the Agricultural Department and the Navy League will be sent to the State Regents. The State Regents will forward this information to the Chapter Regents, who will instruct their members and distribute registration blanks to each member. These registration blanks, when filled out by the members, are to be collected by Chapter Regents, and returned by them to the State Regent, who will forward them to the District Chairmen. By this method, the Chairman of the National Committee will be put in possession of the complete registration of the National Society, which she will place in the hands of the Government.

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Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

The following announcement has been made by the President General:

Executive Committee: *Chairman*, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey; *Secretary*, Miss Emma L. Crowell; Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh, Mrs. George C. Hall.

Chairman of Finance Committee: Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh.

Chairman of Auditing Committee: Mrs. G. W. W. Hanger.

Chairman of Printing Committee: Mrs. S. W. Foster.

Chairman of Revolutionary Relics Committee: Miss C. B. Barlow.

Chairman of Magazine Committee: Mrs. G. M. Minor.

Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee: Miss Grace M. Pierce.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS ADMITTED FROM EACH STATE

At the March 31, 1917, Meeting

Alabama, 16; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 5; California, 25; Colorado, 15; Connecticut, 41; Delaware, 4; District of Columbia, 33; Florida, 11; Georgia, 53; Idaho, 5; Illinois, 67; Indiana, 51; Iowa, 76; Kansas, 33; Kentucky, 18; Louisiana, 5; Maine, 24; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 69; Michigan, 27; Minnesota, 15; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 57; Montana, 7; Nebraska, 20; New Hampshire, 5; New Jersey, 19; New Mexico, 1; New York, 115; North Carolina, 25; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 60; Oklahoma, 8; Oregon, 15; Pennsylvania, 95; Rhode Island, 11; South Carolina, 26; Tennessee, 19; Texas, 56; Vermont, 20; Virginia, 19; Washington, 42; West Virginia, 10; Wisconsin, 30; Wyoming, 1; Hawaii, 1. Total, 1272.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS ADMITTED FROM EACH STATE

At the April 14, 1917, Meeting

Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 9; California, 12; Colorado, 13; Connecticut, 12; District of Columbia, 9; Florida, 5; Georgia, 16; Idaho, 4; Illinois, 23; Indiana, 21; Iowa, 27; Kansas, 14; Kentucky, 15; Maine, 6; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 15; Michigan, 33; Minnesota, 8; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 20; Montana, 4; Nebraska, 14; New Hampshire, 6; New Jersey, 12; New York, 40; North Carolina, 4; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 31; Oklahoma, 5; Oregon, 9; Pennsylvania, 24; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 15; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 13; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 9; Washington, 10; West Virginia, 9; Wisconsin, 8; Wyoming, 3. Total, 502.

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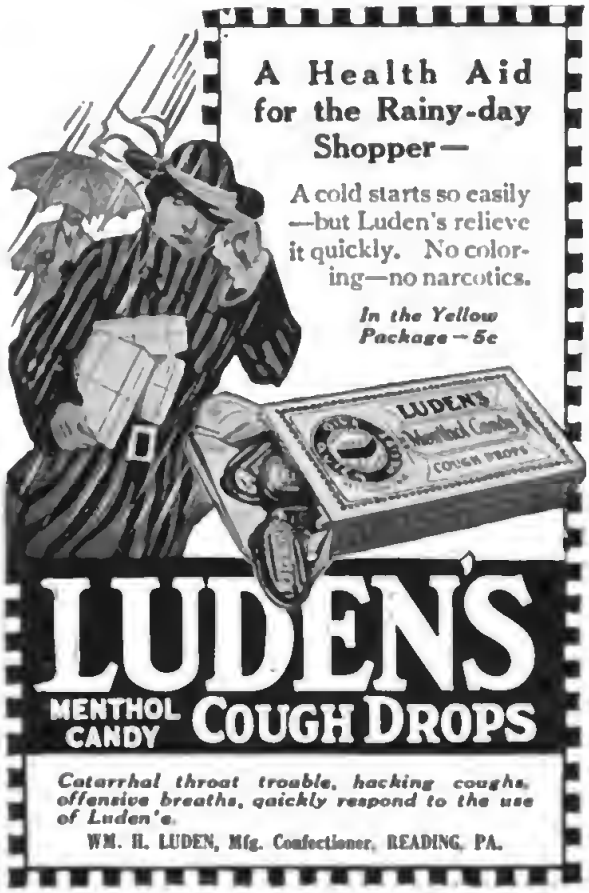

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JUNE, 1917

Vol. L. No. 6

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VOL. L

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

CONTENTS FOR JUNE, 1917

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1917-1918 ..... *Frontispiece*
Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General 369
President General's Address to the National Board, April 23, 1917 370
Iowa Adopts a State Flag 376
Financial Statement of President General 377
National Committee on War Relief Service 378
Current Events 380
Woman's Liberty Loan Committee 384
Letter from President General to Editor 385
Tales of Ye Olde King's Highway. *Harriet Trubee Garlick* 386
The Gulf Coast of Mississippi. *Zoe Posey* 392
Typical Colonial Homes of New York and New England 395
Letter from Chairman of Magazine Committee 396
Accessions to Museum at Memorial Continental Hall 397
Ye Olde Heirlooms 398
FOREWORD. Natalie Sumner Lincoln 400
The National Board for Historical Service 401
Work of the Chapters 402
Book Reviews: Paine and Thorne Genealogies, Mercersburg, Pa. 409
Parliamentary Puzzles Solved 410
Marriage Record Exchange: Alexandria, Va. 411
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT 412
Book Review: Heroic Willards of '76 416
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:
Official List of 417
Special Meeting, March 31, 1917 420
Regular Meeting, April 14, 1917 421
Regular Meeting, April 23, 1917 434

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THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1917-1918

From Left to Right, First Row: Mesdames Foster, Calhoun, Spencer, Howell. *Second Row:* Mesdames Bushnell, Longley, Minor, Misses Barlow, Elisabeth Pierce, Mesdames Johnson, Fowler, Moody, Miss Crowell, the PRESIDENT GENERAL; Miss Grace Pierce, Mesdames Fletcher, Heath, Clark, Pulsifer, Grant, J. Morgan Smith. *Third row:* Mesdames Green, Wood, Buel, Gebhardt, J. Lowry Smith, Butterworth, Bahnsen, Beck, Cook, Brumbaugh, Miss Serpell, Mesdames Schuyler, Spraker, Robinson, Ellison, Chapman, Wait, Hooper, Talbott. *Fourth Row:* Mesdames Hall, Bissell, Lane, Davis, Ringer, Miss Campbell, Mesdames Hume, Young, [illegible]

DAUGHTERS
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

Vol. L. No. 6 JUNE, 1917 Whole No. 299

MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY, PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, the newly elected President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, has been well known to the members of the Society for a number of years, as she was for nine years a member of the National Board of Management as State Regent of Kansas and has taken an active part in the work of the Society on both National and Congressional committees.

Mrs. Guernsey, who was Sarah Elizabeth Mitchell, was born in Ohio, but is of Pennsylvania and Virginia ancestry. Her father, the Reverend Daniel P. Mitchell, who went to Kansas to establish the Methodist Church in that part of the country, was the grandson of the Reverend John Mitchell who came to this country from England in 1763, served in the Revolution for seven years, and preached the Gospel for forty years. Mrs. Guernsey comes from a long line of clergymen on both sides of the house. One of her ancestors was Anthony Jacob Henkel, who came to America in 1717 as one of the founders of the Lutheran Church in this country. He settled in Pennsylvania and was pastor of the church at Faulkner's Swamp, the oldest Lutheran Church in the United States. In addition to her great-grandfather, the Reverend John Mitchell, Mrs. Guernsey enters the Society through John and Christopher Harrold, Anthony Altman, George Teter and Patrick McCann, all soldiers of the Revolution. She is a member of a number of organizations, notably the United States Daughters of 1812; Colonial Daughters of America; the United States Navy League, of which she is a member of the governing board; the Order of the Eastern Star; the National Society of Patriotic Women of America, and the National Star Spangled Banner Association, of which she is a vice-president. Her chief work and interest, however, lie in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and she will uphold the dignity of the office and render distinguished service through her appreciation of the responsibilities entailed by such an office, and her ability to devote time and strength in giving all her splendid executive power to a wise administration of the Society's affairs and *directing them along the purely patriotic lines upon which the Society is based.*

Mrs. Guernsey is a firm believer in the Constitution of the National Society —that Constitution, the work of far-

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seeing minds, which formed the laws of the organization with a view to sustaining its power. Year after year the Constitution has been the subject of deep and earnest consideration, and, as it stands now, is the will of the National Society, sanctioned by the Continental Congress to represent the Law and to be observed and upheld by every member—but especially by the National Officers who must guide the vast interests of the organization for which it was framed, and which they are pledged to serve to the best of their ability.

Mrs. Guernsey's policies are best explained by her address to the National Board of Management on April 27, 1917, which follows:

PRESIDENT GENERAL'S ADDRESS TO THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Today we begin another year in the history of our Society, and together we face a period in the history of our country which will prove our worth as American women, and our right to call our organization the greatest patriotic society in the world.

Upon us rests a great responsibility which each of us must share, and I am confident that not one of us will falter in her determination to do her part in upholding our holy tradition of Home and Country.

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General

It is with a heart filled with gratitude and appreciation of the high honor conferred upon me that I address you for the first time as your President General, an office which represents the high ideals of true Americanism, and which is an inspiration and incentive to give the best that is in me to devoted service in the work of patriotism in its loftiest significance. I shall not waste our precious time in words but ask you to help me prove my sincerity of purpose by deeds, and to let my record speak for me at the end of the year.

At this time our first consideration is what to do for our Country. We have placed our beautiful building at the service of the Government; we have formed a War Relief Committee to work with the National Defence Society; we have pledged ourselves to aid the work of the Red Cross and kindred organizations, and now we must make good our pledges by organizing for practical work in a practical way. We must concentrate our forces and I believe that we may obtain better results if each State Regent will undertake to organize the work we may decide to do upon consultation with the War Department, in her own State. It is impossible in this great country to follow a set rule. What will be entirely suited to New England, for instance, will not be practicable in the West or the North or the South, so we should begin by adjusting our plans to fit each section of the country. It will greatly facilitate matters if we follow this method, for the members of the Board are familiar with the sections of the country which they represent—know just what women in their States are best fitted to take charge of the work, and no time

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood,
Honorary Chaplain General

Mrs. George M. Sternberg,
Honorary Vice-President General

need be lost in making experiments. We cannot afford to lose time now. We are all doing Red Cross work—almost every chapter is doing something which will be of service—but I think that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution should have some special means of service which shall be designated by the Government in addition to what the members are doing at present, and that form of service being decided, a plan of organization upon the lines I have suggested can be adopted at once. We stand ready to do anything—to give everything—so let us prepare ourselves to meet any demand upon us with a definite plan of action formed on sound business principles. It is the practical means which will be the most effective means.

In our routine work, I am of the same opinion in regard to the members of this Board knowing the work best suited to their localities as in our work of preparedness, and in appointing the National Committees hope to have the assistance of the State Regents in choosing women who are most fitted to undertake the committee work. I do not believe in large committees, as I have found through my experience as State Regent that the work is more systematic, the results more satisfactory, when the chairmen have small committees of active workers, and believe that the same rule applies to National Committees. The acceptance of an appointment on a committee should mean acceptance of a responsibility to *work* on that committee, since the National Chairman is naturally anxious to produce good results and should not be hampered in her endeavor to produce them.

Whenever a call has come from the National Society, the Daughters have responded promptly and generously, even though the work belonging to the chapters demand both time and money. The State work throughout the country is increasing remarkably, since each State, in addition to the work of the various National Committees, has something to accomplish which belongs to the State alone, and it usually means that the chapter treasuries are strained to the limit, so the day is not far off—if indeed

Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher,
Organizing Secretary General

Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer,
Corresponding Secretary General

it is not already here—when the regular income of the National Society will be judged sufficient for its needs and the States may feel more free to carry on the work within their own boundaries, which will, of course, rebound to the glory of the Society when it comes to completed work.

Now that our beautiful building in Washington is free from debt, we may breathe more freely. It is well worth all the thought and care and time devoted to it, and our heroes of the Revolution have no finer monument than Memorial Continental Hall—while the Daughters of the American Revolution own a valuable piece of property.

Few organizations have, in so short a time, produced such wonderfully permanent results, and it is to the credit of all women-kind that in the brief period of our existence as a Society, the title "Daughters of the American Revolution" is known everywhere, and is inscribed on bronze, marble and granite memorials in every State in the Union.

When Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood suggested having a building of our own—when Mrs. Cabell shortly afterwards gave voice to her vision of what the building should be—it did not seem possible that such a vision could be realized—it was so *big*. But the vision has come true—we have the building she pictured and are now planning to have another—the work has grown so extensively that an office building is necessary, and when that has been completed the beautiful rooms in the Hall will be preserved intact from the wear and tear of daily use. Of course the Hall will always be open, and it will not be silent—the Library and Museum cannot be removed—and the Auditorium and Board Room will continue to serve the purpose for which they were intended.

Any building to be erected would be connected directly with the Hall, of course. Our need of office space is great, and the rooms in the building will soon lose their beauty and freshness, their artistic proportions and even their true significance, if a larger clerical force with all the office impedimenta are crowded into them.

Many States have contributed largely

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Mrs. Robert J. Johnston,
Treasurer General

Mrs. James M. Fowler,
Librarian General

to the purchase of the land upon which an office building may be erected. The income of the Society, carefully handled, will, or should, be sufficient to take care of a new building with very little assistance from the States. *I do not believe in constant demands for money beyond the usual yearly contributions* that States and chapters care to make. If each chapter could plan its work with a certain knowledge that just so much of its funds were to be applied to certain objects it would be much easier for all concerned, and the day is sure to come when this will be an accomplished fact. Continental Hall has been and always will be our chief source of pride, and once paid for it can be maintained from our income.

An office building will not be the great expense to erect that Continental Hall has been. We do not need an elaborate building, what we need is a practical one, well equipped for daily use and containing plain, substantial furniture, plenty of space and light. There should be rest rooms and a dining room for the clerks, and every time-saving device that can be obtained, for the work is exacting and the present force of clerks is frequently overwhelmed with the rush of business.

The National Society, a woman's organization, should take pride in having its office force well treated; it should lead in all that applies to efficiency, and with a spirit of co-operation between the clerical force and the officials our efficiency is double.

There is no idleness in Continental Hall; the girls there are interested in their work; many of them are members of the Society, and every opportunity should be given them to do their best easily. An office building will do away almost entirely with the confusion during Congress week. Many of the States having furnished rooms in the Hall desire to use them for meetings, and where that room is used for office purposes it means that the whole structure is demoralized for a week. With a separate office equipment this could be avoided.

There are two rooms, the Library and the Museum, which, as I said before, cannot be moved, and both of them

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Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke,
Historian General

Miss Catherine B. Barlow,
Curator General

should be able to spread out. The Library has not yet arrived at the height depicted by Mrs. Cabell's vision—splendid though it be! It should be able to compete with any of its kind in the country, and in time *lead* most of them. It is necessary to the Society to have that Library a notable achievement, and I believe we should give it a more adequate allowance for the purchase of books. At present it is allowed just one hundred dollars a year, and until, I believe, two years ago that appropriation was but fifty dollars. Historical and genealogical works are expensive; it is not always possible to obtain them by gift, especially when the publishers or compilers are not members of the Society, yet the best of these publications should be on our shelves. Besides making our Library a thing of admiration and respect, the further equipment would save time in at least two departments. It is very necessary for the Editor of the Lineage Book and the Society's Genealogist to spend many hours in the Library of Congress, because we do not have the books needed in their research work. We should be able to adjust our income so that books may be purchased *when needed*. It would not at any time be a great expense because there will be no extravagance such as buying simply to acquire a number of books; what we want is the best only, and fortunately we have expert authorities in charge of that department.

The Museum, too, should grow. Much of our property is at the National Museum because of lack of adequate protection, but of late the large, sunny room in Continental Hall has assumed an added interest and the Curator General is gathering many objects of value for our collection there. Some day it might be well to have a strong grill work on the doors opening out on the South Portico and the complete safety of our historic relics will then be assured.

Many have thought that the removal of the business departments from Continental Hall might take away interest from our stately building; if anything, it will increase that interest. We can make it still more wonderful, preserve its beauty, and by increasing the Library and Museum make our headquarters the

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most perfect memorial in the world. Of course I am thinking ahead, but as the Daughters, through their contributions to the land, know that we shall soon possess a full title to that property, they know also that the land thus acquired should not lie idle, and it is easy to visualize an annex to the Hall, which will mean more work accomplished in less time, and the preservation of all that has made Continental Hall so famous.

With less drain on the Society, and with the rapid increase in membership, our income will be able to maintain an office section in addition to the Hall, where the cost will eventually be less, the National Committees will have a larger scope. The Committee on Patriotic Education must grow; its work is more important each year. Historic Research, Preservation of Historic Spots, Prevention of Desecration of the Flag, must be liberally supported if we are to live up to our true purposes.

Our Magazine, which under happier circumstances might have been a source of income, is now causing an appalling deficit in our treasury. For years our official organ has been a source of considerable worry, but it had prospects of bringing us an income, or at least of being able to pay for itself.

Under experienced business management a wider circulation would have meant advertising, and it is by advertising alone that a magazine is kept alive financially. The Red Cross and other organizations maintain flourishing official organs by the means of placing them in the hands of publishers, not *printers*, and the income from the advertising more than covers expenses.

Congress has decided that the Magazine must return to the former method of being issued upon a paid subscription basis, which will, of course, reduce its circulation, and therefore its advertising value. We need the Magazine and it should be the true official organ carrying all official news to every chapter, to every member, thus saving postage and printing, since the official circulars and committee announcements must now be

Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath,
Director General in Charge Report to the Smithsonian Institution

sent separately. I hope that every one of you will organize a systematic campaign in your States for the Magazine and bring its circulation to a point where it will be a good advertising medium. So many of the members have welcomed it in their homes for the past year that they may not want to give it up—a fact which may help in advancing the work of securing subscriptions. We shall endeavor to secure the best possible work at the best possible rates, as a number of well known and established publishing firms are anxious to submit bids for a contract. These will be placed before you at the June meeting by the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. George M. Minor, of Connecticut, and there is no reason why the Magazine should not become a source of income in time. It is, as I have said, a necessity; it is as much a part of our Society as this building of ours, and we who have achieved Memorial Continental Hall should certainly take pride in producing an official organ which shall equal if not exceed in value all publications of a similar nature. So let us put our shoulders

to the wheel and make the Magazine a success.

Another point which has been frequently brought to mind is that we are not sufficiently familiar with our Constitution. It is a good Constitution and will keep the Society in perfect health if we follow its dictates.

If in the growth of the Society the rules which were adequate in the early days of the organization do not cover all that we have on hand today, we may, as we have done occasionally, amend the Constitution, but as it stands it is a high standard to follow, and I think that every member of the Society should have a copy within reach. If we study it carefully it will not be necessary to call for outside aid in the difficulties encountered during the conduct of affairs.

Our Board of Management is composed of intelligent women who have the interest of the Society at heart, and surely such a body of women can feel, or should feel, that an amicable discussion of any trouble may result in a satisfactory settlement of any difficulty. Each State Regent has her problems and attends the Board with the hope that these problems may be solved. It is for the good of the Society that the members of the Board should discuss their ideas, suggest plans for the work in the different sections of the country, and go away with the feeling that the meeting was worth while, that they have something to take home with them; each State Regent will be encouraged because she has learned that other State Regents have had difficulties as well as successes, and have learned how to overcome the former and increase the latter. Co-operation is necessary to all big enterprises and if we have a unity of feeling for the welfare of the Society, and will uphold the rulings of the Constitution, our Board meetings will be serving the purpose for which they are intended and the Society cannot but prosper. We stand for patriotism in its highest and best form, and true patriotism can only exist where there is unity of thought and purpose. Individuals may disagree, but it is the right of every individual with a purpose to present that purpose and let the majority, after sufficient discussion of all sides, decide. Now I may be describing the millennium, but I really believe that these conditions may exist and that each of us may bring about the good of the Society by letting the *interests* of the Society be the only thing in mind during any discussion.

We have done too much in twenty-five fruitful years to let anything interrupt our prosperity, and I am satisfied that we are, as a body of women, broad-minded enough and generous enough to overcome all personal feelings at our Board meetings. There is much for us to do, for as we have grown our needs have increased, and each National Officer has more work and more responsibility each year. The National Society has become almost a business corporation and our capital must be invested where it will bring the best returns. In the meantime, let us remember that "In union there is strength," and unless we *do* stand together, upholding our principles, abiding by our Constitution, our main object, patriotism, we will be but a weak thing, and in these times, with menace of war hanging over us, *patriotism* must be fostered to God-like strength.

(Mrs. George T.) Sarah E. Guernsey,
President General.

IOWA HAS A STATE FLAG

Through the influence of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Iowa, a state flag was submitted to and approved by the Iowa War Council at its meeting with the Governor May 11, 1917. This flag was designed by Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt, State Regent, and other patriotic societies united with the Daughters in urging its adoption. The field is white, and on it is an eagle bearing in his beak a scroll on which is inscribed: "Our Liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain," and underneath in capital letters IOWA. The lettering of the motto is in blue, and of IOWA in red, thus preserving the National coloring. The flags will be widely distributed throughout the state by the Daughters of the American Revolution at their own expense.

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Statement of the President General in Regard to the Financial Condition of N. S. D. A. R.

Between the date of the Treasurer General's report of March 31st and the close of Congress a great many transactions took place. This being the case, I have decided to show you our exact financial condition at the close of Congress when the present administration entered office.

There was a balance of $39,674.43 in the Current Fund. The Society owed $25,206.25 on account of the notes given for Magazine expenses. There were also bills contracted by the old administration but not paid by them, amounting to $3,022.40. The Society will also have to pay for the May and June numbers of the Magazine in accordance with the contract made by the old Magazine Committee. This will amount to about $16,900.00. The Society also owes Caldwell & Company $7,556.61 on account of the Block Certificates and the Bowker Company have a bill against the Society for $996.32 on account of the Magazine. (This last bill has been in dispute.) Then we must add an amount necessary to pay the Society's expenses to December 31st. Most of the Society's revenue for 1917 has already been received and judging by last year, our current expenses to December 31st will be about $15,000.00 more than our receipts. To sum up, we owe in Current Fund:

Notes	$25,206.25
Unpaid bills	3,022.40
May and June Magazine	16,900.00
Caldwell & Co.	7,556.61
Bowker Co. (This bill has been in dispute)	996.32
Excess running expenses to December 31st	15,000.00
Total	$68,681.58
Less balance on hand	39,674.43
Net debt in Current Fund	$29,007.15

We also owe in the Permanent Fund $36,158.93 on account of land purchased, also $1,517.79 borrowed from the McLean Historical Fund and $1,130.00 borrowed from the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund, or a total of $38,806.72. From this should be subtracted the Chicago and Alton bonds amounting to $2,314.84, or a net debt in the Permanent Fund of $36,491.88. So the total debt is as follows:

Current Fund	$29,007.15
Permanent Fund	36,491.88
Total debt	$65,499.03

Do not think from the above statement that our financial affairs are in a critical condition. During the past four years $150,000.00 has been paid on the Memorial Continental Hall debt, and our beautiful home is absolutely free from debt. (In this connection it is only fair to note that about $30,000.00 of this amount was raised during the last year of the administration of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.) There has also been paid $14,489.00 on the land. Our financial condition is better than ever before but we are not out of debt and every effort must be made not only to pay off the debt on the land but also the deficiency in the Current Fund.

SARAH ELIZABETH GUERNSEY
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON WAR RELIEF SERVICE

In accordance with the announcement in last month's issue, the War Relief Service Committee has issued through Mrs. William H. Wait, State Regent of Michigan, letters from the Agricultural Department and the Navy League, together with registration blanks and other literature. The following letters will speak for themselves and for the Committee:

92 Waters Avenue,
West New Brighton, N. Y.

To the Daughters of the Revolution:
Patriotic Women of America:

A great crisis has descended upon the nation: we are at war with a sleepless, resourceful and relentless enemy. Every hour our foeman is drawing nearer to our shores.

It is an hour when every man must do his duty, when every woman must do her duty. We are safe if we are vigilant. But the hour demands the spirit of '76, the courage of Bunker Hill, the devotion of Valley Forge. Each one must do the work which is possible. We must come with our offerings to the altar of our country. All the glorious spirits of history are looking down upon us. Let us be a nation roused and resolute.

Up from the bleeding heart of France there comes a cry from the stricken and desolate homes of a heroic people. It is the cry of France in her tragic hour—France the beautiful, the romantic, the daring—France, the friend of America—France that hurried to our help in that old time when our incipient nation was wrapped in the smoke and flame of the Revolution.

The people of France are perhaps the most artistic and sensitive people on the globe. Their achievements are perishing; their men are dying on bloody fields. Shall we let the seed of this poetic and peaceful people perish from the earth? Shall we not save the children, the hungry, homeless children?

Patriot women, there is a great work waiting for your motherly hearts and hands—a great and sacred work. You can come forth to rescue from grief and penury the orphaned children of France. You can befriend the fatherless and the motherless. This is your work. Here is your opportunity to serve God, for the service of God is the service of humanity.

The children of France, they are crying to you from their shattered homes; they need bread, they need shelter, they need raiment. France is stricken: the sword of the Hun is in her bleeding side. The agony is in her heart, yet she holds her ground with the magnificent courage of the gods. By her bravery and devotion she has become the inspiration of nations.

Will you not listen to the appeal of France in her mortal hour? Her cry to you, O women, is a cry for the rescue of her helpless children. Have you time for work? Then, make garments for the little ones. Have you money? Let it go freely to create homes for the homeless. This is the hour for our martyr-love.

Daughters of the Revolution:

Would you enter into a great priesthood as sacred as the gates of Heaven? Here is your opportunity! For whoso hath no will but to be feet for God's kindness, heart for God's beneficence, lips for God's compassion, lo, unto him is a priesthood greater than that of Aaron and more durable than that of Melchizedeck!

EDWIN MARKHAM.

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
May 3, 1917.

His Excellency, J. J. JUSSERAND,
Ambassador of France,
Washington, D. C.

The Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution requests of Your Excellency a suggestion as to the most effective service that this great organization, numbering over ninety-five thousand women, can render France in this critical hour.

We would in some practical way show our appreciation of, and our sympathy with, the great fight that France is waging in behalf of democracy, human freedom and civilization, and if there is one way rather than another in which we may prove our faith by our works we will gladly avail ourselves of that privilege.

Very respectfully

(MRS. MATTHEW T.) JULIA G. SCOTT, *Chairman, National Committee, War Relief Service, N. S. D. A. R.*

(MRS. A. S.) ADELE S. BURLESON, *Vice-Chairman.*

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Mrs. Matthew T. Scott,
Chairman

Mrs. A. S. Burleson,
Vice-Chairman

AMBASSADE
DE LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE
AUX ETATS UNIS

Washington, May 4, 1917.

Dear Madam:

In reply to your request on behalf of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, for a suggestion as to the best method of expressing, in a practical way, your sympathy and friendship with France in the struggle she is making for human liberty, and in which your country has nobly joined, I have the honor to say that, in my opinion, there is perhaps no better way in which your great Society could express this feeling of fellowship than by caring for some of the children of France orphaned by this war in which our common interests and the interests of civilization are at stake.

The works instituted for the relief of the conflict are very numerous, very meritorious, and for most of them American generosity has proffered the most valuable help. But it would seem particularly fitting, since it is their desire to act, that the Daughters of the American Revolution show especially their interest in the sons and daughters of France left fatherless by the great struggle.

I have the honor to be, Madam, with heartfelt thanks for this new token of American sympathy and good will, Respectfully yours,

JUSSERAND.

May 4th, 1917.

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, *Chairman War Relief Service Committee, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.*

Dear Mrs. Scott:

I shall be happy and honored to accept and to transmit to France such contributions as the Daughters of the American Revolution may send me for that purpose, and I need scarcely express my gratitude for their generous intention.

Very sincerely yours,

ELISE JUSSERAND.

In accordance with the rule of the National Society, all funds for this purpose must be sent to the TREASURER GENERAL, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. She will transmit to Madam Jusserand all money received with a list of contributors.

Any questions in regard to other matters connected with the work of the Committee should be sent to

MRS. ALBERT SIDNEY BURLESON,
Acting Secretary,

1901 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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Secretary Lansing and Col. W. W. Harts, U. S. A., at the Union Station, Washington, D. C. Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour.

"Oh! East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet
Till earth and sky stand presently at God's great judgment seat.
But there is neither East nor West, Border nor Breed nor Birth
When two strong men stand face to face tho' they come from the ends of the earth!"

Current Events

History is being made so fast in these stirring times that what has scarcely occurred when the magazine goes to press has become ancient history before the magazine is published. The arrival of the British and French Commissions, headed by such distinguished personages as the Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour and Marshal Joffre stirred to the depths even the residents of Washington, accustomed as they are to celebrities. While those who attended the meeting of the Navy League in Memorial Continental Hall were disappointed in not seeing Balfour, they were fully satisfied with the speeches of Admiral de Chair and Hon. Franklin Roosevelt. The members of the National Service school, in their khaki uniforms filled the seats under the gallery at each side, and at various intervals gave their famous "cheer" which stirred their auditors to fresh enthusiasm. Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, "the little Mother of the Daughters," wrote in her happiest vein to Balfour expressing the disappointment that he could not be entertained in our own Hall. Unfortunately lack of space prevents the publication of this letter and the reply in this issue of the magazine;

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Marshal Joffre and the French Ambassador.

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but it will be an added inducement to subscribe to the July issue to be able to read them.

On Saturday, May 12, "a memorial built by the Government of the United States and Patriotic citizens to the women of the North and the Women of the South, held in loving memory by a now united country," was dedicated to the service of the American Red Cross. As every inch of space in the building is in use constantly, the exercises were held in our Hall. Honorable William Howard Taft presided; the presentation was made by the Secretary of War, and accepted by the President of the United States, in his capacity as President of the Red Cross Association, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It gives me a very deep gratification as the titular head of the American Red Cross to accept in the name of that association this significant and beautiful gift, the gift of the Government and of private individuals who have conceived their duty in a noble spirit and upon a great scale. It seems to me that the architecture of the building to which the Secretary alluded suggests something very significant. There are few buildings in Washington more simple in their lines and in their ornamentation than the beautiful building we are dedicating this evening. It breathes a spirit of modesty and seems to adorn duty with its proper garment of beauty. It is significant that it should be dedicated to the women who served to alleviate suffering and comfort those who were in need during our Civil War, because their thoughtful, disinterested, self-sacrificing devotion is the spirit which should always illustrate the services of the Red Cross.

The Red Cross needs at this time more than it ever needed before the comprehending support of the American people and all the facilities which could be placed at its disposal to perform its duties adequately and efficiently. I believe that the American people perhaps hardly yet realize the sacrifices and sufferings that are before them. We thought the scale of our Civil War was unprecedented, but in comparison with the struggle into which we have now entered the Civil War seems almost insignificant in its proportions and in its expenditure of treasure and of blood. And, therefore, it is a matter of the greatest importance that we should at the outset see to it that the American Red Cross is equipped and prepared for the things that lie before it. It will be our instrument to do the works of alleviation and of mercy which will attend this struggle. Of course, the scale upon which it shall act will be greater than the scale of any other duty that it has ever attempted to perform. It is in recognition of that fact that the American Red Cross has just added to its organization a small body of men whom it has chosen to call its War Council—not because they are to counsel war, but because they are to serve in this special war those purposes of counsel which have become so imperatively necessary. Their first duty will be to raise a great fund out of which to draw the resources for the performance of their duty, and I do not believe that it will be necessary to appeal to the American people to respond to their call for funds, because the heart of this country is in this war, and if the heart of the country is in the war, its heart will express itself in the gifts that will be poured out for these humane purposes. I say the heart of the country is in this war because it would not have gone into it if its heart had not been prepared for it. It would not have gone into it if it had not first believed that here was an opportunity to express the character of the United States. We have gone in with no special grievance of our own, because we have always said that we were the friends and servants of mankind. We look for no profit. We look for no advantage. We will accept no advantage out of this war. We go because we believe that the very principles upon which the American Republic was founded are now at stake and must be vindicated. In such a contest, therefore, we shall not fail to respond to the call to service that comes through the instrumentality of this particular organization.

And I think it not inappropriate to say this: There will be many expressions of the spirit of sympathy and mercy and philanthropy, and I think that it is very necessary that we should not disperse our activities in those lines too much; that we should keep constantly in view the desire to have the utmost concentration and efficiency of effort, and I hope that most, if not all, of the philanthropic activities of this war may be exercised if not through the Red Cross, then through some already-constituted and experienced organization. This is no war for amateurs. This is no war for mere spontaneous impulse. It means grim business on every side of it, and it is the mere counsel of prudence that in our philanthropy as well as in our fighting we should act through the instrumentalities already prepared to our hand and already experienced in the tasks which are going to be assigned to them. This should be merely the expression of the practical genius of America itself, and I believe that the practical genius of America will dictate that the efforts in this war in this particular field should

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OFFICERS AND WAR COUNCIL OF AMERICAN RED CROSS

The first meeting of the officers and the newly appointed war council of the American Red Cross was on Saturday, May 12. Left to right, front row: Robert W. DeForest, vice-president; Woodrow Wilson, president of the Red Cross; former President William H. Taft, chairman of the executive committee; Eliott Wadsworth, actual executive head of the organization. In the back row are Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war council; Grayson P. Murphy, Charles D. Norton and Edward N. Hurley, all members of the war council. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., the only other member of the council, is not present.

be concentrated in experienced hands as our efforts in other fields will be.

There is another thing that is significant and delightful to my thought about the fact that this building should be dedicated to the memory of the women both of the North and of the South. It is a sort of landmark of the unity to which the people have been brought so far as any old question which tore our hearts in days gone by is concerned; and I pray God that the outcome of this struggle may be that every other element of difference amongst us will be obliterated and that some day historians will remember these momentous years as the years which made a single people out of the great body of those who call themselves Americans. The evidences are already many that this is happening. The divisions which were predicted have not occurred and will not occur. The spirit of this people is already united and when effort and suffering and sacrifice have completed the union men will no longer speak of any lines either of race or of association cutting athwart the great body of this nation. So that I feel that we are now beginning the processes which will some day require another beautiful memorial erected to those whose hearts uniting, united America.

Immediately after the exercises the President reviewed the Women's Volunteer Aid Corps of the District of Columbia Red Cross Chapter from a portico erected immediately in front of Memorial Continental Hall. On the way to his seat in the reviewing stand, he, with the other members of the War Council of the American Red Cross, just appointed, were photographed as they stood between the Memorial columns of Delaware and Maryland.

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WOMAN'S LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE.

Secretary McAdoo has announced the formation of a Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, to give the women of America an opportunity for patriotic service by aiding in the distribution and sale of all bonds issued by the Government of the United States to defray necessary war expenses. At his request the following women have consented to serve on the Committee:

MRS. W. G. MCADOO; MRS. ANTOINETTE FUNK, of Chicago; MRS. GEORGE BASS, of Chicago; MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, of New York; MRS. KELLOGG FAIRBANKS, of Chicago; MRS. J. O. MILLER, of Pittsburgh; MRS. GUILFORD DUDLEY, of Nashville, Tennessee; MRS. GEORGE T. GUERNSEY, of Independence, Kansas; MRS. FRANK A. VANDERLIP, of New York; and MRS. FRANK S. HIGGINSON, of Boston.

The Woman's Liberty Loan Committee will ask for the co-operation of the Woman's National Defense Committee. The Executive Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee will form an Advisory Committee of national organizations in which women hold membership. Comprehensive plans are now being worked out to extend the work of the Committee into all of the States, and to use every means at its disposal to create interest in the Liberty Loan bond issue. In announcing the membership of the Committee, Secretary McAdoo issued the following appeal to the women of America.

TO THE WOMEN OF AMERICA.

There has been no crisis in the history of mankind when women have not responded to the supreme test of service.

As a nation of men and women we have been asked to give our sons to a war that can only end in peace to mankind. They are even now moving from their homes to enter the service of the world.

I am asking the loyal women of America to aid their country by giving at once a service of paramount value to the Government, to our soldiers, to the vast army serving in industries, business, in the home and on the soil.

I ask that they give to the limit of their means by buying Liberty Bonds, that money, which is a fundamental need in war, shall be at hand. I ask them to give to the limit of their time that the Liberty Bonds may meet an early sale. I ask that they bear in mind that this is a service of patriotism as honorable and as useful as that in any department of the great army of Americans standing for liberty and humanity.

W. G. MCADOO,

Secretary of the Treasury.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LIBERTY LOAN OF 1917.

Among the responses to the appeal for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan made through the May magazine, we note that *Texas* is represented by Mrs. A. S. Burleson, the first member of the Committee on War Relief Service to subscribe; *Kansas* by the President General, Mrs. Guernsey, who has brought the largest single contribution—$100,000.00 received by the Treasurer General to date; *Ohio* by Mrs. Harris, the first State Regent to subscribe, and the Western Reserve Chapter, the first *chapter* to invest its savings in a Liberty Bond; *the Charter Members* by Mrs. Agnes S. B. Bryan, whose National number is 120; *Illinois* by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, the first Honorary President General to subscribe; and the *District of Columbia* by Mrs. Amos G. Draper, the first subscriber through the Treasurer General. How many of the other states will respond?

The time is short. Do not delay.

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MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY
PRESIDENT-GENERAL
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
"RIDGEWOOD"
INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

May 25, 1917.

Mrs. Amos G. Draper,
Memorial Continental Hall.

My dear Mrs. Draper:

The Recording Secretary General feels that the minutes of the April 23 Board meeting should go in the June Magazine—I would, therefore, request that you take out the index and run in the April 23 Board minutes, and as the minutes run a few pages over the number taken by the Index, I would suggest that pages 401 and 411 could be taken out to make more room (that is, the matter now in type on those pages); and if necessary, one or two of the book reviews.

Instead of binding the index into the Magazine, we will have 2,000 copies of the Index run off in pamphlet form, and I would ask that you insert a notice in this number of the Magazine informing subscribers that a copy of the Index can be procured by writing to Memorial Continental Hall. As you know, many of the Daughters do not save their magazines and will not care for the Index.

Very sincerely yours,

SARAH E. GUERNSEY,

President General.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the above request, any subscriber to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE who desires an Index to Volume L is requested to write to

Business Office,

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The proof has already been read for the index.

(Mrs. Amos G.) BELL MERRILL DRAPER, *Editor.*

May 25, 1917.

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Tales of Ye Olde King's Highway

By Harriet Trubee Garlick

The people of today as they travel from Boston to New York in a few hours seated comfortably in an automobile, over highways especially prepared for them can scarcely realize that less than one hundred and fifty years ago many of these roads did not exist.

In 1637 when Roger Ludlow and Captain Mason pursued the Pequots through a part of Connecticut they followed the trail of the Indian who had marked the paths accessible to the foot traveler and to one obliged to ford swiftly flowing streams.

In 1639, only two years after the Pequots were conquered in the swamp now bearing their name and commerorated by a monument, Roger Ludlow with a company of brave men and women enthused by the glowing account he had given them of seashore valleys and fertile hills, journeyed over the Indian trail from Windsor to Uncowa. Although they only numbered nine to ten families its fair fields so appealed to them they immediately settled there.

Pequot Monument

The Indian trails known as trodden paths were scarcely two feet wide and were covered by grass, moss and pine needles, until the hobnailed shoes of the white man caused the beautiful woodland paths to become hard and bare. Afterward a broader road was made for horses with blazed trees for guide posts and as time passed became an uneven and wider highway over which the jolting cart carried delicate women and little children.

The King's Highway or Post Road followed the same path as did the Indian of 1637 when he fled for refuge to the hill in Pequot Swamp. Although this road is still remembered by its ancient title, King's Highway or Post Road, and a few of its milestones remain to remind the traveler that many years ago it was the great and only pathway through New England, before many years the location of this road will be questioned if posts at its cross roads are not placed bearing aloft a sign upon which is written in large letters King's Highway or Post Road.

In the earliest Colonial days letters were carried by chance travelers or by water. John Winthrop availed himself frequently of the kindly disposition of the men who came to New London to buy and sell by sending letters to places they passed upon their journey homeward.

The first mounted Post from New York to Boston started January 1, 1673. "The Carrier was engaged to be active, stout, indefatigable, honest, attentive to all strangers traveling in his company and to watch for the best roads and fords." The Post riders who advertised were private carriers. They "resolved

to ride post for the good of the public." The following rhyme attached to one of their advertisements is dated January 18, 1799.

"O'er rugged hills and vallies wide
He never yet has failed to bridge it;
As steady as the flowing tide,
He hands around the northern budget."

The term "Post Road" is said to have originated in France and originally instituted for carrying Court or Government messages. "In France they were fixed by Louis XI, by Ordinance June 19, 1464." They were established in England about 1672; although in 1548 the use of post horses were fixed at a penny a mile. King William and Mary, on February 17, 1691-92 issued letters patent to Thomas Neal granting him full power to establish offices in their chief Ports "and said Magesties Colonies and Plantation in America; and appoint Officers for receiving and dispatching letters, packages, at such rates and sums of money as the planters shall agree to give."

On April 4, 1692 Andrew Hamilton was appointed "Deputy Postmaster General for the Plantations and Colonies in America." May 26, 1692 a letter from the Queen directed to Sir William Phips, Governor of Massachusetts Bay, confirmed the apopintment.

"Inland Mail: from Rhode Island to Boston each single letter six pence; from Connecticut to Boston, nine pence; from New York to Boston, twelve pence." All public letters were to be sent free of charge. The ferries were to allow the Post to pass free. Hamilton agreed to erect a post office in Boston. Be responsible for the proper providing and equipment of men and horses for the delivery of the mail which should pass from Boston to New York at least once a week; certain days were chosen for its coming and going. The letters of that period were filled with stately sentences, stilted phrases and also contained the news of the day for there were no newspapers and no periodicals. When the writer's feelings were strongly affected either through sympathy or affection the letter would often be expressed in rhyme. I have before me a letter written in Stratford, Connecticut, at a later date but expressing the sentiment I wish to convey.

"Stratford, August 24th, 1793.

"Dear Mrs. Jones:

"I have had in contemplation ever since the death of your husband to write you a few consolatory lines on the subject, but the many avocations which have fallen in my way have obliged me to defer the matter until present time. I have prosecuted my intentions poetically because it seems better adapted to such purposes as it generally makes a more durable impression on the mind and though my warmest expectations cannot even suppose that a few lines of this nature can afford you any real comfort yet they will be a witness of the good intentions of a friend who though he cannot remove the weight of your affliction may chance to sooth for a little time at least.

Scarce had you reached life's fair meridian height
When all your hopes were swallowed up in night.
A gloomy night, whose mornings never rise
With beams resplendent to illume the skies.

A night of death, Nature's perpetual dread
Spread forth its curtains round thy lovely head.
Arrayed in all the terrors of his power
To blast thy hopes of every future hour.

Oh! heavy stroke! I saw his life resigned,
And felt the anguish working on thy mind,
Saw the hard conflict, and the awful strife
Which closed the scenes of thy husband's useful life.

Alas! how early from thy bosom torn,
And left the widowed, desolate, forlorn.
Oh! could he but have spoken, and fondly pressed
Thy tender hand upon his manly breast,
And in faint accents whispered, we must part.

What transports fill his soul to hear and sing,
Those brilliant glories which surround our King.
Pray then my friend all plaintive notes forbear
And think what glories crown thy husband there.
Think on that hour, when you shall rise on high,
And meet him in those mansions of the sky.
Clad in the brightness of the eternal reign
And heavenly bliss all natural spring again."

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On May 4, 1795, two years after the letter of consolation was written Silas Booth, the author of the above poem, and Mrs. Ruth Curtiss Jones were married and dwelt for many years in the Colonial homestead which still stands near the King's Highway, its gateway guarded by trees of massive growth.

Silas Booth's House

On September 25, 1690, the Colonial Press first appeared in Boston and bore the title "Publick Occurrences both Foreign and Domestic," the publisher, Benjamin Harris, announced "that he intended issuing it once a month." Its size was three pages of a folded sheet with one blank page and two columns to a page; each page was about 11 by 7 inches. The Provincial authorities were so opposed to the paper that it was suppressed after its first issue. The only copy known to be in existence is on file in the State paper office in London.

On April 4, 1704, the News Letter was published by John Cambell, Postmaster of Boston. In its early days it was often printed on a half sheet with the columns on each side, or on a single sheet foolscap size. When the British troops evacuated Boston in 1776 the News Letter passed out of existence. From its limited circulation it would seem that the people residing on the Post Roads must have been satisfied to gather the news of the day from the Post-Rider as he stopped at the taverns for refreshment or nightly rest.

"The King's Highway or Post Road" was in use as early as 1737 and was laid down as the only road from Boston to New York. It passed through Dedham, Whites, Billends (Billings), Woodcock, Providence, Darby, Pemberton, Stonington, New London, Seabrook, Killingworth, Gillford, Bradford, New Haven, Millford, Stratford, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, Horsneck, Rye, New Rochel, East Chester, King's Bridge, Halfway House to New York."

"In 1773 Jacob Taylor's Almanac gave the distance from Boston to New York as 278 miles."

It required one month in ordinary weather for the mounted Post to make the circuit, but in the stormy season the slowness of the "mail carriage" was appalling. When we consider the weight with which the horse was burthened, for he carried not only the postman but two "portmantles" crammed with letters, small portable goods and diverse bags, and the miserable roads through lonely forests and sometimes almost impossible fords, the hard climb over rocky hills and through treacherous swamps, it certainly required a brave, honest, resourceful man to be a "Post-Rider in those good old Colonial days."

In 1704 Madam Sarah Knight of Boston rode over the King's Highway from Boston to New York. She is said to have been the first woman to have made the journey on horseback. Her bravery as she passed through perils, seen and unseen, through forests dark and damp, fording deep and narrow rivers and sometimes swiftly flowing streams, the

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Milestones on King's Highway

intrepid spirit she evinced in overcoming all obstacles to her journey is worthy of our highest admiration.

In 1753 Benjamin Franklin was appointed Postmaster General for the American Colonies. During his first year in office he made a tour of the country for the purpose of inspecting and establishing mail routes, and it is said visited every post office in the Colonies with the exception of one at Charleston, S. C. Five months were taken in performing the journey. Franklin rode in a coach of his own design with a machine which was an invention of his attached to the vehicle and which registered by the revolution of its wheels the number of miles the chaise passed over. A gang of men closely followed with carts filled with posts or milestones. "At each mile the coach halted and a stone or post was dropped which was afterward set and the King's Highway was marked by the milestones still standing by the road side.

The King's Highway was also marked at its cross roads by guide posts which were often gruesome monuments; for the suicide was doomed by law to be interred at the four corners of the road and the sign post driven through the body to fasten it to the earth so it could not rise and wander forth among the haunts of men.

There were no mail coaches before the revolution, but in 1783 Levi Pease of Boston, who had served his country during the war by carrying valuable dispatches for Lafayette and the American officers and had in this way become familiar with the best routes for traveling through certain sections, conceived the plan of opening a line of stage coaches between Boston and Hartford. The only other person who seemed to have faith in the enterprise was a young man named Reuben Sikes.

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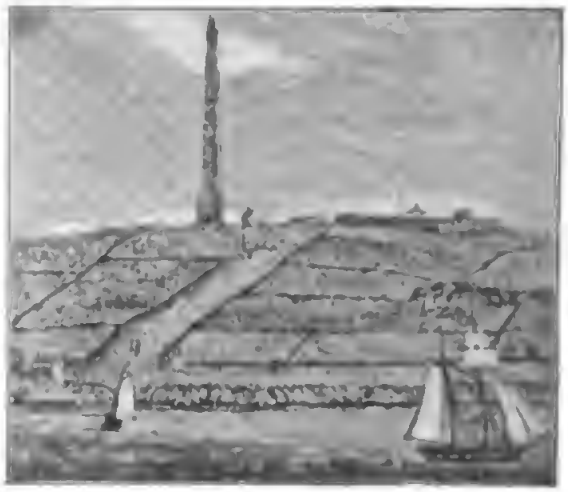
Captain Pease and he were the first stage drivers over the Post road from Boston to Hartford and "vice versa." The journey required four days at a cost of ten dollars for each passenger. The line soon extended to New York. Josiah Quincy describes a ride from Boston to New York in one of Captain Pease's coaches which was considered a method of transportation of wonderful expedition.

He relates that the journey occupied a week; the coaches were old and schackling and much of the harness was made up of ropes. Horses were changed every 18 miles." As the roads were generally in a dreadful condition the stage was apt to get into quagmires or ruts and then the driver would call upon his passengers to aid in extricating it from what often resembled the "Slough of despond." Notwithstanding these obstacles the stage coach was an improvement upon the saddle horse and pillion.

In October 1789 President George Washington accompanied by Major Jackson, Mr. Lear and six servants traveled over the King's Highway on a tour through the eastern States. The President describes the road for the greater part, indeed the whole way from New York, as very rough and stony, but the land strong, well covered with grass and luxuriant crops of Indian corn intermixed with "Pompions" (which were ungathered in the field). On every hand nature's flower garden must have covered the wayside and waste places with a mass of crimson and gold, while the foliage of the trees on hill and valley were brilliant in their Autumnal coloring.

Pequot Hill, Groton

The King's Highway and its ancient milestones bring to our memory tales of early New England. The story of the great Sachem Sassacus's royal residence on Pequot hill in Groton; the powerful tribe over which he ruled and their annihilation as a nation while fighting for possession of the hunting grounds of their fathers is akin to another horrible massacre which took place 144 years afterward upon another of its high places. Although the heroism of the garrison in Fort Griswold has been immortalized by a monument no hand has erected a memorial to the red man who died fighting for home and Fatherland. The monument dedicated to the heroes of Fort Griswold is on Mount Ledyard and over its entrance on marble is the following inscription:



Groton Monument and Fort Griswold

This Monument
was erected under the patronage of the
State of Connecticut, A. D. 1830, and in
the 55th year of the Independence
of the U. S. A.
In memory of the Patriots,
who fell in the massacre at Fort Griswold, near this spot,
on the 8th of September, A. D. 1781,
when the British, under the command of
the traitor, Benedict Arnold,
burnt the town of New London and
Groton, and spread desolation and woe
throughout this region.

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On the south of the pedestal opposite the fort is the following inscription: "Zebulon and Naphtali were a people that jeoparded their lives unto the death in the high places of the field." Judges 5 Chapter, 18 verse.

An ancient record of the town relates that many years ago its first town clerk, while hoeing on the plains and with his trousers rolled to his knees and dressed in homespun, was saluted by a gentleman dressed in the latest London fashion who inquired if he was John Davie. "Yes," was the reply. "Then I salute you, Sir John Davie, Creedy Court, Devon." Although astonished and possibly pleased with the news the new Baronet finished the row he was hoeing on a wager and then escorted the guest to his home where he treated him to cake and wine. Tradition does not relate how the news affected his wife and six children and how they enjoyed the change from the simple life in the little brown farm house to the stately grandeur of a baronial hall.

During the war of 1812, Commodore Hardy in the "Ramilies," and Sir Hugh Pigott in the "Orpheus" hove in sight. Major Smith at once manned Fort Griswold and the women and children fled into the interior. At the last moment the Major found that there was no wadding for the cannon and sent out for flannel, but the houses and stores were closed and none could be secured. As the messengers were returning to the fort they met on the street Mrs. Anna Bailey and related to her their story. She immediately slipped off her flannel petticoat with the remark that it was to be given to the British at the cannon's mouth. The officers and garrison were greatly pleased with the lady's spirit. When the danger was over Commodore Decatur gave a grand ball at which Mrs. Bailey was the heroine of the evening and later her fame spread throughout the country and she was visited by Lafayette, Monroe, Jackson and other noted men. "Mother Bailey," as she was called, passed away in 1851 aged ninety years. New London has the honor of having the first Printing Press in Connecticut. The first printer was Thomas Short, who came to New London about 1709. He printed the Saybrook Platform (which is said to be the first book printed in Connecticut) in 1710, and soon after died. In 1713, Mr. Timothy Green, a descendant of Mr. Samuel Green of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the first printer in North America, was invited by the Council to settle in the Colony "and be printer to the Governor and Company" with a salary of fifty pounds annually.

The sufferings experienced by New London during the Revolutionary War and its partial destruction by fire on September 6th, 1781, are too familiar to be repeated here. History has immortalized the heroic deeds of the militia in New London during the hours which tried "men's souls" and legends have related stories of the bravery exhibited by the wife and mother as she watched from the farm house door her beloved march over the King's Highway to the defence of the town. Over that same highway the Pequots had fled after they were defeated by the English in 1637. Hotly pursued by Captain Stoughten and his little army they took refuge in a swamp which was soon surrounded by the enemy. The Indians realizing that death by starvation would be the fate of their wives and children who had accompanied them in their flight and were the cause of their being overtaken, surrendered. Although the Indians numbered 80 persons, only 30 were warriors. Two Sachems were spared because they promised to lead their captors to the hiding place of Sassacus. Upon their arrival at the Indian village of Guilford they refused to betray their chief and were beheaded. One of the heads was mounted on a pole which was firmly imbedded in a rock jutting out into the Sound. The rock called Sachem's Head is a lasting monument to the memory of the Indian who preferred death to dishonor. The women and children were scattered among other tribes, or sold as slaves. *(To be continued)*

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The Old Cuevas' Homestead on Cat Island, Built in 1812. The "Baton" Window with Its Iron Bolt Is Typical of the Spanish-French Mode of Building of That Period. The inevitable "Sugar Kettle" Is Seen. In These Days Every Householder Raised His Own Sugar-cane and Did His Own Boiling. This Was Knwon as "Open-kettle" Sugar and Molasses

The Gulf Coast of Mississippi

By Zoe Posey

It has been said that there were many brave men before Agamemnon, but that they lived and died unheralded because they had no Homer or other poet to tell of their bravery and achievements. So, for a similar reason has this same gulf coast of Mississippi, the most wonderfully romantic and historic spot in all these United States remained in apparent obscurity these many years.

Poetry and legends preserve the immortality of any land and for lack of which many a mighty empire has been forgotten:

"Vain lived the Chief, the Sage's pride,
They had no Poet and they died."

When Mississippi became a possession of France, by actual settlement, and was called Louisiana, the seat of government was Biloxi. Seven times the ensign of control has been changed. Above her executive mansions have waved the "lilies of France," "the Banner of Castile," "the Crimson Cross of England," "the Stars and Bars," and that "sacred emblem of human liberty—the American flag — whose folds proclaim to God's great universe that here upon the Western World stands the mightiest Republic within the range of history and contains within its folds one *Star* for Mississippi!"

Fifty-eight years after the first epoch in the history of the proud Commonwealth bearing the name of the mighty river which flows through it, Pierre Le Moyne, the Sieur de Iberville, landed at Fort de Maurepas or Fort au Biloxi.

He had sailed from Brest four months before and reached the site February 13, 1699. Here he and his brother Sauvolle met an old man and a squaw who persuaded the Indians to meet them. The savages, who were Biloxis, were delighted with the treatment accorded them from the Pale Face, and who, according to Pénécault, came to see Iberville and honored him greatly. They presented the calumet for him to smoke, and then rubbed his face with white

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earth. For three days they danced and sang three times a day. On the third day they planted a pole before the fort, and went to get Iberville. One of the Indians took him on his back, while another held up his feet, and they carried him to the post to the sound of their *chichicois*. These were gourds filled with pebbles, with which a strong noise was produced. The commander was placed on a deerskin, and a chief put his hands on his shoulders from behind and rocked him as if he were a baby going to sleep. Then the savages struck the post one after another with a wooden hatchet relating each time their heroic deeds—and more. Presents were given to them, and they were much astonished at the noise made by the firing of guns.

After this friendly reception into their native domain it is hard to believe that "man's inhumanity to man" should have so soon caused their complete extermination; for rather than be taken by an overwhelming foe these Indians chose to march men, women and children hand in hand to their deaths in the placid waters of their bay from which to this day the waters are often strangely vocal with what the legend-makers tell us is the echo of their last chant.

In February, 1728, there arrived a ship containing what was known as the "Cassette Girls." These were to be the wives of the Colonists and were so-called because each brought a little casket or trunk (cassette) which contained her clothing. They were in charge of the Ursuline Nuns and "were of good character." Descent from these was, in after days, to be held a mark of good family and many of the most aristocratic families of Louisiana sprung from them.

In the letter of an Englishman, dated December 10, 1751, we read . . . "It seems that this section has something which distinguishes it in that all persons are of such honest extraction that it would be difficult to marry into families with dishonor.

"In all other countries, the men who devote themselves to cultivation of the fields are mere day-laborers, in general, and the owners of important plantations disdain the knowledge and the details of husbandry. Here, on the contrary, there is a noble and worthy pride, since the greatest praise that can be given to a young man is to call him a good planter, that is to say, a man who understands the labors of the fields. The ladies themselves distinguish and praise the most intelligent and the most diligent, a policy sufficiently strong to make this section reach the highest perfection. The creoles are not satisfied with theory only, but with daily practice, without having that rudeness which is brought about generally by the heavy labors of the fields. They leave the plow which they have been handling for hours to offer their hand to a lady to help her across the furrows that they themselves have opened. Foreigners admire the elegance of their manners and the good sense with which they reason on all subjects."

The Wax Myrtle taper, now so popular, was first made on this same Gulf Coast.

In 1776 Don Francisco Bouligny transmitted to the Spanish Government a long and important memoir concerning the province. In it he mentions: The tree that produces wax is found everywhere, and requires no cultivation. The only thing to do is to gather the seeds when they are ripe and melt them in large kettles. When exposed to the sun, the wax becomes almost as white as that of bees, and candles are made of it which are as pretty and last as long as those made of beeswax.

The waters of the Gulf Coast abound in history and mystery. Here the bold and adventurous Lafitte plied his trade. Captain Kidd added to his untold treasures and it is generally believed that much of it was and is still hidden along the beautiful Tchouticabouffe and the beach front.

The shell-mounds found along the many streams and bayous, historians tell us, were made there by the early Indian tribes.

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The Islands, Deer, Cat, the Chandeleurs and Ship are all told of in the journals of the early period. The latter is of more than passing interest. It was here that Iberville anchored his squadron, in fact, it was the landing for all vessels because of its deep water. The strategic value of this island was early recognized, having been used by the British fleet and army in 1814-15 in their attempted capture of New Orleans and on their disastrous retreat. Also by General Butler and the Union fleet in the capture of New Orleans during the "War between the States." At its close, Fort Massachusetts, situated thereon, was used as a prison for Confederates.

Several minor engagements between the Union and Confederate gunboats took place here. The United States S. S. Hatteras (later sunk at Galveston by Admiral Semmes, of the famous Alabama) was one of the Union blockading fleet at Ship Island.

A Board of United States Naval Engineers, appointed by Secretary Welles, early in the war, after a trip from Key West, Florida, to the Rio Grande River on the Mexican boundary, reported that, in their opinion, Ship Island, Mississippi, was the key to the gulf and should be taken and held at any cost.

General Pakenham sailed direct from Pensacola with his fleet to this port. The safe anchorage and perfect protection had led him to select Ship Island as the rendezvous for the British squadron. By December 12 he was ready to advance and leave his ships-of-war safely anchored in the deep waters at Ship Island; he advanced toward Lake Borgne with his soldiers in launches and barges which he had built for carrying his cannon. At the entrance to the lake he was met by five gunboats and captured them.

The first war vessel bearing the name Mississippi was a United States vessel in Farragut's fleet, at Ship Island and was sunk near Port Hudson, Mississippi, in trying to run by the Confederate batteries.

Under "Personal Glimpses," in the *Literary Digest* of February 3, is a quotation from Dewey's autobiography:

"No word of commendation I have received is more precious to me than Captain Smith's report, in which he said:

" 'I consider that I should be neglecting a most important duty should I neglect to mention the coolness of my executive officer, Mr. George Dewey, and the steady, fearless, and gallant manner in which the officers and men of the Mississippi defended her, and the orderly and quiet manner in which she was abandoned."

The Mexican gunboat "La Guerre," said to have been captured between 1846-8 and later used as a lightship by the United States Government, was blown into the Bay of St. Louis some forty years ago where her remains now are, though no longer visible above water.

Wreck of "La Guerre"

Of later days we might mention that here lived at "Beauvoir," so-called because of the exceeding beauty of the place, the first and only President of the Confederate States of America. It was here that he wrote, under his own "vine and fig-tree" the history of "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy."

The home is now used as a place where the tired and disabled Confederate Veterans, their wives and widows may pass the evening of their lives, awaiting the last call. Here where Nature seems to have supplied all needs they can forget the misfortunes which have forced them in old age to appeal for assistance to the State they sought to save, in the late unpleasantness.

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Typical Colonial Homes of New York and New England

Oldest Dutch House on Manhattan—A relic of the 17th Century, on Upper Broadway—the Old Dyckman Homestead, Presented to the City in 1915. The House Was Occupied as British Headquarters During the Revolution

Colonial Home In Haverhill, N. H.

This old-fashioned white, frame dwelling-house is typical of many to be found in the older towns and villages of New England. Facing the "Square" where musters were held, it was formerly the abode of Hon. Joseph Bell, law-partner of Hon. Rufus Choate, and in Court time resounded with the sounds of gayety. The white fence, with its wooden balls, has remained intact for several generations. The baby chapter of New Hampshire was recently organized at Haverhill Corner, near the site of this house with 50 charter members, Miss Jennie Westgate, Regent.

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LETTER FROM CHAIRMAN OF MAGAZINE COMMITTEE

Beechwood, Waterford, Connecticut.
May 11, 1917.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

Your Chairman of Magazine Committee and the Editor-elect want to serve you in the most intelligent way, the way you want to be served. Therefore, I ask you to write me, saying what departments you find of most value and interest, giving any suggestions as to what you believe would improve them, and any new features.

In behalf of your Magazine I would urge a well organized effort to build up its subscription list without delay, as it is essential to know the approximate size of the edition which must be contracted for with whatever publishing firm is to do our work. The subscription list used before the Magazine was issued free to all members has necessarily lapsed. Your Chairman of Magazine therefore must appeal directly to the individual members to renew their former subscriptions or become new subscribers, and this WITHOUT DELAY. The free issue ends with this June number, therefore our list must be largely made up in time for the July issue.

SEND NAMES AND CHECKS TO THE
TREASURER GENERAL, MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
WASHINGTON, D. C

Have magazine committees in your chapters who will coöperate energetically with the State Chairman whom our President General requests each State Regent to appoint.

A prize of $50.00 is offered by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, to the state securing the largest number of subscriptions in proportion to its membership before December 31, 1917. In case of a tie, the President General has generously offered to give $50.00 to each successful contestant.

On another page will be found an outline of the policy to be pursued by our editor, Miss Lincoln, and the ideals of patriotic service to our country, which she hopes and intends that our Magazine shall attain. The Magazine should be the voice of our Society, sounding the call for service. Rally to its support.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR, Chairman.

Accessions to Museum

Pewter Cake-basket

Medal Presented to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium

Filipina Costume, 110 Years Old

Among the interesting relics presented to the National Society at the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress was a pewter cake-basket, exquisitely wrought, given by Mrs. Emma H. M. Wright, through the Col. Loammi Baldwin Chapter, Woburn, Mass., and a Filipino dress, of silk, with jacket of peña cloth, over a century old, presented by the regent of the Manila Chapter, Mrs. Henry W. Elser, through the State Vice Regent of the Orient, Mrs. Caroline McWilliams Holt.

The bronze medal with the heads of the King and Queen of Belgium on obverse, and on reverse, an allegorical picture of Liberty succoring the poor, is one of the valued treasures and a sacred memento.

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YE OLDE HEIRLOOMS

Among the valued treasures of Mrs. O. M. Skelton, Exeter, Ontario, is a cameo brooch, beautifully carved, of Raphael Peale and his sweetheart, in bold relief. This cameo pin, which can be worn also as a pendant, is almost two inches long, and one and one-half wide. The background is of a soft, light brown; the figures are white and deeply carved, and it is said to have been copied first from life by Rembrandt Peale, the famous artist, and then carved. Rembrandt and Raphael Peale were children of Charles Willson Peale, the famous artist and Revolutionary soldier who is described in a recent issue of the magazine.

In a small town in Connecticut there once lived the Olmstead Family, the head of which was the Reverend James Olmstead. His daughter, Hannah, born in 1733, married Mr. Samuel Whelpley, also a prominent family in the town, and had seven children. Their sixth child, Reverend Samuel Whelpley, married in 1790 Miss Nancy Wheaton and moved to Morristown, N. J., where he was first a preacher, and then for fourteen years the Principal of the Academy located in that place. He then moved to Newark, N. J., where he took charge of an academy and where he died. One of the sisters of Samuel Whelpley, Ruth, born about 1755, married John Fowler, and also had seven children. Like her contemporaries she spun the material for her wedding gown, which was of finest texture, embroidered it and put little "pin tucks" on the ruffle. She is said to have been a beautiful picture with her auburn hair and laughing, blue eyes as she stood at the altar in her home-made gown of white; and the picture was treasured by many of her former sweet-hearts as a dream of heavenly radiance.

But times were hard, and when the little son was about to be baptized, the treasured wedding-gown over which Ruth had spent so many hours was taken from the chest and cut up for the christening dress, and used not only by the first-born but by all the six brothers and sisters. Then again it was laid away, and again in 1810, when the beloved son had a daughter of his own to be christened—Crelda—the gown was brought out and used for her and the other grandchildren. When Ruth was at last laid away to rest it was found she had bequeathed this cherished possession to the favorite granddaughter, Crelda, who used it for her nine children, and gave it to her daughter Mary, who used it for her nine children, one of them being the present owner, *Mrs. O. M. Skelton*, Exeter, Ontario, whose children and grandchildren have been christened in the precious relic, which, although showing the effects of time, is still in fairly good condition, as shown by the picture on the opposite page.

The bead bag seen in the same picture was made also by Ruth (Whelpley) Fowler and carried as a best, visiting bag. The frill at the top was made from a piece of silk left over from Hannah (Olmstead) Whelpley's wedding-gown. It is dark plum color, and still in good condition. The chains in the picture were made by two daughters of Ruth Fowler, and the snuff box was used by her husband.

Mrs. Skelton has also a book in which locks of hair taken from different members of the family, some of them over two hundred years ago, are preserved. Photographs of this hair will appear in the new Fowler Genealogy upon which Mrs. Skelton is working, and will be distinctly a unique addition.

Information has just been received that the very attractive and instructive booklet, entitled MY FLAG, which was printed in honor of the centennial of "The Star Spangled Banner" and its author, Francis Scott Key, is now for sale by John Wanamaker in his New York and Philadelphia stores for ten cents a copy. It will be sold in lots of one hundred for five dollars to patriotic organizations; and the editor gladly commends it to small chapters who wish to make a little money for patriotic purposes.

The booklet contains a sketch of the incidents that led up to the writing of the song, a portrait of Key, and of Betsy Ross interviewing the committee appointed by Congress, also two pictures in colors—the original Fort McHenry Flag and the monument to Key in Frederick—the music and words of "The Star Spangled Banner," together with three pages of interesting "Flag Facts," and a short account of the origin of the term "Old Glory."

In this connection attention is called to the fact that April 14, 1917, a Flag Circular was issued by the Adjutant General, which may be obtained without cost by addressing *Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C.*

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Doll of Colonial Times

This doll, the representation of which is full size, was brought over to America by Henrietta Maria Hardyman Harrison, daughter of Benjamin Harrison of Berkeley, Va. (1673-1710) and handed down in the family, being now owned by *Mrs. Anne Pritchett Richardson*, "Little Berkeley," Hampton, Virginia, together with many other valuable relics.

Raphael Peale and His Sweetheart, Made by His Brother, Rembrandt Peale

Hand-made Wedding Gown of Ruth (Whelpley) Olmstead, Made Into Christening Gown for Her Child, 1770

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With this number the term of the present editor expires; and Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, who was elected by a majority vote of the entire Congress, will assume the duties of that office. I have asked her to write a few lines of greeting to you in this, the last number of the Magazine sent to every Daughter.

Your attention is especially called to pages 384 and 385 of this issue. Subscribe for a Liberty Bond to-day, and show that you meant what you said when you pledged your services to your country.

(Mrs. Amos G.) Bell Merrill Draper.

* * *

FOREWORD

Many reasons exist why members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution should subscribe to their Magazine, the official publication of the society.

All members should keep in touch with their national organization by reading the Board minutes, the State conference and chapter reports, lists of State committees and their activities which will be published monthly in the Magazine. It will draw them closer, link them more firmly to the fundamental principles for which the Society was founded twenty-six years ago—the perpetuation of American patriotism a..d ideals.

With the participation of the United States in the world's war, the scope of the Magazine is widened; therefore articles by noted writers on woman's work in war-time will be a distinctive and helpful feature, and we will endeavor to secure for our readers valuable information on every phase of the nation's struggle. The Department of Agriculture and other Government Bureaus will publish through this channel helpful data for those desiring to do their "bit" for our Country.

The Magazine has also another opportunity before it—the opportunity to popularize American history. It is patriotic in its scope; to-day's events are paralleled in the history of the past, and by preserving the best traditions of the nation the Magazine will prove a valuable educational factor.

Among the historical articles which will appear from time to time will be reproductions of the St. Memin portraits, valuable heirlooms, and a "Department of Documents" will be inaugurated containing hitherto unpublished historical data.

America first—simplicity in living—economy in dress—such are the principles which the Magazine will encourage among patriotic women, that by their so doing these women may lighten the burden of war and the threatened shortage of food.

Assist your Magazine in spreading this patriotic propaganda by increasing its circulation. SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Natalie Sumner Lincoln,
Editor-elect.

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The National Board for Historical Service

On April 28, 1917, a group of historical scholars from various parts of the country met in Washington to consider the sort of service which the historian can render to the country at the present time. The result of this conference was the establishment of the National Board for Historical Service, composed of the following: *Mr. Victor S. Clark,* author of the History of Manufactures in the United States; *Mr. Robert D. W. Connor,* secretary of the State Historical Commission of North Carolina; *Professors Charles D. Hazen* and *James T. Shotwell,* of Columbia University; *Professor Carl Russell Fish,* of the University of Wisconsin; *Mr. Gaillard Hunt,* Chief of the Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress; *Professor Charles H. Hull,* of Cornell University; *Professor Frederick J. Turner,* of Harvard University, and *Mr. Waldo G. Leland,* secretary of the American Historical Association. The Board is a voluntary and unofficial body but it has received assurances of hearty support from representatives of the historical profession in all parts of the country.

The object of the Board is broadly to serve as one of the media through which the historical scholarship of the nation may render its appropriate service. An important part of this service is to supply that fund of sound information respecting the historical aspects of present problems which must necessarily serve as a basis of intelligent opinion. Many questions now before us, or that will inevitably arise, relate to matters to which the general public has given but little attention but in which students of history have long been interested. For example, what is meant by the expression "the freedom of the seas" and how has it come to have its present meaning? How does it happen that Poland is in three parts and what have been the respective experiences of those parts? Why is the King of Prussia the German Emperor? Why is Bohemia a part of Austria-Hungary? Why are we joining today with a power with which we have fought two wars? What have been our experiences in past wars and what lessons have we learned from them? What have been the ideals of the United States and in what ways have we endeavored to maintain them in the past?

In supplying information to the public relative to such questions as these the Board expects to secure the services of the most competent scholars. At the same time it holds itself ready to perform such services for the National or State governments as they may demand from it. It hopes also to secure the interests of the future student of history by encouraging the collection and preservation of material of all sorts which will serve to record and illustrate present events.

The Board has no propaganda to put forth; it is not endeavoring definitely to shape public opinion; its chief concern is that public opinion should be well informed to the end that it may be intelligent.

Inquiries of an historical nature or relative to the work of the Board may be addressed to its secretary, *W. G. Leland,* at 1133 *Woodward Building,*

Washington, D. C.

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WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

"If ever the time comes when women shall come together simply and purely for the benefit of mankind it will be a power such as the world has never before known."—*Matthew Arnold.*

(Owing to the number of chapter reports awaiting publication the Editor has been obliged to omit a great many interesting descriptions of social affairs, or matters of local interest. The desire of the individual chapter or its members has to be sacrificed for the good of the whole. If the chapter historian will remember that there are over fifteen hundred chapters in existence; that this Department is not established for the purpose of publishing an annual report—that should be sent to the State Regent—but to record work which may be of value for other chapters; and that all reports should be written on only one side of the paper, and if possible be typewritten, it will greatly facilitate matters. The reports are arranged alphabetically according to states and alphabetically according to chapters in the states.)

Copa de Oro Chapter (Alameda, Cal.) enjoyed hearing at first hand the story of the Pony Express, an institution, in the brief span of its existence, which contributed more to the rapid early development of California than did any other mode of communication of its day or since.

If, in the present day, the name "Pony Express" stands out more clearly in the memory of Californians, it was a household word throughout the United States in the early '60's, as it brought the West in close touch with the East and demonstrated the possibility of a route for the great iron way.

Mr. Greene Majors, whose wife is the Regent of Copa de Oro Chapter, is a son of Alexander Majors, member of the firm which established and operated the Pony Express, and was able to tell a wonderfully interesting story of the difficulties and successes of the "first trans-continental limited," from the knowledge he gained during the intimate association with his father, the man who planned and successfully executed the operations of that line.

So interesting and instructive was it, the Daughters of the Chapter decided it would be most fitting this year to have the story repeated for the benefit of all D. A. R.

The story can best be told in Mr. Majors's own words.

"It was in the late fifties of the last century that Senator Gwin, first United States Senator from California, represented to my father, A. Alexander Majors, then a member of the firm of Russell; Majors and Waddell, at that time Government freighters on the wild western plains, that if my father would establish a pony express line from the Missouri River to Sacramento, California, and maintain it for a year or two, to demonstrate the heavy snows were not a barrier to continuous travel the year round, he, Senator Gwin, would vouchsafe the Government would not permit it being a financial loss to my father, who maintained it could not possibly be a successful business venture.

"It required $100,000 in gold coin to establish and start the line. It was equipped with the best quality of strong western-bred horses, the stations with supplies for man and beast were built and stocked about every ten miles to supply the relays of horseflesh, the most daring spirits were engaged to do the riding, and on April 3, 1860, the awful race against time, flood, Indian arrows, desperadoes and untold dangers began.

"A pony started simultaneously from St. Joe, Missouri and Sacramento, California. It will be remembered there were no telegraph lines at that time connecting California with the East, in fact it was because of that lack as much as for any other reason, the more rapid means of communication was desired.

"The train from Hannibal, Mo., to St. Joe carried the pony express mail bag, already made up, for California. When it arrived at the St. Joe depot an enormous multitude of people were gathered at the station to see the pony receive

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his mail and begin the long and perilous journey. The clanging bell and snorting locomotive had subsided into silence as the wild untamed steed, with his bronzed rider, Johnnie Frye, dashed alongside the mail car. The messenger tossed the mail bag astride the horn of the saddle and away went the rider in a whirlwind of dust from the shouting, excited crowd. Only a moment's time was required to reach the Missouri River ferry, a short distance from the old Patee House, so well known to all old time westerners; the stream was soon crossed and then the dash for Sacramento began in earnest.

"Night and day, through storms, floods, mud, dust, ice and hot broiling sunshine, the riders set their teeth and urged their faithful animals to maintain the clatter that soon unfitted them for any service whatever.

"After two years of superhuman struggle and hardship on their part, the telegraph line was connected between the Pacific Coast and the East, and then the pony and his rider lost their occupation.

"The line was a total financial failure, but as a physical demonstration, it was a grand success and fully accomplished its purpose.

"Many blood-curdling events occurred during the strenuous, brilliant career of the Pony Express, the route of which was across the corner of Kansas into Nebraska south of the Black Hills, through the Rocky Mountains to Salt Lake, thence through Nevada to Carson City and on the Placerville and Sacramento.

"Riders were shot from their horses and the animals would run into the stations unattended, bearing Uncle Sam's precious mail. The ponies were shot or disabled under their riders and the latter would grab the mail pouch and run for dear life for the next fresh horse. A brief epitome of many such occurrences would fill volumes.

"It is stated that on the date the first pony was to arrive in Sacramento the whole city turned out as if a public holiday were to be celebrated, with bands and rattling drums, ready to receive the first messenger over the line, and that a wager of $100,000 had been made as to the arrival on time.

"As the schedule time drew near the vast multitude stood with bated breath on the outskirts of Sacramento, watches in hand, all eyes strained looking up the old emigrant road. A light cloud of dust was seen in the distance. The band started up, the cheering began and just ten minutes before the appointed time the dust covered rider, his pony's nostrils distended like two flared pint cups, and puffing like a belabored engine, drew rein in the midst of the throng.

"He was at once surrounded, cheered and congratulated, and he and his pony were bedecked with flowers—veritable heroes of the hour. The relic fiend was present and it is further related, to the shame of the crowd, that every hair in the pony's tail was pulled out on the spot, as a memento of the occasion.

"Postage on dispatches of half an ounce in weight cost $5 each and the Government printed special stamps for the purpose. Dispatches were written on tissue paper to avoid extra postage and although the charge was so high the line did not pay even one-tenth the expense of operation and father lost the entire $100,000 by the venture, as Senator Gwin was not successful in inducing Congress to make good.

"The main object of the enterprise was accomplished, however, which was to prove to Congress that it was practical for a railroad to attempt to run trains over that route in the winter, with the result, more than sufficient subsidy was granted by Congress to Huntington, Hopkins, Stanford and Crocker to build the Central Pacific Railroad.

"Within sixty days from the time of the agreement to undertake the enterprise, the first two ponies started from either end of the 2,000 mile route, the regular running time over which was ten days, or 200 miles in every twenty-

four hours, and this was maintained during the entire life of the line without a single failure.

"To do this, the Pony Express required between 400 and 500 horses, about 190 stations, 200 men for station-keepers and 80 riders. The average ride per shift for a rider was 33⅓ miles. In doing this each man rode three ponies on his part of the route, occasionally some of them rode much greater distances.

"Two important events were served by the Pony Express. One was the carrying of President Buchanan's last message to Congress in December 1860, and the other was conveying President Lincoln's inaugural address of March 1861. Lincoln's message was carried 2,000 miles in seven days and seventeen hours, being the quickest time, by horseflesh, for the distance and country, ever made in this or any other country, so far as records show.

"While a majority of the old pony riders have rounded out years full of interesting experiences and have gone to their final rest, a number still survive, all of whom are proud of the part they played in the thrilling drama of that time.

"I recall the names of 'Buffalo Bill,' the noted Wm. Cody; Bob Haslam, 'Pony Bob'; Jim and Sam Gilson, Jay C. Kelley, John Seebeck, all known to me and all men who made their mark in the new country.

"One odd fatality on the line was that of a Mexican rider who rode into the station in Nevada one day with an arrow shot through his body. He was tenderly lifted from his horse in a dazed condition and died soon after, while the yells of the baffled redskins could be heard all around the station.

"Barring floods, accidents and all-round cataclysms the ponies usually made scheduled time as closely as do the railroads of today. As a result at the appointed minute the station keeper had the relay horse saddled and bridled and stood with him in the middle of the road, with the fresh horse facing in the proper direction, that the incoming rider, when he galloped up had only to grab his mail pouch, slip out of one saddle to the ground and into the other with the least loss of time.

"These riders made no stops between stations, their meeting with the overland stage or other travelers was simply recognized by the wave of the hand as the pony sped by.

"Some interestingly long rides were made in some instances, caused by stations being burned, stock stolen, station keepers being murdered by the Indians and the usual accidents incident to the frontier.

"'Pony Bob' is credited with one continuous ride of 185 miles, while 'Buffalo Bill' is put down as having covered 384 miles on one occasion, traversing and retraversing his own and other riders' routes.

"St. Joe not long since unveiled a monument which that city erected to the memory of the Pony Express. Most appropriately Governor Majors, who presided at the unveiling ceremonies, was a cousin, and the founder's widow pulled the cord which caused to be unveiled the memento of beautiful marble.

"There can never be in this country another institution like the Pony Express, as railroads and telegraph have done away with the necessity.

"Its birth was spasmodic, its gait was meteoric, its experiences were tragic, and the results it accomplished were heroic. It no doubt accelerated the development of this great Western country by many years and made it possible to ride across that part of the continent between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast in a palace car long years before we otherwise would have done so."

Toponis Chapter (Gooding, Idaho), adopted the plan of having a Genealogical meeting one afternoon, and asked all eligibles to come and look through the books belonging to the Chapter, which consisted of several Smithsonian Reports, Lineage Books, etc. It was quite

a success and many became interested and decided to hunt up the ancestry which before had seemed so remote.

(Mrs. Philip S.) Blanche K. Turner,
Regent.

Elizabeth Ross Chapter (Ottumwa, Iowa) has spent a very busy, pleasant and profitable year.

The first meeting last fall, was a Memorial day, loving tributes were paid to the memory of four members deceased. This year our Memorial Services will be be held in May. The service will be held in the cemetery and the graves of our departed sisters strewn with flowers.

Late in October a public (progressive) exhibition of "Colonial Heirlooms" was held in three of the D. A. R. homes. This exhibit was very interesting and instructive. An admission fee was charged and a neat sum netted the chapter.

At the January meeting a valuable historical sketch was read by Mrs. Thrall, "Reminiscences of Pioneer Days in Southeastern Iowa," the story going back 75 years in Iowa history, a personal reminiscence of the Pioneers' Trail, later called the Mormon Trail, and the Gold Seekers' Trail, through this part of Iowa.

In February the chapter was invited to spend an afternoon at the Adams School (8th grade). The pupils entertained delightfully with a program of patriotic songs, recitations and flag drills. The principal is chairman of our "Flag Committee" and is doing splendid work in patriotic education.

In April Mrs. Julia Gaar of Indianapolis was our guest. She told us in a very charming manner of her trip to the California Exposition with the D. A. R. special.

We have placed in our public library a complete set of lineage books, with index. We also subscribe for the D. A. R. Magazine for the library.

We have secured from the proper authorities at Washington, D. C., directions for locating Fort Sanford at Garrison Rocks near Ottumwa. We have made the location of this old Indian fort and hope to erect a suitable marker in the near future.

Perhaps the one thing where our influence is being felt and followed in our town is in our members displaying their flags on every possible occasion. Recently Ottumwa was visited by Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall. On this occasion the request was given that the D. A. R. ladies display their flags in a silent tribute to the second lady of the land during the time of her stay in the city. The response was enthusiastic. The chapter had a dainty basket of Ophelia roses, with a note of greeting to Mrs. Marshall, awaiting her arrival in her room at the hotel. She later wore a large bunch of these roses during the luncheon tendered her by the women of Ottumwa, and sweetly expressed her pleasure in the courtesy tendered her by the D. A. R.

Flag Day was the greatest day in our calendar since the organization of our chapter, as well as a history-making day for Ottumwa. This year the time seemed opportune for a Municipal Celebration of the day. A committee called a public meeting of all organizations and individuals interested in this patriotic event. The response was more than encouraging. Immediately committees were appointed to carry out plans suggested by the D. A. R. Funds were raised by popular subscription. A 100-ft. steel flagpole was purchased and raised in the little park in the center of town. Several citizens were most generous to us, but this report has only to do with the D. A. R.'s. Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Daum presented this chapter with two flags to present to the city. Mrs. Daum is a charter member and the organizing vice-regent of this chapter. The flags presented were regulation army-post flags, one 24 ft. long and the other a smaller, or storm flag. A splendid parade was staged on the afternoon of Flag Day. Hundreds of marchers carrying flags and hundreds of decorated cars and vehicles were in line. The residents and

business men participated in a friendly rivalry in lavishly displaying the Red, White and Blue on their homes and business houses. The parade was the most beautiful affair of the kind ever held in Ottumwa. The D. A. R., appreciating the interest in this celebration, felt they should do a little more than their share, and had 16 beautifully decorated cars in line, leading the parade with a car entirely covered with white flowers—carrying on either side an immense emblem of the D. A. R. in perfect imitation of our badge. Columbia was seated in the tonneau. On a high seat at the back rode George Washington. A large American eagle perched on a shield on the front of the car, the eagle holding long ribbons of red, white and blue in his beak; these ribbons served as lines for George Washington, who drove. This car halted at foot of flagpole. Co. G formed a hollow square, with the chapter members and this car of state in the center. After invocation by Rev. Van Dyke, George Washington presented the flags to the city, Mayor Carter accepting them in trust. The flag raising was beautiful and impressive, and was witnessed by thousands of people. Three gray-haired Grand Army men raised the large flag to the top of the pole, where it was unfurled, Co. G firing a salute volley and the First Cavalry band playing "The Star Spangled Banner," the people singing. For a long moment the flag hung limp about the pole, and just at the moment when the band swung well into the first line of that beautiful song, the breeze caught the big flag and it rippled out in perfect straight lines; it was a most inspiring moment. A short program of flag drill by school children, patriotic airs by the First Cavalry band, a splendid address by Mr. Jno. Lewis, and a beautiful solo by Mrs. N. B. Blish, "Your Flag and My Flag," concluded the exercises. In the evening a patriotic concert was given by the First Cavalry band, assisted by a chorus of 100 voices. Mrs. Blish was requested to sing again "Your Flag and My Flag." The crowd was the largest ever assembled for a concert in Ottumwa, estimated at 10,000. Perhaps the most impressive feature was the profound, almost reverential attention of the people, and the spontaneity with which they joined the chorus in singing the patriotic numbers. When the last number of that splendid concert was given, they felt, deep in their hearts, that they "had come to the end of a perfect day."

MRS. F. B. THRALL, *Regent.*

Logan-Whitley Chapter (Stanford, Ky.) is in its babyhood, but we feel that our first days have been very precocious ones. Our chapter was organized eighteen months ago with thirteen charter members. This number has almost doubled and we have a body of interested, capable women.

Our efficient regent, Miss Esther Whitley Burch, is a great-great-granddaughter of Col. William Whitley, that fearless leader who with Johnson led the "Forlorn Hope" to victory, destroying Tecumseh and his mighty band. Miss Burch is most tireless in her efforts and interests; with such a leader to encourage us, and with the memory of such soldiers as Col. Whitley and Col. Logan to inspire us, we are sure to forge ahead in our D. A. R. work, and in the future we too may gain a victory.

Last year the St. Asaph Chapter of Danville erected and unveiled a marker at Logan's Fort (the first settlement of Stanford, then called St. Asaph, for which the Danville Chapter is named). A number of stirring patriotic speeches were given, after which the marker was given over to our chapter for safe keeping. A social hour followed and the visiting daughters were much enjoyed.

On the 22d of February and the 4th of July the chapter was entertained by members. On Flag Day the members decorated their homes with flags. Memorial Day was observed, an interesting program being arranged, the children taking part with songs and a profusion of flowers.

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The work in which we have been most interested and enthused has not yet reached our hopes and ambitions, but we have not lost faith in trying to promote picture shows suitable for children. This is being done with most excellent results in the cities and we feel that it could be managed in the smaller towns. We wish to create a desire in our children for good pictures, as well as to eliminate the bad ones. We also hope to make this scheme profitable financially and use the proceeds to furnish a large flag and perhaps a staff for each of our city schools.

Our chapter has recently, with the assistance of some of the teachers, organized two "Children of the Republic" clubs, one for the boys and one for the girls. We wonder if we are not the first chapter to organize these clubs?

(Mrs. T. W.) Frances A. Pennington, *Historian.*

Lafayette-Lexington Chapter (Lexington, Mo.) reports for the year just closed a membership of 47. The meetings are held in the different homes of the members; following a business and literary program a social hour with refreshments is enjoyed. Most interesting and instructive papers have been prepared and read during the year on the Early History of Missouri, "America's First Thanksgiving in Song and Story," "America's Revolution," "Our Naval Battles of the Revolution." Each Flag Day has been celebrated with the Independence and Kansas City Chapters, by invitation. Washington's Birthday was celebrated with an informal tea for the chapter members and their friends by the regent, Mrs. Steele, and a highly entertaining program was given; subjects, "Washington," "Lafayette," "President Wilson: How Shall We Rank Thee Upon Glory's Page," "Old Trails," "The National League for Woman's Service." After the reading of this paper, the chapter unanimously adopted the following resolution: "We, the Daughters of the Revolution of Lafayette-Lexington Chapter do pledge anew our allegiance to the Flag and to the Republic for which it stands, and ask that we be permitted to assist in any work that the National League for Woman's Service may designate, that is in accordance with the work of our organization." Six historical pictures of Lafayette County were sent the State Regent, Mrs. Salisbury, to be used as slides. Cards on the "Desecration of the American Flag" were purchased and placed in public places by the chapter, after an incident of flag desecration was reported. We purchased and placed in Central College Library a book case for our literature, with a beautiful D. A. R. Shield Insignia hanging above. A register was placed in the hotel for the D. A. R. visitors and tourists passing through Lexington over the "Old Trails Road." We co-operate with "Sterling Price Chapter, U. D. C.," "Woman's Lexington Club" and "Central College Girls Club" in every way for the service and betterment of our community.

(Mrs.) Nannie Corder Steele, *Regent.*

Franklin Cabin as It Appeared in 1913 When Tyrned Over to the Annis Stockton Chapter

Annis Stockton Chapter (Burlington, N. J.) had the distinction last year of being the first one in the State to organize a "Children of the Republic" Club, called the "Benjamin Franklin." It is steadily growing and the members show great interest in patriotic affairs.

Our quaint headquarters (shown in the photograph), associated by tradition

with the illustrious Franklin while a resident in Burlington, was dedicated by Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General, on November 1, 1913, with appropriate ceremonies. It has been thoroughly renovated and made into a delightful home for the Daughters. It was built in 1685. Many valuable relics, including a small hair-covered trunk belonging to a Philadelphia friend of Franklin's, the key of which (not in our possession) it is said he used in his electrical experiments, are under lock and key within its walls.

The chapter is named for Annis Stockton (nee Boudinot), wife of Richard Stockton, signer of the Declaration, who lived in Burlington before her marriage.

A few months ago we lost by death our Honorary Regent, Harriet N. Merrill Pancoast, whose unabated enthusiasm and untiring efforts had much to do with obtaining the home which the Burlington County Daughters call their own.

ALICE M. CONNOR, *Publicity Com.*

Interior View Benjamin Franklin Cabin, Headquarters Annis Stockton Chapter, Burlington, N. J.

Sarah Harrison Chapter (Kay County, Oklahoma) was organized February, 1914. As our membership is from three towns (Blackwell, Ponca City and Tonkawa), each town has three meetings a year. We enjoy meeting and being sisters with the ladies from the different towns. At some future time, when our chapter grows larger, we may organize chapters in each town, but hope to always be able to hold a few meetings together each year.

While our chapter is young, we have done a little to let our light shine. We sent over thirty dollars to the Belgian Relief Fund. Have had the Flag Etiquette printed in our daily and weekly papers. Have offered first and second prizes to the pupils of the Eighth grades in our three towns, for the best essays on "What Constitutes Good Citizenship." Each year we have celebrated February 22 with an appropriate program and a feast of good things. If we have a prolonged war, Sarah Harrison Chapter will no doubt do her part in the work planned for the D. A. R.

(MRS. R. C.) MAMIE LATIMER WHINERY, *Historian.*

Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter (Point Pleasant, W. Va.) met on Friday, April 6, 1917, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, hereby tender to the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of West Virginia, and the National Society D. A. R., such service as it is in our power to render, in the great war now pending between the United States of America and the Imperial German Government; and that we cheerfully pledge ourselves to the rendition of every possible aid in the military and naval vindication of American rights and advancement of the cause of popular government throughout the world.

LIVIA SIMPSON-POFFENBARGER,
NANNIE B. HOGG,
MARGARET LEWIS BLACKWOOD,
Committee.

BOOK REVIEWS

MY ANCESTORS

A Memorial of JOHN PAINE and MARY ANN MAY of East Woodstock, Conn. Compiled by their son, Lyman May Paine, 4224 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill., and privately printed.

This volume of 236 pages is a tribute of affection to the parents of the compiler and contains sketches of the family of each ancestor until it is merged into the line of another family. A short account is also given of the ancestry of the compiler's wife, especially the Carr, Clark, Griswold, Hazard and allied families. Edward Griswold (1758-1843), who married Asenath Hurd in 1783, after he had served as a Rev. soldier from Conn., and moved to Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he died, is among those whose line is carried back to the immigrant, although there is no further record of the Hurd line.

The compiler states that most of the material is obtained from printed genealogies and town histories; but he has brought together these facts in a clear manner; and so well indexed is the book that for anyone who is interested in New England families it will prove of great help. A few lines are carried back into England, notably the Tracy family, but most of the material relates to the exploits of the American branches of the family tree. No claim for Revolutionary service which is not easily proven seems to be made, although one notes the Revolutionary service recorded of Ebenezer Smith, one of Capt. Samuel McClellan's body of troopers; Capt. Matthew Bowen of Woodstock; Sergeant Thomas May of East Woodstock; and Jedidiah Morse of Woodstock; as well as Colonial service for many more.

A number of quaint items are recorded which add interest to the work. In 1820, when a new church building was proposed in Woodstock, a committee conferred with the minister, *Rev. Eliphalet Lyman*, about the money due him, and he agreed to take $300 in full satisfaction for his arrears of $3,300 in order that the "meeting-house" might be erected at once. *Capt. John May*, who led the singing in church in 1756, when he was nearly seventy years of age, accused Capt. Payson of "opposing him in tuning or setting the psalm;" but it was decided that "Brother Payson had merely manifested signs of uneasiness," and the accusation was dismissed. *Rev. Jedidiah Morse* wrote a "Register of my past life—July 19, 1810—I am now 84 years old this day," in which he states that Sept. 12, 1749, he took the oath of freeman and since that his whole time has been filled up annually with one or more of the public concerns in his native town. Dec. 3, 1764, he was chosen Town Clerk, which office he filled for nearly twenty-eight years. During that time he recorded 2,756 deeds, leases and executions; 1,804 births; 377 marriages; besides all town votes, etc., all of which was done without any compensation or reward. In Aug., 1774, he was appointed Justice of the Peace by the General Assembly and so on annually until 1801. "783 judgments were obtained before me and 140 other actions settled. I married 65 couples. I wrote 45 wills. I was appointed Notary Public by Gov. Samuel Huntington, which commission is in full force to this day. . . . I have served my fellow men for about 50 years in the necessary, the fatiguing business of a farrier, according to the best of my skill and ability both night and day."

GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF JOHN THORNE, also the Direct Descendants of JAMES THORNE and HANNAH BROWN of Salisbury, Mass., and Kingston, N. H., compiled by Edmund Dana Barbour of Boston for John Calvin Thorne, 216 North Main St., Concord, N. H.

This book of sixty-two pages contains the name and short sketches of about 500 direct descendants of James Thorne, especially in the line of John, the second son, who married first Elizabeth, and second, Elizabeth Brown, and settled in Kingston, N. H. The short sketches of the sons in law in the direct line of descent are of great value; and the index aids materially in ascertaining just which lines are carried out. One notes with interest that one of the descendants of James Thorne, Phineas, is said to have taught Daniel Webster in Salisbury, as well as other prominent men of the age. Like many New England families the different branches spread out in the west and south, and residents of Texas and Minnesota can claim descent from this old New England worthy.

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OLD MERCERSBURG

By the Woman's Club of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. Published under the auspices of the Journal of American History, 1912. Price, $3.50. Address Mrs. C. F. Fendrick, Mercersburg, Penna.

This attractive history, published in the form and type of the Journal of American History, only enlarged, presents cold facts in a most readable and attractive form. It is most enjoyable, and the illustrations attract and compel one unconsciously to read the historical material near them. The frontispiece, a picture of James Buchanan (1791-1868), Fifteenth President of the United States, was taken from a portrait painted for Mrs. Lane in 1831; and another picture of him adorns the sketch of one of Mercersburg's greatest sons. The town called first West Conococheague, then Smithtown from one of its earliest settlers, William Smith, was later named for the famous General, Hugh Mercer, a sketch of whose life appears in the April issue of the magazine. With such a pastor as the "Reverend Captain" John Steel to mold public opinion, it is small wonder that the number of Revolutionary patriots in proportion to the number of inhabitants seems very large. The Findlays, Hustons, and Irwins were residents of the settlement; and extracts from the ledger of Samuel Findlay disclose many names inquired of frequently in the columns of the Genealogical Department of this magazine. A good index adds to the value of the book and renders its contents accessible to the reader.

PARLIAMENTARY PUZZLES SOLVED

Cora Welles Trow

The important part that Parliamentary Law has played in the proceedings of the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States during the recent war agitation should convince the most skeptical of the value attached to a working knowledge of the subject. When one Senator was able to hold up the proceedings of the United States and the will of the people of the United States by a skillful application of Parliamentary Law, its efficacy has been fully demonstrated. One of our leading statesmen has said with truth and conviction that the man who has mastered Parliamentary Law has made himself master of any situation.

M. S. *Question.*—Will you give the etiquette of the D. A. R. pin, and how to wear it?

Answer.—The Insignia of the D. A. R. is described in Article XIV of the By-Laws of the National Society. All Chapters have the privilege of using the Insignia on their paper and otherwise. Ancestral bars may be added if right to wear same is proved. The Insignia must always be worn on the left breast. Members are forbidden to lend their pins and any member allowing another to wear her Insignia forfeits her right to it. Any member may obtain a permit which will enable her to purchase the Insignia, on the back of which her name shall be engraved. The use of the Insignia is secured to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution by special Act of the Congress of the United States.

The badge for informal wear is also described in the Article before mentioned.

J. B. *Question.*—When a person declines a nomination, has that person a right to withdraw her name? Who may withdraw the name of a nominee, the one nominated or the one nominating?

Answer.—Under the Law a person nominating another must be able to assure the assembly that the person whose name is placed in nomination is willing to be nominated and will serve if elected to the position for which she is nominated. If the Law was not so drawn it would be a waste of time to nominate. Consequently, if after giving permission to have her name placed in nomination the one nominated feels obliged to decline the honor, it is her place to withdraw her own name and explain why. In fact, no one else has any right to withdraw the name.

C. *Question.*—Who is a qualified voter?

Answer.—A qualified voter is one who has paid the dues for the current year and is qualified to vote at the annual election. When a member joins an organization she qualifies by paying the fees and dues prescribed by the By-Laws. After that the payment of annual dues enables her to retain her position as a qualified voter.

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Marriage Record Exchange

From the earliest records of the First Presbyterian Church of Alexandria, Va., during the ministry of Rev. James Muir, 1789-1818.
Copied and arranged by Mrs. Mary G. Powell, Historian Mount Vernon Chapter.

(*Continued from April,* 1917, *issue*)

Easton, David to Sarah Craik, Oct. 18, 1796.
Edelen, Edward to Sarah Moore, Jan. 6, 1802.
Eldridge, Levi to Valinda Pettit, Oct. 31, 1807.
Ellicorn, George to Eleanor Mason, Mch. 27, 1790.
Elliott, John to Amelia Mills, Dec. 20, 1812.
Emerson, Aquila to Phillippe Ellis, May 19, 1808.
Endicott, James to Polly Call, Oct. 1, 1805.
Entwistle, Isaac to Ann Ryan, Jan. 13, 1806.
Eolff, John Valentine to Mary Hitchman, Apr. 8, 1796.
Evans, John to Jane Robertson, July, 1794.
Evans, Thomas to Catherine Slimmer, Sept., 1793.
Ewarts, Horatio to Cloanna Dudley, July 11, 1803.
Ewell, Charles to Bridget Borrowdale, Feb. 19, 1812.
Fairbrothers, John to Elizabeth Eads, May 30, 1805.
Fairfield, Reuben to Ann Beall, Nov. 20, 1791.
Farrell, Robert to Peggy Insley, June, 1794.
Farrell, Thomas to Ann Weston, Jan., 1794.
Faw, Abraham to Sarah Moody, Apr. 30, 1806.
Fawcett, John to Janet Mitchell, Sept. 9, 1799.
Feagans, Joseph to Mary Zester, Oct. 23, 1790.
Ferguson, Zaccheus to Susanna Wallace, Nov., 1794.
Field, Horatio to Margaret Boyer, Nov. 4, 1804.
Fieldon, William to Catherine Deria, Nov. 28, 1789.
Finley, Henry to Polly Carroll, Mch. 4, 1796.
Fitzpatrick, Thomas to Ann Wilkinson, Mch., 1795.
Flatford, Thomas to Sarah Wiley, Mch. 2, 1791.
Fleming, Andrew to Catherine Steel, Apr. 25, 1793.
Fletcher, William to Catherine Wright, Apr. 21, 1796.
Flower, Samuel to Mary Lowden, July 27, 1798.
Foley, Dennis to Elizabeth Dunn, July 27, 1790.
Ford, Andrew to Jane Muley, Sept. 5, 1796.
Foster, John to Ann Gilpin, Jan., 1792.
Foxton, William to Margaret Ricks, June 28, 1799.
Foxwood, Daniel to Sarah Hill, July 25, 1811.
Francis, John G. to Jane Hays, May 10, 1807.
Francis, Matthew to Ann Dunnington, June 10, 1804.
Francis, Thomas to Margaret Smith, Nov. 5, 1797.
Frederick, Henry to Sarah MacMannin, Sept. 6, 1790.
Freeman, Bennett to Peggy Guzman, June, 1792.
Freeman, Samuel to Nelly Mac Donald, Oct. 28, 1795.
Fry, Leonard to Mary Allen, June 17, 1797.
Fulford, Jospeh to Polly Smoot, May, 1792.
Futmore, John to Mary Ann Gallie, July 2, 1809.

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GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

BY ORDER OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, ALL QUERIES RECEIVED FROM NOW TO JANUARY 1, 1918, WILL BE RETURNED TO SENDER

This action was rendered necessary owing to the accumulation of unprinted matter on hand

2. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired; and full credit will be given to the sender of the answer by the Genealogical Editor. She is not responsible for any statements, however, except for those given over her own signature. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query.

3. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed, and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication which she desires; and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query. It rests with the latter whether the correspondence is continued.

4. Mrs. Amos G. Draper has tendered her resignation as Genealogical Editor to take effect June 1st. All letters intended for the Genealogical Department should be addressed "The Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C." Anyone desiring a personal reply should write, enclosing a dollar, to Mrs. Amos G. Draper, 404, The Congressional, Washington, D. C. All queries unaccompanied by the enclosure, will be treated as if addressed to the Genealogical Editor.

ANSWERS

3444. HENDEE-EDGERTON. Millie Hendee who was the wife of Benjamin Storrs Edgerton was the dau of Joshua Hendee. In my great grandfather's Bible is this record: Joshua Hendee b Windham, Conn. July 18, 1748; Lydia Woodward, b Lebanon, Conn. Dec. 23, 1751; The foregoing were married in Hanover, N. H. May 21, 1772; To them were born the following children: Zerviah, b Mch. 8, 1773; Elizabeth, b Dec. 18, 1775; Abigail, b Dec. 12, 1777; Roswell, b Sept. 18, 1779; Millie and Wealthy (twins) b June 14, 1782; (All the above were born in Hanover, N. H.) Clarissa, b Randolph, Vt. Aug. 2, 1785; Azel, b Randolph, Vt. Nov. 29, 1787; Hemen (?) b Randolph, Vt. Nov. 9, 1790. *Miss Mamie M. Morgan,* Gail Borden Library, Elgin, Ill. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that Joshua Hendee was Capt. of a Militia Co. which served under Major John Wheelock, and was recruited from Hanover, Grafton, Dartmouth College, etc. In N. H. State Papers, Vol. XVII (Vol. 4 of Rev. Rolls) the company is called the College Co. on page 153. In Vol. XV, being Vol. 2 of Rev. Rolls, pp 14, 155, 157 & 158, the company is mentioned as one of those under Col. Jonathan Chase, which "went and reinforced the Northern Continental Army at Ticonderoga by Major Gen'l. Folsom's Orders May 7, 1777." On page 157 the statement is made that Capt. Hendee was of Hanover. The company served until Sept. 27, 1777. Major John Wheelock, according to the sketch of him in "Alumni of Dartmouth College," by Chapman, was b Lebanon, Conn. Jan. 28, 1754, and d at Hanover, N. H. Apr. 4, 1817. He was the son of Rev. Pres. Dr. Eleazer Wheelock, and his wife Mary Brinsmaid, was Tutor at Dartmouth, Major and Col. in 1777, and in 1779 became President of Dartmouth College, which position he retained until 1815. His brother, Eleazer, was a Lieut. in Hendee's Co. in 1777, having graduated at Dartmouth in 1776. He also was b Lebanon, Conn. Aug. 17, 1756 and d Boat Run, 16 miles above Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 7, 1811, in the arms of his second wife, Thankful Pennock. His first wife was Tryphena, dau of Samuel Young, of Lisbon, Conn. Major John Wheelock m Maria, dau of Gov. Christian Suhm of St. Thomas, W. I. in N. J. Nov. 29, 1786, and their only ch Maria Malleville Wheelock m Rev. Dr. Wm. Allen, late President of Bowdoin College, Maine. Still another brother, James Wheelock, was a private when John was a Capt. under Col. Chase in 1776, and in 1780 was in Cont. Army. He was b Lebanon, Conn. Mch. 6, 1759, and d at Burlington, Vt. Jan. 14, 1835. He m (1) Catherine, dau of Doctor Gideon Tiffany of Hanover, and (2) Abigail, dau of Col. Aaron Kinsman of Hanover.

4196. LEWIS. Col. William Lewis, son of

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the pioneer, John Lewis of Augusta Co. Va. was an officer under Braddock and was wounded at his defeat. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and resided at Sweet Springs, Va. He m Ann Montgomery, had eight ch and d 1811. The ch were: Margaret who m James McFarland of Pittsburg, Penna.; Major John, who was an officer in the Rev. and commanded a company at the Battle of Monmouth and m (1) Jane S. Thomson and (2) Mary Preston; Thomas who was appointed Major by Washington, and later served under Wayne; Alexander, b 1763 who m and left posterity; Wm. T., who was b 1766, m Eliz. Cabell of Nelson Co. Va. and d 1828 near Lynchburg, Va.; Agatha, b 1774, m Col. Oliver Towles of Campbell Co. Va. in 1794 and d 1843; Elizabeth M. b 1777 who m Col. John Trent of Cumberland Co. Va. and d 1837; Dr. Charles W. b 1780 who m Mary B. Irvine. The above is taken from the "Genealogy of the Lewis Family in America" by Wm. T. Lewis. *Miss Ottie M. Greener*, Kirksville, Mo.

4822. Buchanan. From the unpublished Mss. of T. H. Holmes I find the following record. Wm. Buchanan, living in Cumberland Co. Penna. and later in Ohio Co. Va. m Eliz. Henry, dau of Geo. and Margaret (Young) Henry. She was b ab 1766 and ab 1805 the couple moved to Indiana, living in what was known as "Buchanan Settlement" in Ripley Co. ab 15 miles from the Ohio River. Eliz. survived her husband and d in 1848. They had seven ch. as follows: Wm. who m (1) Jane Buchanan, his cousin; Margaret who m Wm. Cowan, her cousin; Mattie who m John Hamilton; George who m Mary Johnson; Eliz. who m Wesley Cowan, her cousin; Nancy who m Wm. Sheppard; and Polly who m Gallatin Means. Elizabeth (Henry) Buchanan's sister, Margaret b ab 1769 m George, brother of Wm. Buchanan in Ohio Co. Va. and moved to Belmont Co. Ohio, where they lived on a farm on the banks of Stillwater Creek until their death. Their ch. were: Wm., Peggy who m Wm. Daugherty; Mattie, who d.unm., Wilson and Eliz. both of whom m; Wm. who m Mrs. Thompson; Andrew who m.; and three others who d.y. Margaret (Henry) Buchanan d before her husband, George Buchanan, and he m (2) Nancy Galloway ab 1810 and lived some years, surviving his brother, William. *Mrs. Geo. C. Pitts*, 3604 Morrell Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

4830. Williams. The name of the wife of Isaac Williams, who was b July 16, 1737 in Penna. and d Sept. 25, 1825, in Ohio, was Nancy Burke. She was of Irish descent. I do not know whether their dau Sicha who m Isaac Dawson had any brothers or sisters. *Mrs. Sheldon S. Anderson*, 421 N. 5th St. Terre Haute, Ind.

4842. (3) McCorkle. Robert, son of Samuel McCorkle, was b 1760 Augusta Co. Va. ab six miles s.w. of Staunton. He enlisted in Oct. 1776 at Staunton, and was assigned to Capt. Michael Bowyer's Co. in Twelfth reg't. This reg't. was ordered to Phila. in Mch. 1777, and while there Robert McCorkle was stricken with small-pox. Upon recovery he joined the army at West Point, and went with it to Brandywine and Germantown. The winter of 1777-8 was spent at Valley Forge. In the spring of 1778 he was ordered to White Plains and then to West Point where he was disch. Nov. 14, 1778. He re-enlisted in the summer of 1780 and was given the post of Orderly Serg't. in Capt. Stribling's Co. of the First Regiment of Gen. Greene's Brigade, and fought at Ninety-Six and Eutaw Springs.

Robert McCorkle m May 12, 1785, Elizabeth, dau of James and Catherine (Tyler) Forrest. She was a member of the Spottsylvania Co. branch of the Tyler family of Va. Ab 1809 the McCorkles moved to Ohio, settling near a point then known as Russell's Place, in Lawrence Co. where he d Mch. 10, 1833. Their ch. were: James, b 1786; Mary, b 1790; Sarah, b 1793; Samuel, b 1796; Robert, b 1798; John, b 1800; Andrew, b 1803; Elizabeth, b 1807; Jacob, b 1810; and Catherine, b 1813. *T. O. McCorkle*, 4700 Georgia Ave. Washington, D. C.

4951. (3) Waters. In a foot-note, p 638 to Supplement of Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution in a list of the Naval commanders appointed by Congress during the war, with the date of their respective commissions according to the Journals of Congress, appears under date of Mch. 15, 1777, Daniel Waters. See also Goldsborough's Naval Chronicle. *Mrs. F. C. Buckley*, 1610 Sixteenth St. Superior, Wis. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that in Vol. XVI of the Lineage Book is found the statement that Daniel Waters (1731-1816) commanded the schooner "Lee" that captured many prizes. He was promoted, 1777, to Captain and gave valuable sea service for the Colonies. He m Agnes Smith and Miss Alice Morton, whose National Number is 15618, entered the Society through his dau Anne Nancy Waters who m Nathaniel Bridge. In "Naval Records of the American Revolution" prepared from the original papers in the Library of Congress we find that June 19, 1778, Capt. Daniel Waters had refused command of the "Resistance," and the Marine Committee had written him about it, and that Jan. 30, 1781 he was Captain and one of the Bonders of the Mass. ship Friendship of 16 guns, with a crew of 70 men.

4982. (2) Crosby. In a communication from *Mrs. Sara M. L. Holey*, South Lee, N. H. she states that Jonathan Crosby was a resident of Nottingham, N. H. in 1766 when he signed a remonstrance against setting off

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the South West Parish. (N. H. Town Papers, Vol. XIII, p 106) and that an examination of the Strafford Co. Deeds at Dover, N. H. would probably give the date of Jonathan Crosby's going to Gilmanton where she thinks he was located in 1776. As Meredith and Gilmanton are quite near each other; and as no man by name of Jonathan Crosby signed the Test from Gilmanton, it is very probable that the man referred to in Answers in the March issue was the one who was in Nottingham in 1766, and the father of Betsy (Crosby) Spokefield. *Gen. Ed.*

5003. HART. On the authority of the oldest member of the Hart family, Miss Julia Sugg, Nancy Morgan Hart is buried in Henderson Co. Ky in the old Hart grave yard on Cash Creek. Miss Sugg's mother married the first time "Aunt Nancy's" Husband's brother, and was called Grandma Cash to distinguish her from the other Grandmother Hart. After she died the body was brought to Miss Sugg's mother's house and remained there over night. Her grave was covered with beautiful, wild flowers, and the plot surrounded by forest trees. I will visit the spot and take pictures of the place, for the magazine as I am her descendant. *Mrs. David Banks Hart,* Henderson, Ky.

5072. CARTER. My great grandfather, Barnard Carter Elliott was b Concord, N. H. Apr. 1, 1784, where he d Dec. 7, 1851. He m Deborah Welch, b Dec. 11, 1784. He was the son of Barnard Elliott of Newton and Concord, N. H. who m Elizabeth Carter. She was the dau of Daniel Carter, b Salisbury, Mass. 1720 m Deborah Fowler and d in Concord, N. H. This line is carried back to the immigrant, Thomas Carter, b Eng. who with his wife, Mary, emigrated to this country. *Mrs. Ida Stevens McKinney,* Decorah, Iowa. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that there was a Daniel Carter who signed the Ass. Test in 1776 in Concord, N. H. but as no death date is given one can not tell with any degree of certainty whether this is the same or not. There was another Daniel Carter who in 1832 was a Rev. pensioner, b ab 1758. He would not have been old enough to have signed the Test in 1776, but quite possibly is the son of the older Daniel.

5072. (3) WELCH. For further information in regard to Deborah Welch who m Barnard Carter Elliott, especially through the fourth dau who m a Stevens, write to *Mrs. Ida Stevens McKinney,* Decorah, Iowa.

5073. CRAWFORD. William Crawford, b in that part of Spottsylvania Co. Va. which is now Orange Co. in 1732, m in Frederick Co. Va. Hannah Vance and had three children: Sarah, John and Effie. Nov. 27, 1786 John Crawford sold the old homestead of the Youghiogheny to Edward Cook and emigrated to the State of Ohio, settling upon land bequeathed to him by his father, at the mouth of Brush Creek in Adams Co. where he d in 1816, leaving three sons, Moses, Richard and William. *F. M. Ballard* (a descendant of Richard Stephenson Jr. a half brother of Col. Wm. Crawford), Covington, Ky.

5074. WARDELL. Eliakim Wardell served as a private in Col. Weisenfel's reg't. Capt. Hunt's Co. N. Y. State Militia. Eliakim d in Putnam Valley June 20, 1823; was b 1764, and m (2) a widow Mrs. Susan Russell (1781-1861) in 1819. By his (1) wife, Catherine he had: Lydia, b June 23, 1789; Robert, b May 8, 1791, d 1826; Elizabeth, b Apr. 5, 1793, d 1795; John, b May 16, 1795; James, b 1797, d 1799. By the second wife he had: Mary Frances, b June 6, 1821, d Dec. 21, 1895; and Sarah Ann, b Apr. 1, 1823, d Jan. 4, 1917. She was b in Putnam Valley, and was a "Real Daughter" and member of Deborah Sampson Chapter, her National No. being 99724. *Miss Sara E. Wilbar,* Registrar, Bridgewater, Mass.

5082. AUGUR. Edwin P. Auger, 390 Broad St., Middletown, Conn., has written or is writing an Augur Genealogy. *Miss Frances Brigden* (grand-dau of Jonothan Brigden and his wife, Harriet Auger, 5 Elm St.), Hornell, N. Y.

5082. (3) RAYMOND. There was a William Raymond who served as a private in the company of Capt. Matthew Mead of Norwalk, Conn. from May 6 to Dec. 5, 1775 (See Conn. Men in the Revolution, p 67) who may be the one inquired about. There were several others mentioned in Conn. Men. It was quite common to make the Rev. soldiers Captains of the Militia Companies immediately after the Revolution, and his title may have been acquired in that way. *Gen. Ed.*

5083. MARTIN. In Versailles, Ky., in Will Book G, p 384, is a will recorded of a Samuel Martin, bearing date Oct. 21, 1818, in which he mentions his wife, Susanna, sons, Benjamin and Elijah, and makes his unmarried daughters a bequest equal in proportion to what had been given his married daughters, except his daughter Susanna, and says therein: "To her I will nothing more than I have already given unless she becomes a widow which if she does she may then have her portion equal to that of her sisters, but if she does not become a widow that portion mentioned I will and give unto her first five children, namely, Henry, Mahala, Caty, Nathan and Stephen Holman." I do not know whether this Samuel Martin was a Rev. soldier or not, but trust this information may be of help. *Mrs. L. Calvin Sutherland,* Hanover, Ind.

5088. AYRES. There is a record of service of a Daniel and a William Ayres of Lancaster Co. to be found in Penna. Archives, Fifth

Series, Vol. VII, pp 467, 812 & 983 for Daniel and 246 for William. *Gen. Ed.*

5085. (3) LOTT-CARTER. The Archives of Penna. show that a Henry Lott of Bucks Co. was, on Aug. 19, 1775, Capt. of a company of Militia in the Rev. known as the "Fourth Associated Co. of Northampton twp., Bucks Co. and his age as given in the records at that time was 68; hence this Henry Lott was b ab the time of the one ment. in the Query. There was also a Jeremiah Lott, b ab 1755 in Bucks Co. Penna. who d at Bloomsbury, N. J. in 1822. He enlisted first in Aug. 1775 in the Militia for the town of Solebury, under Capt. John Corryell; and again in 1779 as a Trumpeter in Capt. Heard's Co. Col. Stephen Moylan's reg't. Light Dragoons, serving until July 12, 1783. I have been trying to ascertain if he was a son of the above mentioned Henry Lott.

5089. SUSONG. Three men by name of Susong—Andrew, Barbary and John, are mentioned in the Eighth Report of the Va. State Library. Andrew Susong is also mentioned as a private in the Third Co. of the New Eleventh Penna. Continental Regiment, enlisting Mch. 25, 1777 and serving till Jan. 17, 1781. This regiment was under Lieut. Col. Adam Hubbell Jr. of Wyoming, and served on the frontiers, so it is quite possible that the items about Andrew Susong refer to one and the same man. The boundary line between Penna. and Va. was not determined with any precision at that time. *Gen. Ed.*

5090. BUTLER. From *W. S. Long*, 32 King's Highway, Haddonfield, N. J. comes the information that William Butler was b in York, Penna. Jan. 6, 1745 and d May 16, 1789 at Pittsburgh, Penna. He was commissioned Lieut. Col. of the Fourth Penna. regiment, and had two sons. *Mrs. Eleanor McCartney Bamford*, 91 N. Franklin St. Wilkes-Barre, Penna. writes that he was buried in Trinity Church Grave yard; was the son of Thomas Butler and his wife Eleanor, who came to America shortly after their marriage. Thomas d July, 1791, West Pennsborough, Cumberland Co. Penna. Mrs. Bamford thinks that he is probably the same man who m Jane Carmichael and had a dau Rebecca who m Samuel McCutcheon. (See Lineage Book D. A. R. Vol. IX, p 282.) (Wheeler states in his History of North Carolina, that Lafayette, at a dinner given in his honor while he was in Philadelphia, said that when he wished any good work done in the Revolution he always asked a Butler to do it. *Gen. Ed.*)

5101. (2) GOLDEN. No mention is made of Samuel Golden or Goldin in Va. List of Va. Soldiers; although there are several men by name of Golden with other Christian names. *Gen. Ed.*

5106. (3) COMFORT. Richard Comfort b Fishkill, N. Y. 1745, d in Deer Park, N. Y. in 1828. He served as a private in the Dutchess Co. Militia in 1775. He m Charity Perkins (1747-1815) and had a son John who m Phebe Gildersleeve; a son Thomas, b 1794 who m Abigail Davids, and probably others. Several of his descendants have become Daughters of the American Rev. through his record. *Gen. Ed.*

5116. VAN DYKE. Peter Van Dyke Jr. b Kinderhook, N. Y. 1767 served as a drummer boy in the N. Y. Levies in 1780 in Capt. Isaac Bogart's company for the defense of the frontier; m Maria Youland and d 1810. A descendant of Jane (Van Dyke) Merwin has entered the Society, and the Registrar General will, upon request, furnish the name of the descendant. *Gen. Ed.*

5121. BAKER. Wayne Co. Ohio was not settled in 1750 and as Henry Baker's son was born in Franklin Co. Penna. and his brother served from Penna. it is probable that Henry, himself, served from that state. There are a number of men by name of Henry Baker, mentioned in Penna. Archives, Fifth Series. who lived in the same locality from which Henry's brother came. No one can enter the D. A. R. on the service of the *brother* of a lineal ancestor. The line must be unbroken in order to obtain recognition. *Gen. Ed.*

5124. (2) WEST. For information in regard to the families of the members of the Fairfax Committee of Safety, the Gen. Ed. would refer to Mr. S. C. Stuntz, Secretary Fairfax Co. Historical Society, Vienna, Va. In writing him, however, do not forget to enclose a fee.

5145. (2) WILL. There were fourteen different men, at least, by name of Will who served in the Rev. from Penna. The only white man of that name recorded as serving from Va. was Robert Will, ment. in the Supplement to List of Va. Soldiers, as having received a Bounty Land. *Gen. Ed.*

5145. (3) MCCUMPSEY. Alexander, John and Robert McCumpsey served in the Rev. from Penna. according to Penna. Archives, Fifth Series. *Gen. Ed.*

5155. (3) RUCKS. The only Rev. soldier by name of Rucks ment. in the Lists of Va. Soldiers accessible to the Gen. Ed. was Benjamin Rucks.

5164. (2) RICHEY. There was a John Richey who served in the Rev. from Va. according to Va. Soldiers, pub. by Va. State Library, and was on the frontiers, known as the Ill. Div. This may be the one desired. There was also a John Ritchie who served as a Ranger on the frontiers, who was born and died in York, Penna. (1755-1835). He m Mary Welch (1760-1835) and their dau Mary (1789-1833) m John Porter and her

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descendant is a member of the D. A. R. *Gen. Ed.*

5169. (3) HUSTON. There was a Lieut. Wm. Huston, who m Susannah and had a dau Sarah, (1779-1868) who m Thomas Limber whose record is given in Vol. XXXVIII of the D. A. R. Lineage Books. There was also a Capt. Wm. Huston (1755-1823) who served as Capt. of Cumberland Co. Volunteers. He had a wife Margaret, and their son John m Mary Miller. His record is given in Vol. XXXVI of the D. A. R. Lineage Book. *Gen. Ed.*

BOOK REVIEW

HEROIC WILLARDS OF '76. Life and Times of CAPT. REUBEN WILLARD, of Fitchburg, Mass. And his lineal descendants, from 1775 to date. By James Andrew Phelps. 322 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This book of 120 pages containing as it does not only the records of the Willard descendants, many of which were hitherto unobtainable, but authentic portraits of a number of the descendants, coats of arms of the Willard and Phelps families and records of allied families is filled with interesting and valuable material; and one notes that enlarged copies of the portraits, the Arms, the Henry Willard House and also of the old Horsmonden Church where many of the forefathers worshipped may be obtained from Mr. Phelps, who also draws up applications for membership in patriotic societies, especially for the descendants of the Bond, Fairman, Knapp, Phelps, Willard and Wright families.

Although born in 1835 Mr. Phelps was "unwilling to enter a state of quiescent nonentity and self-effacement or dormant dry rot"; and "seeking an object worthy of attainment through possible, continuous effort" his thoughts reverted to his grandmother, Ruth (Willard) Wright, and he determined to devote his efforts to discovering from whom and whence she came. The result is the present work, which not only furnishes the Revolutionary service of Reuben Willard (1755-1823) with official proof of his brothers, Capt. Jonathan (b 1744); Thomas (b 1749) and Gibson (1750-1817), all descendants of Major Simon Willard of Concord, Mass. in 1635; but also gives a list of descendants of George Willard, of Yarmouth, Mass., half brother of Simon, and the names of the 121 descendants of Simon and 24 descendants of George, who served in the Revolution. The purchasers of the book will rejoice with the reviewer that the compiler defied the iron-clad dictum of the present day that he "had passed the period of usefulness" as the subject matter is prepared in such a way as to attract attention and be enjoyable as well as instructive.

MISS UNEEDA MAGAZINE

The following description of a unique way to obtain subscriptions for a magazine may interest the Daughters who wish to arouse their fellow members to their duty in the matter of supporting the magazine.

At a recent meeting of the chapter in a neighboring state a young lady appeared wearing an attractive dress of cretonne, with a very full skirt, and a large picture hat. All over her dress were pinned the covers of our magazines and her hat was also trimmed with them. She was introduced as "Miss Uneeda Magazine, who would like to visit you in your home every month in the year." After the introduction she gave a little talk concluding with singing to the tune of the chorus of "Let a Little Sunshine In":

"Send your money in today
Send your money in today
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Let the good work pay
Send your money in today."

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Dr. Mary Babcock Atwater, 516 Hayes Ave., Helena.

NEBRASKA .....Mrs. Ellet Grant Drake, 606 N. 6th St., Beatrice.
Mrs. Frank I. Ringer, 935 D St., Lincoln.

NEVADA .....Mrs. Charles Silvey Sprague, Goldfield.

NEW HAMPSHIRE...Mrs. Will Bernard Howe, 35 South St., Concord.
Mrs. Charles Watson Barrett, 99 Sullivan St., Claremont.

NEW JERSEY.....Mrs. William Dusenberry Sherrerd, Highland Ave., Haddonfield.
Mrs. James Fairman Fielder, 139 Gifford Ave., Jersey City Heights.

NEW MEXICO.....Mrs. Singleton M. Ashenfelter, 702 Bayard St., Silver City.

NEW YORK.....Mrs. Benj. F. Spraker, Palatine Bridge.
Mrs. David B. Page, 157 West 3rd St., Oswego.

NORTH CAROLINA..Mrs. Theodore S. Morrison, 287 Pearson Drive, Asheville.
Mrs. Wm. Parker Mercer, Elm City.

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NORTH DAKOTA....Mrs. Geo. M. Young, Valley City.
Miss Helen M. Crane, Valley City.
OHIO .....Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, 6719 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.
Mrs. John Tolman Mack, 712 Wayne St., Sandusky.
OKLAHOMA .....Mrs. Walter D. Elrod, 400 N. Grand Ave., Okmulgee.
Mrs. Edward Lyman Workman, 1108 E. Hobson, Sapulpa.
OREGON .....Mrs. Isaac L. Patterson, Eola Road, Salem.
Mrs. F. M. Wilkins, 91 West 9th St., Eugene.
PENNSYLVANIA ....Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Cooksburg.
Mrs. H. Grant Dreisbach, Lewisburg.
RHODE ISLAND.....Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 35 South Angell St., Providence.
Miss Edith May Tilley, P. O. Box 315, Hope St., Newport.
SOUTH CAROLINA..Mrs. E. Walker Duvall, Cheraw.
Mrs. Hugh L. McColl, Bennettsville.
SOUTH DAKOTA....Mrs. E. St. Claire Snyder, 617 2nd St., Watertown.
Mrs. Rolvix Harlan, 1603 S. Prairie Ave., Sioux Falls.
TENNESSEE .....Mrs. Thomas Polk, 583 E. Main St., Jackson.
Mrs. Edward Mark Grant, Morristown.
TEXAS .....Mrs. James Lowry Smith, 1101 Taylor St., Amarillo.
Mrs. John J. Stevens, 311 Martin St., San Antonio.
UTAH .....Mrs. L. C. Miller, 943 East 1st South St., Salt Lake City.
Mrs. S. W. Morrison, 32 7th East St., Salt Lake City.
VERMONT .....Mrs. Edward Sprague Marsh, Brandon.
Mrs. E. R. Pember, Wells.
VIRGINIA .....Miss Alethea Serpell, 902 Westover Ave., Norfolk.
Mrs. John Adam Alexander, 1310 N. Augusta St., Staunton.
WASHINGTON .....Mrs. Overton Gentry Ellis, 1609 Water St., Olympia.
Mrs. Sterling Price Keithly, 2624 Rucker Ave., Everett.
WEST VIRGINIA.....Mrs. Linn Brannon, 236 Center Ave., Weston.
Mrs. James S. Phillips, Box 1, Shepherdstown.
WISCONSIN .....Mrs. John P. Hume, 539 Terrace Ave., Milwaukee.
Mrs. Rudolph Beese Hartman, 4001 Highland Park, Milwaukee.
WYOMING .....Mrs. Edward Gillette, Sheridan.
Mrs. Bryant Butler Brooks, Cheyenne.
ORIENT .....Mrs. Charles Sumner Lobingier, Shanghai, China.
Mrs. Truman Slayton Holt, Illoilo, Philippine Islands.

* * *

Honorary Officers Elected for Life

Honorary Presidents General

Mrs. John W. Foster,
Mrs. Daniel Manning,
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott,
Mrs. William Cumming Story.

Honorary President Presiding

Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General

Mrs. A. Howard Clark, 1895.
Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, 1899.
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, 1905.
Mrs. William Lindsay, 1906.
Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, 1906.
Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, 1910.
Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, 1911.
Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, 1913.
Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, 1913.
Mrs. Wallace Delafield, 1914.
Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, 1914.
Mrs. John Newman Carey, 1916.
Mrs. George M. Sternberg, 1917.

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National Board of Management

Special Meeting, Saturday, March 31, 1917

A special meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization of chapters was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Saturday, March 31, 1917.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Lockwood, the members joining in the Lord's Prayer.

At the request of the President General, Miss Barlow acted as Recording Secretary General *pro tem* in the absence of Mrs. Boyle.

The roll was called and the following members were noted as being present: *Active Officers*, Mesdames Story, Moody, Davis, Wood, Leary, Lockwood, Smoot, Miss Pierce, Mesdames Ransdell and Sternberg, Miss Barlow. *State Regents:* Mesdames Hall, Brumbaugh, Miss Crowell, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Fisher. *State Vice Regent*, Mrs. Page.

The Treasurer General reported deceased 174, resigned 177, reinstated 21. On motion of Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, it was carried, *that the report of the Treasurer General be received which states the names of the members dropped, resigned, reinstated.*

Miss Pierce read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following: Applications presented to the Board, 1272.

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

The President General stated that she had many documents representing what might be termed inquiries and complaints, and she asked that a motion be made to the effect that where these members who have applied can meet the requirements, that they be included in the list that the Registrar General had presented. The motion was therefore made by Mrs. Davis, seconded by Miss Serpell, that when they meet the necessary requirements they be included in the list presented by the Registrar General today. The Registrar General stated that every application which could meet the requirements had been verified and presented to the Board in her report. After some further discussion, and the reading by the President General of two or three of the letters she held, none of which showed that these people had applications pending for membership and been delayed in being admitted, one of the letters referring to supplemental papers which did not need to be presented to the Board for action, it was moved by Mrs. Wood, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried, *that this motion (made by Mrs. Davis and seconded by Miss Serpell) be laid upon the table until the Registrar General can report upon them.* Miss Pierce now moved *that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for 1272 applicants for membership in the Society.* This was seconded by Miss Barlow and carried. The Recording Secretary General *pro tem* announced that she cast the ballot for 1272 applicants, and the President General declared them elected.

The Organizing Secretary General read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Dora Myers Hanna, Modesto, Cal.; Mrs. Carrie Rich Parks, Anna; Mrs. Catherine Agnes Price Auld, Shelbyville; and Mrs. Emma Follett Turner, Cambridge, Ill.; Mrs. Edith M. Winslow, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Mrs. Anna L. Lawson, Kent, Ohio; and Mrs. Grace Rockwell Robinson, South Hero, Vermont.

Miss Nanita Raines, Kingsland, Ark.; Mrs. Vida A. Whiteside Cornely, Madera, Penna., and Mrs. Jean C. Davidson, Ellensburg, Washington.

The National Board is asked to authorize chapters at the following places: Searcy, Ark.; Martin's Ferry and Maumee, Ohio; Farmville and Gloucester, Va.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Idella M. P. Cross, Presque Isle, Me.; Mrs. Sarah E. Cadwell Brown, Auburn, Mass.; Mrs. Mary Sutton Pierce, Naples, N. Y.; and Mrs. Jane Bancroft Kress, Manitowoc, Wis.

The reappointment of the following have been requested by their State Regents:

Mrs. M. Louise Kitchen Liston, Carlinville, Ill., and Mrs. Nellie Reed Irvine, Bedford, Penna.

The following chapters have reported their organizations since the February 23rd Board meeting:

Altamira, Lindsay, Cal.; Adrienne de Lafay-

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ette, American Liberty, Fort Pitt and Telles de Rochambeau, Washington, D. C.; Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho; Col. Asa Whitcomb, Kingfield, Me.; Margaret Corbin, Boston, and Nelly Custis Lewis, Walpole, Mass.; Hattiesburg, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Gen. Asa Danforth, Syracuse and Sidney, Sidney, N. Y.; Carolina Patriots, Mount Olive, N. C.; Massillon, Massillon, Ohio; Barnwell, Barnwell; Hudson Berry, Anderson and Jeremiah Jones, North, S. C.; Katherine Housman, Taylor, Texas; King's Wood, Kingswood, W. Va., and Anne Pickett, Alexandria, Va.

Admitted membership Feb. 23, 1917...129,970
Actual membership Feb. 23, 1917..... 95,990

Respectfully submitted,

BETTY CARTER SMOOT,

Organizing Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Smoot referred to the organization of the General Danforth Chapter at Syracuse, and stated that in regard to the motion automatically disbanding chapters when they fell below the required number of twelve, her office had been following the rule of allowing a chapter that became inactive a little time to get the members lacking, unless this chapter handicapped the organization of another chapter, and desired to know if she had been correct in her ruling. The President General stated that this ruling would be maintained unless there was some other action taken.

Miss Crowell, State Regent of Pennsylvania, referred to the chapter recently organized in the District of Columbia which was mentioned in the report of the Organizing Secretary General as Fort Pitt, and presented a protest on behalf of the Pittsburgh Chapter which had owned Fort Pitt for almost a quarter of a century. After a prolonged discussion, the Organizing Secretary General changed her report to read "the chapter of which Mrs. Lipscomb is Regent."

The adoption of her report with this change was moved by Mrs. Smoot, seconded, and carried.

The matter of the new chapter being organized by Mrs. Bukey was then taken up, and after considerable discussion it was moved by Mrs. Wood, seconded, and carried, *that the Organizing Secretary General call together the interested parties, and that she be given power to act.*

Referring again to the name of Fort Pitt, the President General suggested that the matter be left to the Organizing Secretary General and the President General and the Regent to find a name that will be acceptable to them that is not Fort Pitt, in which suggestion Miss Crowell acquiesced.

The President General called attention to the provision in the Constitution for the appointment of organizing regents, and stated that since Mrs. Hudler had been selected by the State Regent of New York, and the Organizing Secretary General was willing to appoint her, the President General stated she would declare the chapter legally organized and authorized. Many of the members rose to their feet in protest against this ruling, Mrs. Lockwood stating that it was illegal, as the matter could only be carried by a vote of the Board.

Mrs. Wood read a telegram protesting against the authorizing of a second chapter at Mt. Vernon, and also read a letter from the Mayor of Mt. Vernon.

A telegram from Mrs. Guernsey protesting against the shortness of the notice for the Special Board meeting was read by the President General, who read also Sec. 4, Art. VII of the Constitution.

The motions as passed were read and approved. At 4:30 p. m., on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,

Recording Secretary General pro tem.

Regular Meeting, April 14, 1917

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Saturday, April 14, 1917, at 10:25 a. m.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, opened with prayer as follows:

Our Heavenly Father, we look upon Thee as our refuge and our strength. In these days of stress and strife and darkness let the sunlight of Thy mercy break through the clouds of horror and may Thy voice be heard in our hearts assuring us of Thy unchanging will to shape the world for peace and righteousness. Have mercy upon all those whom want threatens and those who are left without stay or hope. Help each one of this great patriotic body to put self aside and have an eye single to the glorification of our Nation. Help each one to faithfully perform the duties assigned to them, and in all our work make it a work of love. Let us not forget that peace emanates from individual hearts and through individual minds it spreads over the world. Let the united thought of this great Society go forth on the wings of love and peace, and to that end let us pray.

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The members of the Board joined with the Lord's Prayer.

Mrs. Ransdell asked that the Board sing America, including two verses to the same air but different words, copies for which were distributed among the members.

The roll was then called by the Recording Secretary General with the following result: *Active Officers*, Mesdames Story, Goode, Smith, Dinwiddie, Green, Thompson, Foster, Davis, Maupin, Wood, Leary, Minor, Spencer, Butterworth, Howell, Tebault, Lane, Gedney, Lockwood, Boyle, Blodgett, Smoot, Miss Pierce, Mesdames Ransdell, Augsbury, Orton, Sternberg. *State Regents*, Mrs. Cobbs, Miss Hardy, Mesdames Schuyler, Buel, Brumbaugh, Carruth, McCall, Bahnsen, Beck, Guernsey, Boone, Alexander, Steele, Ellison, Wait, Squires, Painter, Aull, Miss Wallace, Mesdames Sherrerd, Spraker, Miss Rodman, Mesdames Young, Brant, Patterson, Miss Crowell, Mesdames Longley, Calhoun, Polk, Smith, Miller, Marsh, Miss Serpell, Mesdames Bowden, Fisher, Hume. *State Vice Regents*, Mesdames Freeman, Ridout, Alexander.

The President General announced that the Board would be the guests of Virginia, Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Smoot; Vice President General, Mrs. Maupin, and State Regent, Miss Serpell, and unless some objection was made the Board would adjourn promptly at 1 o'clock for luncheon.

The President General stated that a case was to be heard by the Board at that meeting having to do with certain charges made against certain members which these members desired to have an opportunity to refute in the presence of the Board, and asked whether the matter should be taken up at once or the regular order of business proceeded with. Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Ransdell, and carried, *that we proceed with the regular order of business.*

The President General stated that she had no report other than the report which she would give at Congress, which was long, and she did not consider it advisable to give the report so many times, so she would content herself with saying how happy she was to see so large a representation of the Board and to express the hope, which she felt was in the minds and hearts of all, that the coming Congress might be a useful and productive and progressive one, one worth while. The President General stated that when her report, which contained no recommendations, was nothing but a resume of the accomplishment of this administration, was presented to Congress and approved and accepted, as it must necessarily be, she would like to have it considered her report to the Board and printed with the other officers' reports in the Magazine. Moved by Mrs. Orton, seconded by Mrs. Augsbury, and carried, *that the report of the President General when made to the 26th Continental Congress be regarded as part of the proceedings of this Board meeting and be printed in the Magazine.*

Report of President General.

Members of the 26th Continental Congress and Honored Guests:

This moment that has drawn together the members of a great patriotic band of American women is a moment of great spiritual significance and my heart goes out to you in loving welcome and great solicitude.

I venture to believe that every one of you, my Daughters, if you followed the patriotic impulse of your own desire, would at this moment be engaged in some service of practical value to our Country, for an American woman who fails at this time to realize her personal obligation to serve, is not worthy of her descent from the Patriots.

With the full knowledge that we have grave responsibilities which we must meet, and that we are taking time that is not ours to waste, we are assembled, and should this Congress fail in usefulness or sincerity of purpose, or degenerate through personal interests into an occasion *not* of the highest usefulness and value, we would be guilty of lowering the standard of our great Body and fail somewhat in the purpose for which we were created, the inspiration of patriotism.

I know that you will realize your obligations, and that in your hearts there is the prayer, Oh God, give me sense to see my duty and strength to do it. You will, I am sure, adopt measures that will bring into service the splendid resources of our ninety-six thousand organized American womanhood.

While I am truly thankful that I may report to you a phenomenally fine condition of our beloved Society, and the achievements for this administration have far outstripped any past period, this is but the natural growth of a great Body, and it does not approach in magnitude what should be accomplished during the next three years, for no period in the history of our Country has ever offered such opportunity for brilliant achievements as does this period in our immediate future. My loving aspirations rush forward into the future, and I shall give my mite of active service in the ranks just as I have been so happy and privileged to give it as Chief Executive of this noble Body.

In the opening days of this administration, certain details presented themselves, which in my opinion would facilitate business and conserve time and effort, and now that the changes have been adopted and are working out as a satisfactory routine it amuses me to look back upon the fact that these measures

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were opposed. We had prior to this administration been accustomed to have the names of the applicants read by the Registrar General and then voted on for acceptance, but the reading of these names consumed so much time that they were given in this fashion: Alabama, six Browns, two Smiths, three Jones; Connecticut, nine Whites, four Robinsons; etc. This conveyed no knowledge of personal identification to the members who voted on their admittance, and I suggested that the Registrar have made a number of copies of her list of applicants, divided into states, and given to the different State Regents in time to allow them to look over the list and ascertain who had passed, and then that the Registrar General present her report in this form: I herein present for admission to membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution the names contained in this list, the applicants having met all the requirements of eligibility, and move that the Secretary be empowered to cast the ballot to elect —— members.

This method was adopted and worked well for a few meetings of the Board, when two or three members grew apprehensive of something,—I do not know what,—and we had to go back to the old method of reading surnames only, for about forty minutes, until the following Congress convened and I could submit to you my plan and you saw the advisability of this conservation of time, and we have since employed my method of report. I mention this matter that may seem unimportant, only to demonstrate the fact that it is often difficult to introduce very simple measures which are improvements but which meet opposition purely because they are "new."

The reading of the minutes of the Board meetings at the close of the meeting instead of at the following meeting is a distinct improvement, as in the past the Board was at times only called together every four months, and the minutes being held over from one meeting to the other were naturally very old news when they came out in the Magazine four months after they had been made. One of the candidates for President General states in her campaign literature that the Board need only be called every four months, but I do not at all agree with this policy of hers, for, in my experience, a great corporation with a large income and large disbursements, a large corps of salaried employees, and many branches of active work, cannot do justice to the Organization in calling together so infrequently its administrative body. It may be very inconvenient to travel across the continent to attend monthly Board meetings, but the business of this Society must not be held up, in justice to the states and the members, for this.

Upon assuming the office of executive head of this Society, I at once felt the need of a thorough knowledge of the rules that had been from time to time made by Congress and the National Board of Management, and, on reading these rules which are very largely the working rules of our Board, I found one little pamphlet which was printed, and a quantity of loose leaves of typewritten material which was most cumbersome and inconvenient. I appointed Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, an excellent parliamentarian, and a committee to classify these rules and publish them. This was rather expensive as it was a very difficult piece of work, but it is essential that the record of governing rules of a great body be in clear, convenient form for reference, and today any member may purchase this book of Statutes, and will find it of great assistance in maintaining the rules of this Organization.

You are all aware of the menace that threatened our beautiful Memorial Hall when the property immediately adjacent to it was owned by other people, and you may have heard some of the threats to build structures thereon that would be very detrimental to our property. I was glad to avail myself of the authority given me by Congress to purchase the land back of our building at the lowest possible rates. You are aware that through the generosity of several of our members I was enabled to raise personally the amounts necessary for the first cash payments on our land. You also recall the fact that we did make the purchase at the lowest figure at which the land had ever been offered, namely, $1.25, $1.23 and $1.11 a square foot. In the matter of the purchase of the first lot of land, we are indebted to Mr. Charles C. Glover for having assisted us to acquire it, and in the second purchase the transaction was made directly between the owners of the property and the National Society, no real estate commission being paid, or any expense incurred, except that of searching the title and the attorney's fee for drawing up the necessary papers. After the first cash payment was made, the remaining payments have been arranged for by a series of notes for comparatively small amounts at quite long intervals apart so that the land can be paid for, without at all crippling the treasury, from the income of the Society, and the members need not be taxed for contributions to pay for the land. We are fortunate in having secured all of the land back of the Hall except the two corners in the extreme rear. The lot in the direct center of the rear (which we have bought) protects us from the erection of a building across that frontage, which was a serious menace to our property.

When Congress voted to send our D. A. R. Magazine to every member in good standing, this vote became a law which had to be obeyed. It was an undertaking which entailed heavy

expense, but it was a progressive step and a good business proposition as time will demonstrate.

It is impossible to estimate the great educational value of putting into the hands of ninety-six thousand members a magazine which gives so much valuable information as to the work and purpose of our Society. Such valuable historic and genealogical data, such inspiration to patriotism as our magazine gives forth,—and as a medium of communication, especially at this time of National upheaval when concerted effort on the part of our members is needed for our Country's good, —we would be doing a definite and distinct wrong to fail to send this monthly magazine to all of our members.

The activity among the members throughout the Country, as well as the increased membership which is a direct result of our wide circulation, demonstrates the necessity of this measure which Congress of last year inaugurated. I am regretful that there has been concerted effort on the part of a disaffected little group to retard and cripple the issuing of our magazine, but I believe that the loyalty of the great majority of our members will impel them to stand firmly for the sending of our magazine to each member. In view of the heavy expense of the initial months of this large issue, it has been necessary to make special arrangements to finance this undertaking, and the National Board of Management voted to make a loan sufficient to meet the necessary expense. Accordingly a loan of twenty-five thousand dollars has been made, the note only of the Society being given as security for that loan. Expert advice has been secured, and the advertising department, which is a great asset even now, and which in time will become the source of a large revenue to the Society, has been admirably managed.

The initial months which are now past are the heaviest and most expensive months, and I believe the future holds the promise of great material value to this Society in the continuance of the large circulation of our magazine.

As you are well aware, during the administration of Mrs. Donald McLean, in order to finish the building of this Hall, a loan was made which left a debt upon the Hall, of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. During the following seven years this debt was decreased by payment of sixty thousand dollars so that at the opening of this administration the debt on the Hall was one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. In three years, through the generous efforts of our members, the debt was reduced one hundred thousand dollars, and since that time, and very largely to the effort of Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, our members have further reduced the debt so that today we only owe $15,000.

I beg that you will make a supreme effort, my dear Fellow Members, and that you will pay off this comparatively small sum which now is due. We want our Temple of Patriotism for our own, free from the debt that has hung upon it for eleven years, and you will wish the proud distinction, I know, of accomplishing this truly great undertaking.

When war was declared in Europe, there sprang up at once in the hearts of our people a desire to help the afflicted ones, and all over our land our men and women poured out in generous measure their sympathy and service. Through the Red Cross, we gave over twenty thousand dollars and continue donations that have been the result of groups of our members who have worked in all parts of the United States in raising money and making relief supplies. As you know, from the generous response you gave to my appeal, our members sent to the afflicted people of brave little Belgium, over one hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars. This is by far the largest gift made by any organization of American women, and I am sure that you are thankful now that you overcame the obstructions that were made to your generous efforts, and that you have accomplished this truly noble deed.

This Organization, at its Twenty-fifth Congress, voted to stand for preparedness and National Defense, and all over the Country our members have responded to the calls I have from time to time sent them in personal letters and through our invaluable magazine.

Public sentiment has been largely affected by the appeals our members have made to their Senators and Congressmen to vote for appropriations for adequate National Defense and in many other channels. I believe that there is no medium so effective in creating sentiment and in educational lines as the moving picture, and, therefore, when a film has been created, which is effective in arousing patriotic feeling, or that has carried the information of our inadequate defense, or the power and possibility of using this Country's great resources for the protection of her people, I have had that film produced here. I have invited the distinguished men of our Government to witness a production of such films as the "Battle Cry of Peace," "The Eagle's Wings," "The Fall of a Nation," and "Womanhood," and then I have written to the different Chapters throughout the United States and received from them ready co-operation when the film has been given in their home city in getting large groups of people to see it, notably clergymen, speakers, and teachers, and I know that this has affected public sentiment.

I would say, incidentally, that no person has ever profited in a pecuniary way from any of our Preparedness work. Mrs. Simon Baruch

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most generously financed the production in the Hall of "The Battle Cry of Peace." The other productions were paid for by the different companies producing them.

To every appeal I have made to our members for service to our Country, the response has been quick and generous. The following letter I have just sent out in our magazine, and the record of response that is now coming to me shows that the hearts of our women are in this and they will do their part to secure for our beloved Country the protection she should have. If our loyal service has been needed through the months past, when every woman has prayed with all her heart that we might be spared the horrors of war in this, our own beloved land, how much more must we now devote our best efforts to National service to meet the war that has been thrust upon us by Germany, and which we in honor must meet!

Every woman should, in my opinion, make her first duty service to her country, and I believe that our members will do this. Our beloved Memorial Hall, should be the center of organized service and from it, spreading to every state, lines of service should be developed so that the resources of individuals and the power of a great organization should be devoted to all that women can do to serve our Country.

Since you honored me by that greatest privilege that may come to an American woman in the line of official service, by making me the President General of this wonderful organization, I have devoted my best efforts to the work. I have presided over every meeting, held during the past four years, of the National Board of Management, every meeting of the Executive Committee, and attended the meetings of countless other committees. I have personally signed every certificate of admission that has been issued, and performed other official duties to the best of my ability. I have represented the Society on countless important occasions, always with the prayer that I might represent you, my beloved members, worthily, and I have tried to administer the affairs of our Society justly and fairly,—a true consecration of self must, I think, necessarily come to any woman who is privileged to serve as I have served; and your loyal support, your faithful and intelligent cooperation, has enabled me to accomplish all that I have been able to do. I count it the crowning glory of my life to have served as your devoted President General.

DAISY ALLEN STORY,

President General, N. S. D. A. R.

The Recording Secretary General then read her report as follows:

Report of Recording Secretary General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

I have the honor to report that cards of admission were sent out within the specified time to all the new members admitted at the January, February and March meetings. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret and condolence in connection with the January meeting were also promptly written.

The 1377 certificates which have been signed by the President General since my report to the January Board have been issued and mailed.

The notices to members of the Board of the Special Meetings for February and March were sent out as soon as the dates were fixed. I have signed all documents requiring my signature.

The notices of appointment on Congressional Committees have all been sent out, and the acceptances and regrets noted and filed. Lists have been furnished all Congressional Chairmen and the printer, and proof read of these committees for the programme.

During the four years of my administration, for the first time, the official stenographer has been on the time roll. It happens that by reason of her family responsibilities and other circumstances she has found it more convenient to take her leave a day here and there and fractions of days, and even an hour now and then, consequently she has been all the time practically on duty. She has never complained of abiding by the rules and has asked no special consideration, when she has had deducted from her salary every year varying amounts for time used in excess of her thirty days annual leave.

It has not, however, seemed fair to me that the National Society should allow an employee to work sometimes until midnight reporting meetings and then to deduct from her salary the half hour she would be late the following morning. I do not ask that any of the rules be waived or any special consideration shown, but I do ask that the 126 hours she has given in overtime be paid for by the National Society. (This does not include the overtime given during the Congress and incident to it.)

I take pleasure in presenting Volume III of the rulings of Congress and the Board, carrying on the work so ably begun by my predecessor. I refer to this as Vol. III, the first volume of the earlier rulings having been printed and issued in the days when the offices of this Society were still at 902 F Street.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WM. C.) ABBIE WILLIAMS R. BOYLE,

Recording Secretary General.

Moved by Mrs. Boone, seconded by Mrs. Thompson, and carried, that *the report of the*

Recording Secretary General be accepted. On motion of Miss Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Maupin, it was carried, *that the recommendation included in the report of the Recording Secretary General be accepted.*

Mrs. Smoot read her report as Organizing Secretary General:

Report of Organizing Secretary General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

According to the Ruling of the 22nd Continental Congress I present no Organizing Regents for confirmation, nor chapters to be authorized.

The following chapters are to be officially disbanded:

Grenada at Grenada, Miss.; Josiah Everett at Lyons, Neb.; Kuyohoora at Herkimer, N. Y.; Lewis Malone Ayer at Barnwell, S. C., and Onondaga at Syracuse, N. Y.

The following chapters have reported their organization since the March 31st Board meeting:

Lake Champlain, South Hero, Vermont; Susan Randolph, Vandalia, Mo., and the chapter at Port Allegany, Penna.

The admitted membership March 31, 1917	129,970
The actual membership March 31, 1917	96,932

Respectfully submitted,

BETTY CARTER SMOOT,
Organizing Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

In regard to the recommendation for the disbanding of the Onondaga Chapter at Syracuse, N. Y., Mrs. Smoot referred to the ruling automatically disbanding chapters when they fell below the required number for existence, and stated that chapters were given a little time to secure the members they lacked (having, of course, in the meantime no representation at Congress or the state conference)—if they did not handicap another chapter by forcing them to have eight new members; that she had afforded every opportunity to the Onondaga Chapter to make good their claim that they had twelve members on their roll, which they had failed to do, and she was therefore in her report recommending that they be officially disbanded. On motion of Mrs. Maupin, seconded by Mrs. Thompson, it was carried, *that the Organizing Secretary General's report be accepted.* The President General expressed her personal appreciation of the work of Mrs. Smoot as Organizing Secretary General, the State Regents of Kentucky, Ohio, New Jersey, Washington, Michigan, Oregon, North Carolina, Missouri, Alabama, Virginia, Tennessee, Mrs. Sternberg and others, testifying to the assistance she had rendered them in their state work, and to her splendid ability. Mrs. Smith moved *a rising vote of thanks for the splendid service of our Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William A. Smoot,* which was seconded by Mrs. Boone and carried.

At the request of the President General, Mrs. Maupin, Vice President General from Virginia, took the chair.

Miss Pierce read her report as Registrar General, stating that it covered only two weeks' work, as at the special meeting held March 31 she reported 1272 members admitted.

Report of Registrar General.

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 312 applications presented to the Board and 686 supplemental papers verified; permits issued for insignia 942, ancestral bars 496, and recognition pins 698. Papers examined and not yet verified, original 625, supplemental 843. Suplemental papers received prior to January 1, 1915, for which additional information has been requested but not yet received 108; papers returned unverified, original 52, supplemental 222. New records verified 874.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Orton, and carried, *that the Secretary cast the ballot for 312 applicants for membership.* The Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot for 312 applicants, and the Chair declared them elected. Mrs. Brumbaugh moved *to accept the report of the Registrar General with a rising vote of thanks for her service to the Society.* Seconded by Miss Hardy and carried.

Mrs. Ransdell read her report as follows, during the reading of which the President General resumed the chair.

Report of Treasurer General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The report of the Treasurer General to the Continental Hall Committee last evening showed the payment of 2 bonds ($10,000.00) thus reducing the indebtedness to $15,000.00.

This is a pleasure to us all.

A matter that must be adjusted by the Board is the disposition of a check given by Madam de Tavara April 30th, 1915 for $32.30.

When permission was given Madam de Tavara on April 26th, 1915 to ask assistance for an ambulance it was done with the understanding that the Society would be at no expense.

When her circulars were mailed she used

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the envelopes of the Society, giving her check, as there was a question as to the expense. The Treasurer General has had a report from Madam de Tavara stating that she had collected $1,047.67.

This amount did not pass through the books of the National Society and therefore no credit has been given the National Society for this relief work.

The Treasurer General asks the Board to instruct her as to the disposition of the check in question.

I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from January 1 to March 31, 1917:

(The itemized report will appear in a later issue of the magazine.)

Fellow Members:—I have put forth my very best efforts in this difficult office. Angels could do no more.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVE POWELL RANSDELL,
Treasurer General N. S. D. A. R.

The Treasurer General then reported 45 deceased; 31 resigned; and 13 re-instated. On motion, the resignations were accepted and the thirteen members were re-instated into the National Society.

The President General stated that the statement from the Treasurer General was received as read. Moved by Mrs. Sternberg, seconded by Mrs. Blodgett, *that the check given by Madame de Tavara be cashed.* After some discussion the motion was put, and a rising vote being called for, was carried by an affirmative vote of 34 as against 26 in the negative. Moved by Mrs. Goode, seconded by Mrs. Young, that Madam de Tavara be reimbursed for postage spent for patriotic work. This motion was put and lost.

Mrs. Augsbury presented her report, with the permission of the Board refraining from reading the list of contributions.

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It gives me great pleasure to report that the work of my office is fully completed to date and ready for the approval, I trust, of the Congress.

Volume Forty-four of the Lineage Book will be ready to give out with its companion, Volume Forty-three, next week. Readers of Volume Forty-four will note with pleasure the unusual number of supplemental services. This has come about quite largely through the publication of the vital records of many of the New England towns. Daughters who have in years past made diligent and fruitless search for genealogical data are now enabled to find the desired family records in the public libraries of our principal cities. It is hoped that a perusal of Volume Forty-four may inspire those Daughters whose names will appear in the volumes immediately to follow, to renewed efforts in proving supplemental ancestry.

At frequent intervals during the past years it has been my privilege to meet my co-workers of the National Board in this beautiful room. The list of National Officers and State Regents for 1912-13 contains thirteen names including my own, which still appear on the roll of the National Board. Not all, however, have been constantly in office. This little group then may be counted as the veterans of our number who have seen the gradual changes, welcomed the newcomers and regretfully parted with the many who have retired to the ranks.

As your Historian it is proper that I should refer to the hours of conference, times often that tried our souls and left us exhausted in mind and body, hours of social relaxation in our Banquet Hall and all the routine of the management of an organization, so great and so far reaching as our own. Personally I would express to our President General and the many women present who have proven themselves loyal Daughters and tried friends my heartfelt regret that these pleasant official relations must cease for me at the adjournment of the Congress. The burden has been heavy but the service worth while.

The following gifts have been recently received for the Committee:

(Itemized list will appear in later magazine.)

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WILLARD S.) MARY E. AUGSBURY,
Historian General.

The acceptance of my report was moved by Mrs. Augsbury, seconded by Mrs. Sternberg, and carried. Mrs. Leary moved that *a rising vote of thanks be given the Historian General,* which was seconded by Mrs. Bowden and carried.

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Mrs. Orton reported as follows:

Report of Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

Blanks were sent out the first of October and the chapters were urged to send their returns promptly because this was my last report, and the time of publishing could not be lengthened indefinitely. About four hundred chapters responded very promptly, the rest just came in, a few at a time. I got some just as I was leaving for the Congress. You will perhaps remember in previous reports, I have told you it takes about six months for the Report to get through the Government Printing Office, but I am very happy to say that the Printing Clerk of the Senate has helped me very much indeed, and that the galley proof of the Report has already been read; Mr. Wold tells me he will send the page proof to me, and it is possible that the Report will be out before the Congress closes, but I cannot be quite sure, but every effort has been made to push the work along.

Right here may I say that in conversation with the Corresponding Secretary General I learn that she has had a great many requests for instruction on flag etiquette. Under a special heading this Report contains any quantity of material on the flag, and what the chapters have done with regard to the flag, and the army and navy etiquette with regard to it, so when chapter regents ask about the flag refer them to the Smithsonian Report. It will not be necessary for the regents to pay fifty cents to get it from the Business Office if they will remember to write to their Congressmen and ask for Senate Document 710, 64th Congress, 2nd session.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY ANDERSON ORTON,
Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution.

The acceptance of my report was moved by Mrs. Orton, seconded by Mrs. Augsbury and carried. *A rising vote of thanks for the wonderful work of Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., as Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution,* was moved by Mrs. Brant, seconded by Mrs. Minor, and carried.

A rising vote of appreciation and thanks to Mrs. William C. Boyle, our Recording Secretary General, for her invaluable services to our organization, was moved by Mrs. Spencer, seconded by Mrs. Brant, and carried.

A rising vote expressing appreciation of the services of the Treasurer General was moved by Mrs. Spencer, unanimously seconded and carried.

Mrs. Sternberg presented her report as Librarian General, reading only the summary.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the library, since January 17, 1917:

(Itemized report will appear in later magazine.)

The above list comprises 110 books, 55 pamphlets and 44 periodicals. 82 books were presented, 19 purchased and 9 received in exchange. The 55 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. George M.) M. L. STERNBERG,
Librarian General N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Sternberg called attention to a volume presented to the Library by Michigan, a compilation of the work done by the state. Moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried, *that a rising vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. Sternberg for her untiring courtesy and helpful suggestions in her office as Librarian General.* Mrs. Smoot moved *that the report of the Librarian General be accepted.* Seconded by Mrs. Orton and carried.

The report of the Curator General was then read by Mrs. Boyle in the absence of Miss Barlow who was prevented by illness from attending the Board meeting.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report on the following accessions to the Museum during the past two months:

(Itemized statement will appear in later magazine.)

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Boyle spoke in appreciation of the splendid work of Miss Barlow for the Museum. *A vote of thanks for the fine work of Miss Barlow, Curator General, who has been untiring in her efforts in behalf of the Museum,* was moved by Mrs. Orton, seconded by Mrs. Sternberg, and carried.

Mrs. Blodgett read her report as Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report for the months of January, February and March the receipt

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of fifteen hundred, seventy-one letters. Fifteen hundred, thirty-seven letters have been written.

Twelve hundred, ten orders for supplies have been filled, which consisted of the following:

Application blanks, 20,960; Miniature blanks, 1,740; Leaflets "How to Become a Member," 1,661; General Information, 1,647; Constitutions, 1,517; Transfer cards, 1,548.

A copy of the Proposed Amendment to the By-Laws to be acted upon at the Congress was mailed within the prescribed time to every chapter and to the members of the National Board of Management.

The mail for the building has been distributed and the clerical work of the Finance Committee has been done in this office.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Delos A.) DAISY PECK BLODGETT,
Corresponding Secretory Generol, N.S.D.A.R.

Action regarding my report for December, 1916, presented at the meeting of the Board in January was deferred until I could be present. It is my wish that the statement made therein, to which exception was taken, be incorporated in my report and that the report for December appear in the minutes of this meeting.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General, January 17, 1917

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that during the month of December, 1916, 295 letters have been received and 308 written.

Supplies have been sent out as follows:

Application blanks, 3,725; Leaflets "How to Become a Member," 471; Miniature blanks, 422; General Information, 422; Constitutions, 275; Transfer cards, 275.

A check for $100 was received in this office for the National Committee on Memorials to our Country's Patriotic Founders and in accordance with instructions received from the President General the check was sent to the Lincoln National Bank, New York, N. Y.

The mail for the building has been distributed each day and the clerical work of the Finance Committee has been done in this office.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Delos A.) DAISY P. BLODGETT,
Corresponding Secretary General, N.S.D.A.R.

Mrs. Blodgett spoke of the great demand for information in regard to the flag, and showed a little pamphlet gotten up by a chapter in Vermont giving instructions about the flag, and suggested that the National Society send out to all of its chapters a leaflet which might enable them to answer questions with regard to the flag without having to search the Congressional or Smithsonian records. This, the President General ruled, would come under the charge of the Committee on the Prevention of Desecration of the Flag. Moved by Mrs. Smoot, seconded by Mrs. Sternberg, and carried, *that the report of the Corresponding Secretary General be accepted. A vote of thanks to the Corresponding Secretary General for the fine work in her office*, was also moved by Mrs. Orton, seconded by Mrs. Augsbury, and carried.

Mrs. Boone, State Regent of Kentucky, brought to the attention of the Board a card gotten out by Mrs. James A. Leech, in regard to the flag, presented through the Fincastle Chapter, which requested that the card might be approved. Mrs. Boone moved that *the Boord endorse the "Flag in Every Home Card" resolution to be offered at the Notionol meeting.* This was seconded by Mrs. Brant and carried.

Mrs. Young read her report as Chairman of Finance Committee.

Report of Finance Committee.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that during the months of January, February and March your Chairman has approved vouchers to the amount of $51,233.50.

The largest expenditures have been for:

Magazine, printing, Editor's salary, clerical service, $27,461.19; Clerical service, $7,064; Committees and extra service, $993.95; total, $8,057.95; Employees of Hall, $1,466.00; Postage, including stamped enevelopes, $2,877.64; Patriotic Education, $1,836.80; Real Daughters' support, $888.00.

A request was received from Mrs. McCleary in January, after the Board meeting, asking that a stated sum be allowed her Committee with which to order a few thousand copies of the report of Representative Borland on January 4th in the U. S. House of Representatives, on the National Old Trails Road. The cost to be $16.53 for the first one thousand and $4.88 for each additional thousand ordered. It was suggested by Representative Borland that $500 spent in this way would go further than any other form of publicity in the interest of the National Old Trails Road Ocean to Ocean Highway. One hundred thousand copies of this report would cost $500. Mrs. McCleary stated she did not expect $500 but would like to have enough to order a few thousand copies to be used in her work.

A bill for $16.50, for clerical service, postage and rent of typewriter, was received from Mrs. Henry L. Cook, Chairman of Committee on State and Chapter By-Laws, which requires

the action of the Board before it can be paid.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. George M.) Augusta F. Young,
Chairman, Finance Committee.

Mrs. Young moved the adoption of her report. This was duly seconded and carried. Moved by Mrs. Boyle, seconded by Mrs. Orton and carried, *that bill presented by Finance Committee be paid.*

Mrs. Greenawalt read the report of the Auditing Committee.

Report of Auditing Committee.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Auditing Committee has received the reports of the Treasurer General for the months of January, February and March 1917, and also the reports of the National Accounting Company, the auditors for our Society, for the same months.

We have carefully examined these reports, and have found that the accounts of the Treasurer General agree with auditor's records, as do the balances of the various funds. The petty cash fund, stamped envelopes, and other minor funds have been checked up by the auditors, and found to correspond with the reports of the Treasurer General as presented.

In letter transmitting the April report, the National Accounting Company, our expert accountants, advises as follows: "We find that there are fifty-one checks, amounting to $244, which were issued on various dates prior to January 1, 1916, and have not yet been presented to the bank for payment. We recommend this amount be taken into the Current Cash Receipts for April, 1917, there being little likelihood that these old checks will ever be presented." Your Auditing Committee advises that this recommendation be adopted.

We are happy to inform you that the Treasurer General's books and annual report have been audited, and that the annual report of the Treasurer General is now in the hands of the printer.

The Committee further reports that the National Accounting Company, expert accountants for the Society, has reported to them in January, February and March, 1917, respectively, and again on April 12th, that the order passed by the National Board of Management, December 13, 1916, requiring the Treasurer General to transfer the Special Funds of the Society from the Current Fund to a Special Account, has not been complied with by the Treasurer General. The following motion was presented and unanimously carried by the Auditing Committee, April 11th: "That we report to the National Board of Management that the Treasurer General has failed to comply with the order of the National Board of Management, of December 13, 1916, as outlined in the following recommendation presented by this Committee, following the advice of the expert accountants, namely, 'That the Special Funds in the custody of the Society, now deposited in the National Metropolitan Bank, be transferred from the Current Fund to a separate bank account in the National Metropolitan Bank, to be known as a "Special Account," and that all checks drawn from this "Special Account" shall be required to have the counter-signature of the President General in the same manner as the Permanent Fund checks.'"

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Frank F.) Maud Lipscomb Greenawalt,
Chairman, Auditing Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Moved by Mrs. Thompson, seconded by Mrs. Boone, and carried, *that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted with thanks.*

Miss Crowell, State Regent of Pennsylvania, reported that the State Historian of Pennsylvania, Miss Mary I. Stille, a charter member, was in the hospital, and it would please her to receive an expression of sympathy from the Board. The Recording Secretary General was requested to express the sympathy of the Board for this valued member, and their hopes for her improved condition.

In accordance with previous action, the Board adjourned at 1 p. m. for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2:50 o'clock.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter in the interest of the purchase of what is supposed to be the largest American flag in existence, made by a young girl who had since died, but whose mother was desirous of disposing of the flag for some patriotic purpose, the flag being now in storage in a bank at Morristown, N. J., the request being made that permission be granted to write to every State Regent to bring this matter before the chapters and by means of a small contribution from each member, acquire the flag for Memorial Continental Hall. A recommendation from Memorial Continental Hall Committee, adopted at the meeting held February 21, 1917, was also read, asking favorable consideration of the Board for this project. After some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Goode, seconded by Mrs. Brant and carried, *that permission be given to communicate with the members of our Society in an endeavor to raise money for purchasing flag.* The President General requested the Vice President General and the State Regent from New Jersey to look into the matter and find out what they could in regard to the flag.

Miss Rogers, as Acting Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, read her report.

Report of Building and Grounds Committee.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee reports as follows;

A telegram was received from the Illinois State Conference, in session at Danville, Illinois, through their State Regent, asking to have the walls of the Illinois room redecorated. Estimates were obtained and with the authorization of the Illinois Daughters the work of painting the walls has been done.

At the request of the Missouri Daughters, and at their expense, the walls of the Business Office have been painted, and furniture consisting of a flat-top desk, a bookcase, two chairs and a typewriter stand have been purchased for the Business Office.

The State of Vermont has presented an inner hand-rail from the second to the third floor, similar to the others given by that State. This Committee has taken charge of having this made and placed in position.

The State of Maryland, through their State Vice Regent, Mrs. Ridout, has reported their willingness at some future time to pay for a new filing case for the Maryland room, the office of the Treasurer General.

The State of Kentucky, which has taken the Assembly room, has paid more than half the sum agreed upon for the room, and is making plans for furnishing the room.

By direction of the National Board of Management, this Committee obtained from the Otis Elevator Company plans and estimates for eliminating the noise made by the elevator. Their estimate, as previously reported, was $1,400. As there was no money available for this purpose, nothing was done. As a forlorn hope, the Acting Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee wrote a letter to the President of the Otis Elevator Company in New York, calling his attention to the very serious and unpleasant conditions, and urging him to take steps to remedy the trouble. In response to this letter, a delegation was sent here from the New York office of the Company, and a study was made of the elevator. The local manager reported that they had decided to move the elevator pump to the boiler room, which would eliminate part of the noise, and they were willing to do this at no expense to the Society. Later on, the Company made a report of another plan which they offered to the Society, notwithstanding the fact that the expense would be several hundred dollars greater. This plan is embodied in the following letter:

"February 21, 1917.

Miss Dorinda E. Rogers, Chairman,
Building and Grounds Committee,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam:

Confirming our conversation on Monday, we have decided to remove the present pump and motor in the Memorial Continental Hall, and replace them with a new pump of a belt driven type, which will eliminate the necessity of gears, and we feel will entirely overcome the present noise, which is so objectionable.

It had been our desire to have this change completed prior to your Congress on April 15th, but we are informed by the manufacturers of the pump that owing to the great difficulty in obtaining raw material, and the congested condition of their factory, they cannot make delivery of pump in less than two months.

We regret this being the case, and while we could make changes to the present equipment, which would reduce the noise somewhat, we feel that it would not be entirely satisfactory, and we trust that you will bear with us until we can install the new pump.

Yours very truly,
OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY,
By E. Q. Horton,
Local Manager."

The Committee reports that the work of the Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, has been most efficient and satisfactory during the past year. He has been most careful, painstaking and economical.

The Committee also reports that the conditions for the serving of the luncheon during the week of Congress were such this year that the congestion which is great each year at the entrance to the lunch room in the basement would be increased, owing to the fact that the magazine room is no longer available. A number of plans were suggested, but it was absolutely impossible to find any additional space until finally a plan was devised of using a part of the large room next to the lunch room. For this purpose a doorway has been cut in the hall, thereby making it possible to have an entirely separate entrance, thus avoiding the crowded condition which has formerly always prevailed. The plan is to use this room only during the noonday recess, to accommodate the overflow. This work was done under the friendly advice of a skilled engineer, and the Committee feels sure will prove of the greatest benefit and comfort to the members of the Continental Congress. Accordingly, we recommend first,

That the bill of $75 for cutting the doorway from the front hall to the air chamber be paid.

The Committee reports that a wreath of

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flowers was sent in the name of the National Society, D. A. R., for the funeral of the late Admiral of the Navy, and we recommend, second,

That the bill of $10 for flowers for the funeral of the late Admiral of the Navy be paid.

The Committee recommends, third

That Miss Celia Sokol who was appointed temporary clerk in the office of the Treasurer General on January 8, 1917, be allowed the salary of $50, beginning February 8, 1917.

The Committee recommends, fourth,

That the clerks who have not used all their leave during the past year may have it added to that of next year.

Respectfully submitted,
DORINDA E. ROGERS,
Acting Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

Moved by Mrs. Maupin, seconded by Mrs. Gedney, and carried, *that the report of Building and Grounds Committee be accepted.* The recommendations contained in the report were taken up *ad seriatim.* The motion to adopt Recommendation No. 1 was moved, seconded and carried. Moved by Mrs. Boone, seconded by Mrs. Dinwiddie, and carried, *that Recommendation No. 2 of Building and Grounds Committee be approved.* Mrs. Brumbaugh moved *to adopt Recommendation No. 3.* This was seconded by Mrs. Ransdell and carried. Moved by Mrs. Smoot, seconded by Mrs. Orton, and carried, *that Recommendation No. 4 of the Building and Grounds Committee be accepted.* The President General expressed her appreciation of the devoted service of Miss Rogers and of the members of the Building and Grounds Committee, and the motion of Mrs. Davis, seconded by Mrs. Maupin, *that a rising vote of thanks be given Miss Rogers for her untiring services as Acting Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee,* was unanimously carried. Mrs. Ransdell asked that the Building and Grounds Committee recommend to the Board that the clerks' time overdrawn on account of sick leave shall not be deducted from their salary at the end of this year, and also that annual leave used for sick leave be not counted against their time. Miss Rogers explained that this recommendation was sent to the Committee during the last few minutes of their last meeting, and it seemed to them such a serious matter that it needed careful consideration which they had not time to give, and they did not know enough about it to recommend it. Mrs. Ransdell, therefore, asked that the Board take action in this matter, and moved, *that the clerks' time overdrawn on account of sick leave shall not be deducted from their salary at the end of this year. I also ask that annual leave used for sick leave be not counted against their time.* This was seconded by Mrs. Smoot and carried.

The President General read a letter from Mrs. Dewey expressing her gratitude for the tribute paid to her distinguished husband.

The following letter was read from the Editor:

Washington, D. C., April 10, 1917.

My dear Mrs. Ransdell:

You undoubtedly remember that some time ago I asked you to hold the bill for the cuts in the October Magazine until I could obtain authority for its payment, and you, I trust, remember that it is not my fault that the bill is still unpaid. At the January Board meeting I brought up the matter and stated at that time that I had previously asked for authority from the Finance Committee but had received no reply to my request. The Board, as you remember, took no action at its January meeting, and the cuts are still unpaid for.

Will you not therefore be kind enough to ask what disposition the members of the Board wish me to make of those bills?

As you may remember, I stated at the January meeting that when I became Editor I inaugurated the practice of refusing to O. K. a bill for cuts until they had been received by the Society. That was done because I found from the time Miss Mickley retired as Business Manager until I became Editor, no cuts apparently had been returned to the National Society. The contract under which we were then working called for the payment of $2.25 a page for new matter and 25 cents a page for standing matter. Beginning with the October issue the price was raised to $3.50 a page, although I have as yet been unable to find any motion of the Board authorizing the change in price, and as this is for typesetting (which as you know costs the same whether one or a thousand copies are printed) and not for press work, I am in doubt whether these cuts should be included in the $3.50 a page or not.

I feel that if these are correct bills the printers should not wait longer for payment, and if they are not they should be notified before the close of the present administration—and trust that you will agree with me in this view.

Thanking you in advance for giving your attention to this matter, I am, very sincerely,

(MRS. AMOS G.) BELL MERRILL DRAPER,
Editor.

Moved by Mrs. Ransdell, seconded, and carried, that Mrs. Draper be invited in to explain the matter in order that it might be intelligently acted on. Mrs. Draper was accordingly sent for.

A rising vote of thanks was given the officers from Virginia for their delightful hospitality.

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Mrs. Draper stated that her purpose in writing the letter was to know if she was authorized to O. K. the bills, not knowing that the price was correct; that she had asked instructions of the Board at the January meeting, but in the stress of business her request was overlooked. After some further discussion, the order of the day was called for, the President General ruled that this matter would come up later for further investigation, and Mrs. Draper was excused.

The parties in the matter of the charges were then sent for, and after all interested were assembled in the Board Room the President General read the affidavit containing the charges, protest being made by the Vice President General from New York that these statements were not charges, but were given as evidence why the authorization of another chapter at Mt. Vernon should not be permitted—the President General ruled that the Board would decide on the question as to whether these were charges or not. After the presentation of the case by the President General, attention was called by Mrs. Wood to Art. XVI, second paragraph of the By-Laws which required that charges must be properly filed with the Recording Secretary General, signed by three members of the Society, and that three weeks notice must be given before the Board could consider it, and that no such charges had been filed, nor had proper notice been given. The attorney representing Mrs. Hudler, Mrs. Cram and Miss Abbe, stated that the provisions were entirely for the benefit of those against whom charges had been brought, and that on behalf of his clients he would waive the provisions. Mrs. Midgley was asked to present her charges, and after stating that there had been none preferred, asked permission to read the evidence presented by her at the Special Board meeting, February 23, which was granted. After a number of interruptions and considerable discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Smith, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh and Mrs. Buel, that *Mrs. Midgley be allowed to proceed.* In answer to questions for further information in regard to the matter, the President General gave an outline of the statements given in the evidence by certain members about certain other members. The motion of Mrs. Smith was then put and carried. Mrs. Midgley again resumed the reading of her evidence. During the reading exception was taken by the President General to a statement made by Mrs. Midgley with regard to a remark made by the President General at the February 23 Board meeting, which the President General desired should be understood in the spirit in which it was made by her. After prolonged discussion, during which Mrs. Maupin, at the request of the President General, took the chair, a motion by Mrs. Polk, seconded by Mrs. Fisher, *that every loyal Daughter of the Board sustain the President General in stating that if Bronx Chapter had charges to make they should make them in their own chapter instead of bringing to the Board,* was put and carried.

Mrs. Midgley having presented her case, and no one else present desiring to add to the evidence, the attorney for the defense asked that Mrs. Hudler be sworn. Moved by Mrs. Thompson, seconded by Mrs. Orton, and carried, *that as Mrs. Midgley was not put under oath, Mrs. Hudler be not required to be put under oath.* The attorney then presented numerous papers and affidavits, calling on Mrs. Hudler to reply to a question with regard to one of the statements made by Mrs. Midgley. The attorney also presented affidavits and statements from Mrs. Cram and Miss Abbe. The interested parties were then requested to withdraw in order that the Board might take what action it desired. After some further discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Spencer, seconded by Mrs. Maupin, and carried, *that this Board honorably exonerate these persons against whom charges were made by the Bronx Chapter.*

Mrs. Smoot asked for instructions from the Board as to the present status of the chapter desired to be authorized with Mrs. Hudler as Organizing Regent; the President General ruled that it was her understanding that the objection to the authorization of the chapter was removed and the chapter was duly and properly organized. The question was asked by Miss Pierce whether a chapter could be declared organized until after the papers had been approved by the Board, Mrs. Smoot declaring that it was impossible that they could be considered organized, notwithstanding the members might have held an organizing meeting. The motion was made, duly seconded, and carried, *that Mrs. Hudler be authorized to proceed with her organization.* Some discussion ensued as to the manner of the provision in the constitution and by-laws with regard to the authorizing of organizing regents which had been quoted by the President General as having a bearing on the action taken in regard to the chapter desired to be organized by Mrs. Hudler, and it was shown that both the references in the constitution and by-laws required that the appointment of an organizing regent, by either method, must be approved by the Board, in addition to the recommendation of the Organizing Secretary General or of the State Regent.

The Registrar General, Miss Pierce, presented her last list of applications for membership, 190, making a total of 502, and moved *that the Secretary cast the ballot for 190 applications for membership.* This was seconded by Mrs. Orton and carried. The Secretary announced the casting of the ballot for these

190 applicants, and the President General declared them elected to membership.

The State Regent of Washington brought up the matter which she had been commissioned by her assembly to present regarding the fact that Chairmen of National Committees had no legal standing on the floor of the Congress—that Washington was much interested, one of their Daughters, who happened to be a National Chairman, had traveled three thousand miles at an expense of several hundred dollars to attend the Congress, and would have no vote or even a seat in the Congress. Mrs. Bowden presented a motion, which she stated if out of order in the Board she would later present to Congress—that National Chairmen be given a seat and a vote the same as delegates at the Continental Congress. The President General ruled that that would have to be a constitutional amendment, but it was her belief that the Chairman of Seating had made some arrangement for the seating of the National Chairmen. Mrs. Leary explained the crowded condition of the auditorium, many of the delegates being obliged to sit in the galleries. The President General referred to the devoted service rendered by Mrs. Leary in the capacity of Chairman of the Credential Committee, and it was moved by Mrs. Smith that a rising vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. Leary. This was seconded and carried.

Mrs. Thompson stated she wished to go on record as condemning all criticisms of our President General and asked for a rising vote of thanks for all her courtesies to us at all times. This was seconded by Mrs. Boyle. Mrs. Maupin took the chair and put the motion *for a rising vote of thanks for our President General,* which was carried unanimously.

Love and admiration for the President General was expressed by many members of the Board, who told how they had been incited to greater effort by her influence and example.

Mrs. Sternberg requested that the Board grant her the privilege of having the services of an extra clerk during some of the evenings of the Congress if she found her services were absolutely needed to give proper care to the Library, which request was seconded by Mrs. Smoot. Moved by Mrs. Augsbury, seconded by Mrs. Orton, and carried, *that the request of the Librarian General in the matter of an extra clerk, if necessary during Congress, be granted.*

The President General referred to the lecture to be given at the Pan American Republic building the following evening at 8:30 p. m., for which she had fifteen tickets admitting thirty persons, for those members of the Board who cared to avail themselves of the privilege.

The President General stated that the question of the payment of the bill referred to in the communication from Mrs. Draper was still unsettled. Mrs. Orton moved that it be paid. A rising vote was being taken, when the question was raised as to whether the Society really owed the bill, many of the members being of the opinion that it was not a just bill. The President General stated that if the Chairman of Magazine and the Chairman of the Committee on Finance O. K.'d the bill it must be all right, and Mrs. Orton amended her motion to read, *that we pay the bill referred to in the communication of Mrs. Draper, the editor of the Magazine, providing it receives the approval of the Finance Committee.* This was seconded by Mrs. Cobbs and carried.

The motions as adopted were then read by the Recording Secretary General. The question was raised as to a motion that had been carried authorizing the appointment of a regent for the second chapter in Mt. Vernon, and a statement was made that Mrs. Smoot had said before leaving the Board room that according to the law no one could be appointed organizing regent at that Board meeting. Inasmuch as the notes of the stenographer showed that the motion had been made and carried, Mrs. Spraker signed the motion that Mrs. Hudler be authorized to proceed with her chapter, which was seconded by Mrs. Carruth, who also seconded the original motion of Mrs. Smoot.

The motions having all been read, it was moved by Mrs. Orton, seconded by Mrs. Augsbury, and carried, *that the minutes as read be adopted.*

At 7:50 p. m., on motion, the meeting adjourned. Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Wm. C.) Abbie Williams R. Boyle,
Recording Secretary General.

Regular Meeting, Monday, April 23, 1917.

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Monday, April 23, 1917, at 10 a. m.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce spoke of the many beautiful references that had come to hand and that had to do with the relation of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the great crisis of our country, some of which she would give. First "Spirit", St. John VI, 63: It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing, the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life. II Cor. III, 17: Where the spirit of the Lord is there is Liberty. Second "Vision," Prov. XXIX, 18: When there is no vision the people perish (or cast off re-

straint) but he that keepeth the law, happy is he. Acts XXVI, 19. Whereupon O King Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the Heavenly vision. Third "Utterance": As she had thought of what she could bring to the Board that morning, it came to her what Mrs. Deere had said some years before of setting a watch before our lips; Psa. CXLI. Set a watch O Lord before my mouth; keep the door of my lips. Psa. XI, 15: O Lord open thou my lips and my mouth shall show forth thy praise. Matt. XV, 8: This people draweth near unto me with their mouth and honoreth me with their lips; but their heart is far from me. Psa. XIX, 14: Let the words of my mouth and the meditations of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my Redeemer. And then "Action": He that doeth the will shall know the Doctrine. Matt. XX, 36-40: Teacher, which is the great commandment in the law, and he said unto him Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind. This is the great commandment and the second like unto it is this, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hangeth the whole law and the prophets. Micah VI: 8: He hath showed thee O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?

Following the prayer of the Chaplain General the Board united in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The Congress having voted that each National Officer be required to take the oath of office to be administered by the Chaplain General before entering upon the duties of the office to which she had been elected, the Chaplain General read the form adopted and administered the oath to the President General, who in turn administered it to the Chaplain General. As the roll was called each officer was asked to stand up and take the oath, which was done by affirmation.

The roll call resulted as follows, with the addition of several who came in during the morning: *Active Officers*, Mrs. Guernsey, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mesdames Fletcher, Johnston, Pulsifer, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mesdames Clarke, Heath, Fowler, Miss Barlow, Mesdames Grant, Calhoun, Longley, Miss Blackburn, Mesdames Green, Foster, Talbott, Moody, Hanger, Robinson, Wood, Leary, Minor, Spencer, Butterworth, Howell, Tebault, Lane. *State Regents*, Mesdames Cobbs, Davis, Schuyler, Buel, Hall, Brumbaugh, Bahnsen, Beck, Gebhardt, Miss Campbell, Mesdames Boone, Alexander, Chapman, Bosley, Ellison, Wait, Noel, Painter, Howe, Spraker, Morrison, Young, Harris, Patterson, Cook, Smith, Marsh, Miss Serpell, Mesdames Brannon, Hume. *State Vice Regents*, Mesdames Freeman, Ringer, Holt.

The President General then addressed the Board (see page 370).

The Recording Secretary General, Miss Crowell, stated she had no report to present at that meeting.

The following report was read by the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher.

Report of Organizing Secretary General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through the State Regent of Nebraska, Mrs. Theresa Moore McGinitie of Neligh, Neb., is presented for confirmation as Organizing Regent.

The organizing regency of Miss Abby Harlan Jewett of Laconia, N. H. has expired by time limitation.

The re-appointment of Mrs. Jane Bancroft Kress of Manitowoc, Wis. has been requested by the State Regent of Wisconsin.

The National Board is asked to authorize chapters at the following places: Leon and Sac City, Iowa; Boston, Mass.; McColl, S. C.; and Round Hill, Va.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Duncan U.) Anna Louise Fletcher,
Organizing Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

The acceptance of the report of the Organizing Secretary General was moved by Miss Serpell, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried.

The Registrar General, Miss Grace M. Pierce, stated that she had no report to make, the previous week having been such a busy week in the office it was impossible to handle any papers. Miss Pierce presented, however, several suggestions to facilitate the work in her office, one for a new ancestral card catalogue, many members of the Board endorsing this request of the Registrar General. Miss Pierce also asked that requests for permits for all insignia, ancestral bars as well as the recognition pins be made through the jeweler and through Mrs. Key, thus saving a great deal of time both to the office of the Registrar General and to the jewelers. Reference was also made by Miss Pierce to the immense amount of work accomplished in her office during the past year, exactly 11,000 papers having been verified, and that until last October there had been a restriction in the number of clerks employed in the Registrar General's office. This having been removed two temporary clerks at different times had been allowed her, the entire time of one clerk having been taken up with the copying of duplicate papers on orders, and now she would ask for two temporary clerks with a view of their being permanent clerks in the office. Miss Pierce also asked that the Board of Management consider a regular date for its meetings in order to facilitate the work in that office

in which case a definite date could be fixed when all application papers for verification at a particular meeting must be in the office of the Registrar General. Miss Pierce stated further that it was important to remember that all papers from chapter registrars should be sent to the Registrar General, and all fees and matters having to do with money to the Treasurer General, the two offices thus operating as a check on each other.

The President General announced that in regard to the dates for Board meetings there would be five regular meetings, in June, October, February, and the meetings in April before and after Congress, that on the third Wednesday in each month from October to June when no regular Board meeting was held there would be held a special meeting for the admission of members, appointment of organizing regents and authorization of chapters. If there should arise some emergency when it would be necessary to call a meeting of the Board other than the months specified notice would be given in time so that every member of the Board would be able to attend if she desired.

Miss Pierce stated that all application papers should be in the office of the Registrar General not later than the second Wednesday of each month. The Registrar General asked also that all chapter registrars send in with application papers the *original* official proof of service, as this would obviate a great deal of delay in the verification of papers and some expense in correspondence. These original proofs were always returned to the sender after the papers were verified.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, presented her bond for approval and stated she would report after the Board had accepted her bond.

The Historian General, Mrs. George K. Clarke, stated she had no report other than to say she had already informed herself as far as possible of the duties of her office.

The Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, had no report.

The Librarian General, Mrs. James M. Fowler, reported as follows:

Report of Librarian General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I realize the responsibility of my office more since hearing the splendid speech of the President General. Mrs. Sternberg introduced me to the clerks in my office and I have the honor of presenting my first book, in memory of my brother-in-law, Major Wm. J. Lutz, U. S. A., who died in Laredo and of his wife, my sister, who followed him in a very few weeks. The book is "Military and Naval America," by Captain Kerrick, U. S. A.

(Mrs. Jas. M.) Eva Gross Fowler,
Librarian General.

Miss Serpell stated that she would be glad to pay for the volume for which she had been in search for a long time and which she felt should be in the Library, Historic Tombstones of Maryland and the District of Columbia. The State Regent of Maryland, Mrs. Bosley, said she would be pleased to inquire for the book for Miss Serpell, and it was accordingly left in her hands to secure.

The Treasurer General, not being able to assume her duties until her bond had been approved, it was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Pierce, and carried, *that the bond presented by the Treasurer General be accepted by this Board.* The bond was for $20,000 in the U. S. Fidelity and Security Company.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Johnston, reported as follows:

Report of Treasurer General.

I herewith submit the following report in regard to the indebtedness of the Association:

On the land there is an indebtedness of $36,158.93 payable as follows: $2,000—1917, $2,000—1918, $2,000—1919, $2,000—1920, $16,158.93—1921. There is an indebtedness of $10,000 on the land on the north side, date of payment unknown; $2,000, balance on trust mortgage of $7,000 which we assumed. Arrangements have been made for the payment at any time of this indebtedness, all of which draws 5%.

On the Magazine there is $15,000 due April 27, 1917, drawing 5½%, $10,000 due on demand, 5%.

I find, through correspondence with Caldwell, that there is due on the Block Certificate Plan $7,556.61 and there is no record of this on the books.

I also find a communication from R. R. Bowker & Co. claiming $996.32, asking that an Arbitration Committee be appointed to arbitrate this matter. The Treasurer General asks that this committee be appointed that the matter may be adjusted.

The total indebtedness is $69,711.86.

I find that there is on hand in the American International College D. A. R. Fund $1,197.23 in cash; in the Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund, cash $54.60, investment, $1,517.79 at 5%; Franco-American Fund $211.02; Patriots' Memorial Fund $715.07; Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund, cash, $2,234.63, investment, $1,130.; Preservation of Historic Spots $234.00 cash; the cash of these special funds being on deposit and drawing interest at the rate of 2% with the exception of the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund which is drawing 3%.

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I recommend that a Bills Payable register be procured for the office of the Treasurer General and that a list of the securities be entered in a security book.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,

Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Johnston read also the following list of recommendations handed to her by her predecessor, who had expected to present them to the Congress in her capacity of Treasurer General:

Your Treasurer General desires to make certain recommendations to the Congress. She does this solely from an earnest desire to promote the best interests of the Society. As a result of four years' experience in the management of the financial affairs of the Daughters, she makes the following recommendations and strongly urges their adoption.

1. That in any financial arrangement made by the National Society the Treasurer General be a party thereto.

2. That the signature of the bonded Treasurer alone shall suffice upon all checks.

3. That the Treasurer General shall have charge of all funds of the Society which must be deposited in a bank in the City of Washington; and that no chairman of any committee or individual shall control any of its funds.

4. That the Congress authorize the incoming Treasurer General to reduce the debt of the Society whenever sums are available, thereby saving interest.

5. That no money be borrowed by the Society until it is actually needed, thereby saving interest.

6. That no funds of the Society shall be loaned to a National Officer.

7. That no second mortgage shall ever be accepted as satisfactory in making an investment of the funds of the Society.

8. That the funds of the Patriots' Memorial D. A. R. School and the American International College be invested in the Permanent Fund and thus draw 5% instead of 2%.

9. That no action shall be taken by the National Board of Management upon any important financial matter which could have been foreseen, unless same was presented for consideration at a previous meeting of the Board.

10. That the Franco-American Fund, $211.-02, be transferred to the Current Fund.

11. That the Board ruling of June 21, 1909, be rescinded and no matter be referred to a lawyer until so ordered by the National Board of Management. "That the President be allowed to take legal advice whenever, in her opinion, it seems necessary, and the expense for such advice be paid for by the Treasurer General."

12. That no reimbursement for any expense of the Society be made unless voucher shows receipt for said bill.

The President General stated that these matters would all come up for discussion and action under new business.

Mrs. Boone, State Regent for Kentucky, being compelled to leave on an early train, was given permission at this time to bring before the Board a proposition with regard to the Kentucky Room. She stated that last year, understanding that the Assembly Room was the only available room in the building, their state had asked for it, but now that it actually belonged to them they realized how hopeless it was with regard to decoration or placing of furniture—that instead of taking five years in which to pay for the room, the state had paid for it in one year—and now another room had been discovered that had been used as a storage room, reached by a door through the Kentucky Room, but which was much better shape and height, and her state wished if possible to substitute this room over the portico for the assembly room, and they would ask that the necessary hallway be made through the assembly room by means of glass partitions—thus permitting the use of the two parts of the assembly room to be used for storage—the expense for this to be borne by the National Society. It was ruled that this matter also should be taken up under new business.

Mrs. Bahnsen moved *that we take a recess at one o'clock for luncheon and reconvene at* 2:30; seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh and carried.

The President General stated that she had invited Mrs. Squires to be present at the Board meeting and a card in reply was read regretting her inability to accept the invitation and extending greetings and adieus to the members.

Miss Barlow, Curator General, told of the need of new wall cases for the Museum, and asked that the State Regents take back word that the Museum required four additional cases, the price of each case being $138. Miss Barlow reported also the following accessions during Congress.

Report of Curator General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report on the following accessions to the Museum during the week of Congress:

Pair of silver cuff links, Silver knee buckles, formerly owned by Samuel Adams, and *Wine glass,* presented by Miss Jane Adams Foster, D. C. *Pewter cake basket,* presented by Mrs. Emma Wright through Col. Loammi Baldwin Chapter, Mass. *Green glass bottle,* formerly

owned by Keziah Nye, born 1784, presented by Miss Lucy Evans of Moline Chapter, Ill. *Pewter spoon "rat-tail" design*, presented by Mrs. Clarence A. Brouwer, R. I. *Boby shoes*, worn by Philip Snowden in 1763, presented by Mrs. Florence Snowden Ehlen, Md. *Cup and Soucer, and Silver table spoon*, presented by Mrs. Sarah Van Deusen, D. C. *Filipino dress*, one hundred and ten years old, presented by Mrs. Henry W. Elser, Manila, P. I. *Embroidered cuffs of Mandorin coat*, and *Amber and jade beads*, presented by Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, Shanghai, China. *Manuscript letter*, presented by Mrs. Louise W. Murray, Pa. *Silver tea spoon*, presented by Miss Emma Price, Mich. *Manuscript*, presented by Mrs. Lillian Pike Roome, D. C.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Bahnsen moved *the acceptance of the report of the Curator General.* This was seconded by Miss Pierce and carried.

The President General announced that the Official Photographer wished to take a picture of the new Board, and immediately on adjourning for luncheon the members were requested to meet him for that purpose.

Mrs. Pulsifer stated that she would not make a regular report at that time, but presented a letter received by her from North Carolina with reference to the moving of the house in which the constitution of North Carolina was drafted. Mrs. Morrison, State Regent of North Carolina, stated that she was in communication with the writer of the letter and thought it would be very easy to arrange the matter. Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Gebhardt, and carried, *that the matter presented by the Corresponding Secretary General in regard to North Carolina be referred to the State Regent and the State.*

The President General stated that as far as possible the Chairmen of the Committees called for in the By-Laws would be members of the Board, and announced Mrs. Brumbaugh as Chairman of Finance, Mrs. Hanger of Auditing, Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster of Printing, and for Revolutionary Relics, Miss Catherine Brittin Barlow, and that Mrs. George Maynard Minor would be Chairman of Magazine Committee—and that Miss Rogers had consented to serve as Acting Chairman of Building and Grounds until some one could be appointed.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Johnston, Recording Secretary General, Miss Crowell, Registrar General, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Vice President General from Connecticut and Chairman of Magazine Committee, Mrs. Minor; Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Pulsifer; Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Fletcher; Vice President General from District of Columbia and Chairman of Auditing Committee, Mrs. Hanger; State Regent of District of Columbia and Chairman of Finance Committee, Mrs. Brumbaugh; and State Regent of Delaware, Mrs. Hall, were placed in nomination for the Executive Committee. On motion of Mrs. Butterworth, seconded by Mrs. Wait, it was carried, that the Secretary cast the vote for the members of the Executive Committee. Miss Crowell announced that she cast the vote for these following members of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Crowell, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Brumbaugh, Mrs. Hall; and the President General declared:

Treasurer General, Mrs. Johnston; Recording Secretary General, Miss Crowell; Registrar General, Miss Grace M. Pierce; Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Pulsifer; Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Fletcher; State Regent of the District, Mrs. Brumbaugh; State Regent of Delaware, Mrs. Hall; Vice President General from Connecticut, Mrs. Minor; Vice President General from the District, Mrs. Hanger, elected as members of the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Brumbaugh, reporting for the Finance Committee, stated that she had asked the Treasurer General's office to furnish her a statement which she wished to read, but would in the meantime present a recommendation; that in view of the fact that some bills had been paid without consulting contracts, she recommended *that in case any bills have been overpaid according to contract that they may be adjusted by the Finance Committee.* This was seconded by Mrs. Smith and carried.

The Chairman of Magazine Committee, Mrs. Minor, urged the members of the Board to try and secure subscribers for the Magazine; that inasmuch as she did not intend to handle any money she would not be required to furnish a bond; that all subscriptions were to go through the Treasurer General who would send the names of those who subscribed to the Chairman and it would be her endeavor to see that each member who subscribed got the magazine. Stating that she knew no action could be taken until new business, Mrs. Minor presented the following motion, that the matter of receiving bids and deciding upon a contract with the publisher for the magazine be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act. In explanation of this Mrs. Minor stated that it would be necessary to make a new contract before the June meeting of the Board, and that according to the vote of the Congress the May and June numbers will continue to go free to every member of the Society, the paid subscription list going into effect with the July number, so that any money that is sent in from the present date to July would be held and the subscriptions would

begin with the first of July, the price being $1.00 a year, and 15c for a single copy. Mrs. Alexander, State Regent of Louisiana, asked the privilege of being the first subscriber under Mrs. Minor, if no one else had already done this, and of turning over to the new Treasurer General $1.00.

Miss Rogers, Acting Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, stated that she had no formal report to make, but she had one or two suggestions in which perhaps the Board might be interested. One was the question of having gas brought into the building, which would cost only $50 to bring in, and then not very much more to put in the kitchens, upstairs and in the basement. Another was with regard to the bulbs in the chandeliers in the Board Room; that she understood that Mrs. Manson had given $1,000, the interest of which was to be used in keeping up the Board Room, and the Art Committee and the Building and Grounds Committee recommended that new bulbs or shades be put in place of the large glaring ones, but that she was told the $1,000 was drawing only two per cent, and the $20 would therefore not be enough to make the desired change. Miss Rogers referred to the uniform rule of referring everything, the smallest as well as the largest, that had been given to the building to the Art Committee, the members of which were so fine and had so freely given their time, Miss Grace Lincoln Temple especially giving her help and time whenever required. Miss Rogers stated that she intended to recommend that one of the men who had been only receiving $30 a month, who was employed as telephone operator and part of the time as guide, and who did many others things, be increased $5.00 a month. Miss Rogers was requested by the President General to give the Board the benefit of her investigation into the matter of the Kentucky Room when that came up under new business during the afternoon.

The following communication was then read from Mrs. Burleson, wife of the Postmaster General.

Ladies:

By request of Mrs. Rafter, President of the "Captains of the Girl Scouts Association" and Vice President of the "Central Gardens Committee," I am asking that the vacant lots lying behind Continental Hall and owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution Society, be turned over to the Girl Scouts Association for cultivation as a kitchen garden. The vegetables grown will be divided among various Orphanages of the city for the use of their inmates.

Very truly,
Adele S. Burleson.

Moved by Mrs. Howell, seconded by Mrs. Smith, and carried, *that the request of Mrs. Adele Burleson, that the vacant lots lying behind Memorial Continental Hall, owned by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, be turned over to the Girl Scouts Association for cultivation as a kitchen garden, be granted.*

Mrs. Brumbaugh, as Chairman of Finance Committee, here presented another recommendation; *that this Board authorize the payment on April 27th of the* $15,000.00 *promissory note and interest of* $206.25, *a total of* $15,206.25, this being a part of the loan of $25,000 to finance the Magazine—and moved its adoption. Seconded and carried.

Inasmuch as Mrs. Calhoun was unable to give her report as State Regent at the Congress she was given permission at this time to bring before the Board the matter of the organization of an industrial school by the state organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution in South Carolina. The start is made with ten acres of land in the southwest corner of the state, ten miles from Walhalla, the terminal of the railroad, but accessible by good roads. The location is of historic interest for it comprises a part of the Revolutionary land grant to Gen. Andrew Pickens, and it was here that hero retired to spend the closing years of his life. The school will be opened this fall with three buildings, one, the schoolhouse, the second, a little cottage home where a lady will be placed in charge, and it is hoped to have it serve as the community center. It is the desire to put more into the lives of the women in that district The government will establish the third building on the site, a cheese factory, and the older pupils will be taught that industry. This is done by the government in order to encourage dairying and stock raising in the mountain districts. The school will be started with an endowment fund, and the first $10,000 is being raised by one hundred chapters or individuals giving $100 each, who will be enrolled as founders of the school—already over sixty of the hundred founders had been pledged. In addition to this, there is another endowment fund to which any contribution could be made, but it was thought many chapters and individuals would be glad to become a founder of the school. The $100 could be paid in four annual instalments of $25 each. The sixty already secured have, with only two exceptions, been contributed from within the state. Mrs. Calhoun told also of their hope of placing a trained nurse in the school to teach first aid, the principles of sanitation in the home, which would not only help the community, but would make it possible for the pupils to become practical nurses; that they had many plans for the future, and only lacked the opportunity to carry them out.

Mrs. Bushnell, Honorary Vice President

General from Iowa, requested permission to pledge $100 for the South Carolina Industrial School to make the Council Bluffs Chapter of Iowa a founder, Mrs. Howell pledged the same amount for the Abigail Adams Chapter of Des Moines, the President General pledged $100 for her chapter at Independence, as also Mrs. Lane in the name of the Jane Douglas Chapter, Mrs. Butterworth in the name of the Mary Sevier Chapter, Mrs. Brumbaugh for the District.

Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Chaplain General, made the request that each member of the Daughters of the American Revolution make silent pledge to the Heavenly Father of a purpose to pray daily for guidance in conduct for the work of the Society.

Mrs. Minor announced that she had received and turned over to the Treasurer General $39 for magazine subscriptions.

In pursuance of action taken earlier in the day, the Board adjourned at one o'clock for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2:30 o'clock. *The acceptance of my report* was moved by Mrs. Fowler, Librarian General, seconded, and carried.

Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, *that the clerks have the entire day on Saturday following the Congress for a holiday.*

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mme. Carlo Polifeme, Le Lyceum, Société des Femmes de France a New York, requesting permission of the President General to place her name on their official paper. The President General stated that she did not intend under any circumstances to place her name as President General on any document of any kind without full permission of the Board. Moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Spraker, and carried, *that the request for the signature of the President General by Le Lyceum, Société des Femmes de France a New York be left after investigation to the decision of the President General.*

The Recording Secretary General read a lengthy communication from Mr. McDowell, in which he offered to write a history of the formation of the Society. Moved by Mrs. Holt, seconded by Mrs. Painter, and carried, *that Mr. McDowell's offer be declined with thanks.*

A letter was read from Bailey, Banks & Biddle, making application for the same space at the next Congress, 1918, that had been used by them in the basement for the last two Congresses, and it was moved by Mrs. Gebhardt and seconded by Mrs. Painter that space be given Bailey, Banks & Biddle at the 27th Congress for display in basement as shown this year. It appearing that the space in question may already have been requisitioned by the Red Cross for the storage of their supplies, under the ruling of the 26th Congress that all available space be offered to the Red Cross, it was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried, *to lay on the table the motion to allow space to Bailey, Banks & Biddle.*

Mrs. Cook, State Regent for Pennsylvania, asked for information from the Recording Secretary General, her predecessor, as to what action, if any, had been taken in the matter of the name of Fort Pitt. Miss Crowell stated that the report of the Organizing Secretary General at the special meeting of March 31 contained the name Fort Pitt for a chapter in the District of Columbia, and that in behalf of the Pittsburgh Chapter, which has owned Fort Pitt for the past twenty-five years, she presented a protest against the granting of that name, the protest being made from the ethical side, the side of justice, not the side of law, since there is a law in the National Society that chapters may be named after certain people or places within a certain period, the names being presented to the Board for ratification, and the Board deciding whether or not the name should be granted. At the conclusion of quite lengthy discussion in connection with this protest, the agreement was made at the suggestion of the President General, that the President General, the Organizing Secretary General, and the Regent of the chapter organizing would meet and the President General would suggest that the chapter take a name which should not be Fort Pitt, and the State Regent of Pennsylvania, speaking for Pennsylvania, said that of course the State would agree to that decision, and the report of the Organizing Secretary General was accepted with this chapter having no name, being designated in the report as the chapter of which Mrs. Lipscomb was regent. Mrs. Leary, Vice President General from Washington, who served as Chairman of Credential Committee for the 26th Congress, on being appealed to, stated that the chapter was designated on her records as the chapter organized by Mrs. Lipscomb and was not called Fort Pitt. Miss Crowell stated that an amendment to the Constitution had been offered at the last Congress to be brought up and acted on at the 27th Congress, that chapters be not permitted to take the name of properties owned by other chapters. After some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Holt, seconded by Mrs. Bosley, and carried unanimously, *that Mrs. Lipscomb's chapter be requested to select another name.*

Mrs. Gebhardt read a letter from Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company placing their application on file for the privilege to bid on the manufacture of the official emblem of the Society, and also to prepare the official stationery.

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Moved by Mrs. Hall, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried, *that the matter regarding the Insignia be referred to the Insignia Committee to report at the June meeting.*

The Treasurer General presented a list of five members to be reinstated and moved *that these members be reinstated.* This was seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer and carried.

The Treasurer General reported that the policy for the accident insurance on the building was about to expire, and it was moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Miss Pierce, and carried, *that Accident Policy be renewed for three years at an expense of* $188.79.

Mrs. Johnston presented the following supplementary report.

Supplementary Report of Treasurer General.

I hereby present the following statement of Current Fund at close of business April 21, 1917:

Balance March 31, 1917		$45,558.30
Receipts April 1-21, inclusive		7,793.98
		$53,352.28
Disbursements		13,677.85
Balance April 21, 1917		$39,674.43
Balance April 21, 1917	$39,674.43	
Bills payable (Magazine Apr. 27)	15,206.25	
	$24,468.18	

MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.

The Treasurer General stated also that the unredeemed pledges on the liquidation of the debt on the Hall amounting to over $1,100 was taken care of by Miss McDuffee's check, and that she had instructed the clerk in the office to hold the check until the morning of April 30 and notify Miss McDuffee that she was to collect the unredeemed pledges. On motion of Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, it was carried, *that the Treasurer General be instructed to hold the check of Miss McDuffee until the morning of the 30th of April,* 1917. Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Gebhardt, and carried, *to accept the supplementary report of Treasurer General.*

The Treasurer General then read the recommendations of Mrs. Ransdell. Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried, *that recommendation No. 1 be adopted.* (That in any financial arrangement made by the National Society the Treasurer General be a party thereto.)

It appearing that Mrs. McCleary, Chairman of National Old Trails Road Committee, was waiting to address the Board, the consideration of Mrs. Ransdell's recommendations was deferred, and it was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried, *that Mrs. McCleary be invited to appear before the Board and present the Old Trails Road matter.* After giving a general survey of the situation with regard to the old trails roads and the bill introduced by Mr. Borland, Mrs. McCleary urged the members of the Board to agree on some amount to allow the Chairman of the National Old Trails Road Committee, whoever she might be, a stated sum for the use of her Committee so that she might know how to plan her work.

Mrs. Minor made the announcement that the President General had offered a prize of $50 to be given to the state securing the largest number of subscriptions to the magazine in proportion to its numbers.

The President General stated that she had asked the Acting Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee to remain in the building in order to speak of the Kentucky Room when new business was brought up, and it was therefore moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried, *that the Acting Chairman of Building and Grounds be asked to report now.*

Miss Rogers referred to the suggestion of the Chairman of Art Critics Committee, and Miss Temple, a member of that Committee, that the room beyond the Assembly Room, larger, of much better proportions, with a wonderful oriel window, be furnished by Kentucky instead of the Assembly Room, their idea being to make a passage way with glass partitions on each side through the Assembly Room. This would leave a small room on each side of the passage which could be used for storage purposes, for which the larger room beyond was being used at the present time. The chief point at issue was whether Kentucky would have to bear the expense of putting in these partitions. As the matter was never discussed in a formal way, there had been no estimate made as to the cost of the alteration suggested.

Miss Rogers referred also to the splendid service given at all times by the Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, of the many ways in which he saved the Society money, and of his deep interest in the building; that everybody who had come in contact with him before or during the Congress had remarked on his faithfulness and cheerful service, and she did not wish to retire from the work without expressing her appreciation and admiration for Mr. Phillips and the splendid service he has rendered.

After some further discussion with regard to the Kentucky room, it was moved by Mrs. Fowler, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried *that more definite information regarding the Kentucky Room be brought to the June meeting to be acted on at that time.*

The Treasurer General then read recommendation No. 2 from Mrs. Ransdell's list, that the signature of the bonded Treasurer

General alone shall suffice upon all checks. Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Pierce, and carried, *that recommendation No. 2 be adopted.*

Recommendation No. 3; that the Treasurer General shall have charge of all funds of the Society, which must be deposited in a bank in the City of Washington; and that no chairman of any committee or individual shall control any of its funds. It being shown that the constitution already provided that this should be done, on motion of Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Howell, it was carried, *that recommendation No. 3 of Mrs. Ransdell be laid on table.*

No. 4, being a recommendation to Congress, was laid on the table, as were Nos. 5 and 6, the statement being made that while the Board was in accord with the spirit of the recommendations no action was necessary. Mrs. Johnston therefore moved *that recommendations 4, 5 and 6 be laid on table.* Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Holt, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh and carried, *that recommendation No. 7 be adopted.* (That no second mortgage shall ever be accepted as satisfactory in making an investment of the funds of the Society.)

The adoption of recommendation No. 8 was moved by Mrs. Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Fowler: (That the funds of the Patriots' Memorial D. A. R. School and the American International College be invested in the Permanent Fund and thus draw 5 per cent. instead of 2 per cent.) After some discussion, the motion was lost.

Mrs. Brumbaugh moved *that we adopt recommendation No. 9.* (That no action shall be taken by the National Board of Management upon any important financial matter which could have been foreseen, unless same was presented for consideration at a previous meeting of the Board.) This was seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

The adoption of recommendation No. 10 was moved by Mrs. Holt, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh; that the Franco-American Fund, $211.02, be transferred to the Current Fund. It being shown that the expense of the wreath placed every year on the Lafayette statue in Washington could be just as well appropriated from the Current Fund, the motion was put and carried.

After some discussion with regard to recommendation No. 11, that the Board ruling of June 21, 1909, be rescinded and no matter be referred to a lawyer until so ordered by the National Board of Management—"That the President General be allowed to take legal advice whenever, in her opinion, it seems necessary, and the expense for such advice be paid for by the Treasurer General"—and the statement by Mrs. Minor that the rescinding of this motion might tie her hands as Chairman of Magazine Committee, if on consultation with the President General it was deemed advisable to have legal advice with regard to any of the questions arising out of the change of arrangements for the publishing of the magazine, it was moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, *that recommendation No. 11 be laid on the table.*

Mrs. Brumbaugh moved *to adopt recommendation No. 12,* that no reimbursement for any expense of the Society be made unless voucher shows receipt for said bill. This was seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried.

Mrs. Johnston asked instruction as to the banks in which the money should be deposited, and it appearing that the present arrangement, which had been in existence for many years, was very satisfactory, it was moved by Mrs. Lane, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, *that the moneys be deposited in the National Metropolitan Bank and American Security and Trust Company, as heretofore.*

The following was read from Mrs. Ransdell:

The Ex-Treasurer General wishes to call the attention of the Board to the classification in her annual report, of the office of the Corresponding Secretary General. The items should read:

Corresponding Secretary General:

Clerical service	$917.83
Postage, expressage, telegram, cards, blanks, wrappers, postal guide, blank book, bonding clerk and sharpening eraser	1,782.62
	$2,700.45

She asks that this Board call attention to the above.

OLIVE POWELL RANSDELL.

The President General stated this would become a part of the records and needed no action.

The Treasurer General asked for instructions in regard to the manner of handling the magazine matter, whether a separate fund should be kept and a clerk be detailed to look after these receipts. Mrs. Brumbaugh moved that a clerk be detailed to take care of the subscriptions to the magazine. This was amended to read, a clerk in the Treasurer General's office, and the ruling was made by the President General that all money be kept in the Current Fund and not in a special fund, since the bills would have to be paid from the Current Fund as heretofore. Miss Crowell further amended the motion to include the money from the advertising as well as from the subscriptions. These were all accepted by Mrs. Brumbaugh and incorporated in the following motion, *that a clerk be detailed from the Treasurer General's*

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office to attend to all moneys of the magazine. Seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

Instruction was also asked by the Treasurer General with regard to the Bowker matter, and it was moved by Mrs. Buell, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried, that *the matter of the Bowker claim be referred to the Chairman of the Magazine Committee.*

The President General announced that she expected to keep a clerk at the Hall to attend to all her correspondence, and that all letters would receive prompt replies, whether they could be attended to or not—that her personal secretary would be Miss Denniston, who would be at the building on duty at all times.

The announcement was also made that Congress had this year made provision for the free distribution of the Proceedings to every chapter, the National Board of Management, and the retiring Board of Management, and that the publication of this would be under the charge of the Recording Secretary General and be published as promptly as possible.

The motion referred by the Congress to the National Board of Management, Whereas this Congress has adopted an oath of office to be administered to all National officers, be it Resolved; that at each succeeding Congress all newly elected National officers be publicly installed and the oath of office be administered by the Chaplain General then in office, was then read by the Recording Secretary General, and it was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce and Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, *to adopt recommendation No. 1 from Congress.*

Miss Crowell also read the following motion which was referred to the Board: that each member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, when writing to any office of Continental Hall, enclose a stamp for reply, and further, that the money so saved from National expenses be expended for families of men enlisted for defense of country. On motion of Mrs. Brumbaugh, duly seconded, it was carried *to lay this on the table.*

The motion referred by Congress to the Committee on Legislation was also read by Miss Crowell; that this Congress indorse the bill by Mr. Ransdell, Rural Sanitation, before the U. S. Congress, and the amendment to this bill by Mr. Bankhead for A Bureau of Instruction for the Prevention of Disease. After discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Lane, seconded by Mrs. Leary, and carried, *that the Board approve the bill on Rural Sanitation* offered by Senators Ransdell and Bankhead.

Mrs. Minor brought up the motion presented by her at the morning session *that the matter of receiving bids and deciding upon, and contracting with a publisher for the Magazine, be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.* This was seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce and carried.

At the request of Mrs. Minor, the Chairman of Magazine Committee, the editor was permitted to appear before the Board and present a report at that time, and while Mrs. Draper was being sent for, the request of the Treasurer General for permission to purchase a book in which bills payable might be registered and for listing securities was taken up, and on motion of Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Bosley, it was carried, *that the Treasurer General be empowered to buy two books, one for listing bills payable and the other for listing securities.*

Mrs. Draper turned over to the Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, the material for the Book of Remembrance which, by the adoption of the recommendation of the Editor of the Magazine to Congress, had been put in charge of the Chaplain General.

Mrs. Draper told of the situation with regard to the continued mailing of the Magazine under second class postage, and stated that it might be necessary for her to have a letter from the Recording Secretary General. The Chairman of Magazine Committee expressed her approval of Mrs. Draper's efforts, and on motion of Mrs. Lane, duly seconded, it was carried *that this letter be given to Mrs. Draper as the Editor of the Magazine.*

Mrs. Draper also referred to the appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury to the newspapers to publish the advertisements of the bonds to be floated by the government, and asked permission of the Board to have one page of the advertising devoted to an advertisement of the bond issue as one of the ways the National Society could help the government. Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Harris, and carried, *that one of the advertising pages of the May and June numbers of our Magazine be devoted to the advertisement of the National Bond issue of the National Government.*

Mrs. Draper requested permission to have the slip printed notifying those sending queries of the action of the Congress, and this permission was granted. With regard to the bill for cuts, about which there was some question, Mrs. Draper was given permission to simply O. K. it as having received the cuts. Mrs. Draper also requested of the new officers elected to have their pictures in her hands in time to send to the printer for the June Magazine, and gave an outline of some of the features to appear in that number. The question of the cuts not returned by the printer, especially the St. Memin cuts, was discussed at length, Mrs. Draper stating that she had insisted on the return of every cut that had been used since she was editor. She also stated that she had herself paid at

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the rate of $25 each for the St. Memin articles that had appeared in the Magazine in March, April, May, June, August and October 1916, and the February 1917 issues, feeling that it was a great advantage to the Society to have these articles; that the publishing of the pictures had aroused so much interest that other St. Memins had been found in various parts of the country, and it had been her idea to have articles written more at length about some of the pictures.

Mrs. Draper referred to the fact that Congress had instructed her to get out as quickly as possible all the motions affecting the different chapters, and as this would necessarily include the report of the completion of the payment of the debt on Memorial Continental Hall, she asked that some one be authorized to go over with the editor this account. The President General ruled that when the article was ready for publication the Recording Secretary General would go over it with the editor and O. K. it, and there would be no necessity for taking any special action with regard to this.

The Registrar General, Miss Grace M. Pierce, then presented the recommendations outlined by her in her report at the morning session; the assignment to the office of Registrar General of Miss Madge Cushman and Miss Edith B. Sullivan on the temporary roll with the intention of becoming permanent. *The adoption of recommendation No. 1 of the Registrar General* was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried. That all permits for insignia, ancestral bars and recognition pin be obtained through the jeweler and Mrs. Ellenore Dutcher Key, and that notice of this be sent to Caldwell and Company and Mrs. Key, in order that they might so announce in their circulars. Moved by Mrs. Cobbs, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, *that the recommendation of the Registrar General be granted.*

With regard to the filing cabinet requested for the office of the Registrar General, Miss Pierce stated that since she had made her report in the morning the statement of the General Fireproofing Company had been received, which showed that with the increase in the price of everything, figuring as closely as it was possible for them to do, it would cost the Society $70 more than the price she had secured from them when they first made their estimate, but that they would make allowance on the price for the old filing cabinets which would be turned over to them. Of the amount to be paid for the new cabinet, Iowa had pledged all of the money which she had in the treasury for the Iowa room amounting to about $150. Miss Pierce therefore recommended the purchase of this filing cabinet, and it was moved by Mrs. Gebhardt, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, *that the filing cabinet for ancestral cards, etc., as approved by the Registrar General, be purchased from the General Fire proofing Company as soon as possible, and the Finance Committee be authorized to approve the payment of the same.*

The President General, referring to the passage by Congress of the resolutions of the Committee appointed by the retiring President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, for the War Relief Service, with the provision that the new President General appoint a Committee, stated that she was able only to make a partial report at that time, and she would announce that after careful consideration she had appointed Mrs. Matthew T. Scott as Chairman of the Committee on War Relief Service; that she would ask Mrs. Grant of Colorado to represent the Committee in the Western section, Mrs. Calhoun of South Carolina for the Southern section, Mrs. Ames of Illinois for the Central section, and Mrs. Ellison of Massachusetts for the Northeastern section, and that Mrs. Scott would take up the work with the members of the cabinet, and being in close connection with the cabinet members, would ask some of those women to work with her, and the full committee would be announced later. An animated discussion followed as to plans of work for this War Relief Service, in which many of the members participated. Mrs. Wait gave an outline of the work as already started in Michigan; the President General announced that she would add Mrs. Wait's name to the Committee. Mrs. Bahnsen moved *that the details of this service work be left to the Committee.* After some further discussion as to plans of work, during which the Recording Secretary General read the resolutions that were adopted by Congress, the previous question was moved and carried. The motion of Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, was put and carried.

Mrs. Brumbaugh referred to the question that had been asked earlier in the day as to when the contract with the advertising agent expired, and stated that the terms of the contract provided that it should run for five years unless Congress discontinued sending the Magazine to every member, and as the motion that Congress carried was for the repeal of the action of the 25th Congress to go into effect after the June issue, it would seem under that motion that the advertising agent would hold over until the June issue.

Mrs. Hall presented for the consideration of the committees that would be appointed to have such things in charge the matter of the picture of Caesar Rodney painted by Miss Wilmuth Gary, which had passed the Boston Museum of Art, a half tone of which Miss Gary gave to the Delaware Room, but the picture had never been permitted to be hung

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in the Delaware Room, notwithstanding the Daughters of Delaware were extremely anxious to have the picture in their room, it being a picture of their Signer and the artist a great, great grandniece of this man Caesar Rodney. No action was expected to be taken by the Board at this time, but Mrs. Hall wished that the matter might be looked into by the proper committee.

Mrs. Brumbaugh moved *that the action of the Board of February 17-18, 1915, regarding Mrs. Bukey, be rescinded*, explaining that the motion was to the effect that the request by the Magruder Chapter of Washington be granted, that the new chapter of which Mrs. Bukey was organizing regent be not allowed to complete its organization until the property of the Magruder Chapter had been returned to it, and that through this motion one woman was being held responsible for the action of many women; that Mrs. Bukey had endeavored to the best of her ability to have the papers returned to the Magruder Chapter, but some members were reluctant to give up their papers, and while through this failure on the part of these members they were debarred from active participation in the affairs of the National Society, as the matter now stood, while Mrs. Bukey had herself complied with the request, she was prohibited from organizing a chapter of women who had never been chapter members. The motion to rescind was seconded by Mrs. Moody and Mrs. Hanger, and carried.

Mrs. Ellison stated that the Lucy Jackson Chapter of Massachusetts desired permission to incorporate under the laws of the State in order to hold property, as they were purchasing an historic house. Moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Cobbs, and carried, *that Mrs. Ellison's request be granted that Lucy Jackson Chapter be allowed to incorporate under the Massachusetts State laws.*

Mrs. Painter announced that Missouri made a small contribution, which she was instructed to give to the President General, which she believed was the first contribution to the new Committee for the War Relief Fund.

Miss Grace M. Pierce referred to the request of the Acting Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee for the increase in the salary of one of the employees, and moved, *that our employee George Hughes be granted an increase of pay of* $5.00 *per month.* This was seconded by Miss Barlow and Mrs. Cobbs, and carried.

Miss Barlow moved *that my assistant, Miss Priscilla E. Kent, be given three days' sick leave, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week*, explaining that she had served on the Credentials Committee and was so exhausted it would be impossible for her to come back until the close of these three days. This motion was seconded by Mrs. Leary and carried.

After some discussion as to the amount on hand in the treasury and the statement that the forthcoming two issues of the Magazine could be paid for with the balance of the loan already authorized to be made, it was moved by Mrs. Lane that the President General be authorized in case of necessity to borrow money for the current expenses. Mrs. Brumbaugh called the attention of the Board to the recommendation adopted earlier in the day that no action shall be taken by the National Board of Management upon any important financial matter which could have been foreseen, unless same was presented for consideration at a previous meeting of the Board, and the announcement was made by the President General that notice was given that this matter would come up for consideration at the June Board meeting. The date when the June Board meeting would be held was taken up and after considerable discussion, the President General set the date for June 20, that date appearing to meet more nearly the desires of the majority of the members.

Miss Grace M. Pierce moved *that the clerks who have been employed overtime incident to the Congress, be paid for such time.* This was seconded by Miss Barlow and carried.

Stating that the matter of the need for the loan could not have been foreseen before this present Board meeting, since this was the first Board meeting in this administration, Mrs. Hanger moved that *in case condition of treasury makes it necessary, a loan be made to cover current expenses.* Seconded by Mrs. Wait, and carried.

The Recording Secretary General then read the motions as passed, and there being no corrections, the minutes were approved. At 6:40, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

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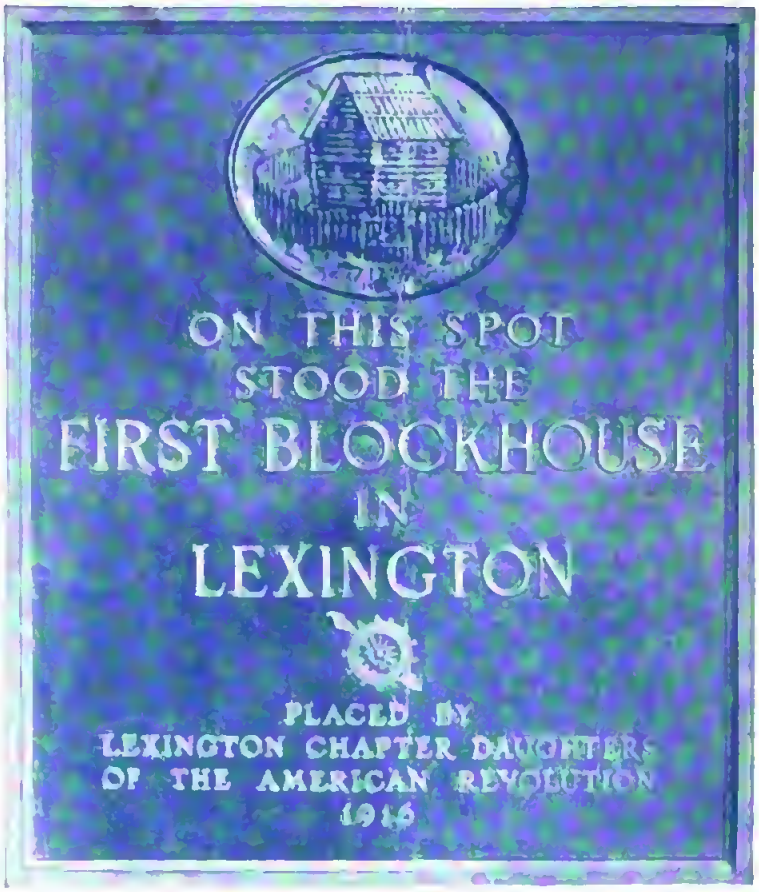

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